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CREW TO THIS VILLAGE BY BOAT IN FOUR HOURS.

"THE NEXT DAY, THE NATIVES TOOK US 15 MILES FURTHER TO WHERE SOME AUSTRALIANS WERE CAMPED. WITH THEIR HELP, WE EVENTUALLY REACHED OUR BASE."

LIEN'S CO-PILOT WAS LIEUT.ALBERT FAIR, OF MEMPHIS, HIS NAVIGATOR, LIEUT.R.E.JOHNSTON, OF PENSACOLA, FLA., AND HIS BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.ALFRED RETSKY, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Churchill Visits Turkey, Gains Accord; U.S. Troops Attack in 3 Tunisia Sectors; Russians Drive Within 45 Miles of Rostov

Turk War Entry, Supply Line to Reds Among Possibilities

By RELMAN MORIN

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Tuesday) (A. P.).—Directly from the historic war strategy conference at Casablanca, Prime Minister Winston Churchill has gone to Turkey and reached an important agreement with that Nation bordering the Axis-occupied Balkans, an official announcement said early today.

His move centred attention on the region which he himself has called the "soft underbelly of the Axis," indicating it was part of the grand strategy charted at Casablanca with President Roosevelt.

AGREE ON MAIN POINTS

Turkish and British war leaders "examined the present situation in Europe, and particularly in those regions wherein Turkey is directly interested" and reached agreement "on all principal points," the announcement said.

Turkish policy long has been one of the pivots of all Balkan events and diplomatic circles therefore take it for granted that the phrase "those regions wherein Turkey is directly interested," applies specifically to the Balkan States.

AT CHURCHILL'S REQUEST

The conference, held at Churchill's request, was attended by President Ismet Inonu, Premier Sukru Saracoglu and high Turkish officers and six British military leaders who accompanied Churchill. The meeting took place Friday and Saturday at Adana, in southern Turkey near the Gulf of Alexandretta and the Syrian border.

Informed quarters here are discussing three major possibilities from the meeting:

1. **Turkish entry into the war.**
2. **Anglo-Turkish agreement embracing the use of Turkish territory as a springboard for a second front in the Balkans.**
3. **Turkish permission for the United Nations to pass a supply line to the Soviets through the Dardanelles.**

Churchill himself, in obvious good humor, at an interview last night in Cairo said he hoped more would not be read into the accord than was sketched in the official announcement, adding he always avoided prophesying "because it is better to prophesy after the event has taken place."

Although the official announcement said agreement had been reached on "all principal points," only one was named—the manner whereby Britain and the United States would be "able to help Turkey materially to consolidate her own general security."

ACCORD ON POST-WAR PLAN

It added that "consideration also was given to post-war problems on which agreement was again reached."

An authoritative source said both President Roosevelt and Premier Josef Stalin previously had been apprised of the meeting, and the decisions reached there had been placed before them.

The fact that Churchill was accompanied by six highly placed British officers, all commanders of forces operating in the Middle and Near East and Mediterranean, was taken as evidence that the conversations with the Turkish delegation were not confined to political questions alone.

BROOKE, ALEXANDER ATTEND

Among the officers were General Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; General Sir Harold Alexander, commander of the Middle East forces, and General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander in Iraq and Iran.

Churchill had last been reported in Marrakech, in French Morocco, a week ago Monday, when he parted from President Roosevelt after the North African war strategy parley.

SOLIDIFY RELATIONS

Thus while President Roosevelt was halting during his return journey to the United States to confer with President Getulio Vargas of Brazil on measures to strengthen defense in the Western Hemisphere and especially in the Atlantic submarine warfare, England's leader was solidifying the United Nations' relations with Turkey, one of the Allies' foes in the First World War.

Turkey is a non-belligerent ally of Britain. The Alliance formerly included France, and one clause stipulated that the Turks should receive material assistance in strengthening their armed forces.

ASSUMED COMMITMENTS

Following the surrender of France in 1940, Britain shouldered the French commitments, and alone assumed the responsibility of continuing this assistance, authoritative sources said, even though, as is now known, Britain herself was dangerously weak in all categories of arms at the time.

Consequently, Turkey's position as to Britain has been generally considered one of "benevolent neutrality."

RED SETTLEMENT NEAR

There is increasing evidence that Turkey and Russia are approaching settlement of minor differences they have had and there is increasing belief in informed quarters that Ankara soon may be the scene of dramatic developments.

Turkey in recent months has kept her army mobilized to the full, and Turkish sources have expressed fear that Hitler might invade the republic to strike at Russia through the southern flank in an effort to win the rich Soviet oil resources.

The European frontier of Turkey touches Greece and Bulgaria, occupied by the Axis.

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in Middle East; Air Marshal R.M. DRUMMOND, deputy air officer in Middle East, and Commodore J. D. DUNDAS, chief of staff to the comdr. in chief in Mediterranean.

For Turkey: Monsieur Sukru SARACOGLU, pres. council of ministers; Marshal FEVZI CAKMAK, chief of general staff; Monsieur Numan MENEMENCIOGLU, min. for Foreign Affairs; Monsieur Feridun ERKIN, minister plenipotentiary, assist secy general, Ministry Foreign Affairs; Gen. Sefik CAKMAK, Air adviser of Turkish general staff; Colonel Fashih AYABALI, chief of operations of general staff.

LONDON---Add Churchill-Inonu meeting).

After the mtg Churchill returned to Cairo.

Those present:

For United Kingdom: Churchill, Knatchbull-Hugessen, Sir A. Cadogan, Gen Sir Alan BROOKE, chief of Imperial General Staff; Sir Maitland WILSON, comdr in chief of Persia and Iraq command; Gen. Sir Harold ALEXANDER, comdr in chief Middle East forces; Lt.Gen Sir Wilfred LINDSELL, lt. genl to the comdr in chief in charge of administration

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U.S. TROOPS HIT FOE'S LINES IN THREE SECTORS

British Stop 52-ton German Tanks in Another Action in Tunisia.

ALLIES MAY TAKE OFFENSIVE

Long Awaited General Drive Now Believed Impending as Air Warfare Increases.

FEB 2 1943

London, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—United States troops were stabbing at German positions in three central Tunisian sectors today in aerially screened operations which may lead to the long-awaited general offensive and the final battle for North Africa. British forces in the Robaa

area, to the north, met and repulsed a German attack led by fifty-two-ton tanks, the monstrous new Mark VIs, which are shielded by seven-inch-thick armor and mount 88-millimeter guns. The British wrecked two Mark VIs and four lighter tanks.

The British Eighth Army moved westward again less than thirty-five miles from the frontier of Tunisia, following patrols which already have speared into the French Protectorate, further shortening the corridor left to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Col.-Gen. Jurgen von Arnim. United States and British planes supported ground troops in the fighting zones, smashed anew at Bizerte and Gabes and ranged across the Mediterranean to pound the naval base of Messina, Sicily, and points within Italy herself.

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French Issue Communique.

A French High Command communique from North Africa, acknowledged the loss of both the village of Faid and the height of the same name some sixty miles west of Sfax to an enemy attack, "supported by many tanks."

"Our troops resisted with magnificent tenacity, throwing back consecutive assaults," the French communique said. French artillery was credited with knocking out a dozen tanks in that zone, where United States troops and planes have been rushed into the breach with a series of counter-attacks.

A spokesman at Allied headquarters in North Africa told of the three American attacks, one a continuing effort to regain Faid Pass, sixty miles west of Sfax, and the others directed from the north and west against Maknassy, German-held rail town to the south, thirty-three miles from the Gulf of Gabes. United States troops, supported by bombers and fighters, attacked again and again in an effort to regain Faid Pass, which the Germans seized during a six-mile advance on Saturday, but met heavy artillery and stuka opposition, and at nightfall yesterday the pass was reported still in enemy hands.

The Allied spokesman said that the thrusts at Maknassy were made southward from Sidi Bouzid amid light fighting and eastward from a point northeast of the Allied base at Gafsa, itself some forty-five miles southwest of Maknassy, this developing heavier action. Heavily reinforced German detachments were encountered at Sened, between Gafsa and Maknassy, it was said.

The spokesman reported that at least one American reconnaissance unit bypassed Sened, but he said that it was too early to forecast the result of the action. Nineteen enemy planes were declared shot down, others damaged aground, a vessel sunk and German vehicles damaged in the aerial action over Tunisia, against a loss of five Allied aircraft.

United States headquarters in Cairo emphasized daylight attacks upon Messina by two waves of Liberator bombers of the Ninth Air Force, and the Italian High Command said that the damage was heavy. "Direct hits were observed on the (Sicily-Italy) railway ferry terminal on the north quay and on railway sidings," the communique said.

One Axis fighter which rose to challenge the first formation was reported shot down by Italian anti-aircraft fire.

Bitter Battle Raging In Hills at Faid Pass; Aerial Action Mounts

FEB 2 1943

LONDON, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—American troops have attacked German positions in the tactically important mountainous area of Central Tunisia in three limited but bitterly contested sectors, and air action has risen in violence over nearly the whole of the North African theatre to signalize the approach of the major action that will usher in the showdown.

U. S. infantry, supported by artillery and tanks, made heavy assaults in an effort to recapture Faid Pass, about 60 miles west of the important Axis coastal position of Sfax, and two other American columns beat against the railroad town of Maknassy, 33 miles inland from the Gulf of Gabes, while the Allied air arm struck hard and effectively overhead.

An Allied spokesman announced a column pushing toward Maknassy from the north was "making progress" and gains were indicated by another heading eastward from the area northeast of Gafsa, although heavy German reinforcements were reported at the intermediate town of Sened.

The French High Command acknowledged the loss of Faid village and the height of Faid as well as the pass before the initial German assault, but said French artillery had knocked out about 12 tanks.

NAZI LOSSES HEAVY

Earlier reports had told of Allied aerial attacks which left a dozen Nazi tanks afire in Faid Pass and a London spokesman said a score of others were destroyed in fighting along the road between Faid and Sidi Bouzid, which the French still hold.

"The enemy suffered very heavy losses and was obliged during the action to bring up fresh infantry troops," the French communique said.

U. S. COUNTER-ATTACK

The Americans counter-attacked in an effort to regain the Faid area.

But at last report the enemy still held Faid and was being supported by heavy artillery and dive bomber fire.

To the north of this area, British infantry and artillery stood astride the road leading down from Pont du Fahs toward Robaa, along the "grand dorsal" range commanding the approaches to the middle Tunisian coast, and hurled back powerful German attacks headed up by 52-ton Mark VI tanks. Two of these giants were knocked out along with four lighter tanks.

DRIVE ON MARETH LINE

In this fighting, the Germans came forward at first in light array—with a squadron of 16 tanks and 25 truckloads of infantry—but British fire blew them back. They then sent in a large tank and infantry force, which suffered heavy losses.

Allied planes knocked out seven enemy transports and one or more tanks.

At the eastern end of the North African battle line, two columns of the British Eight Army were driving toward the Mareth Line in southeastern Tunisia, behind which considerable forces of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's fugitive army of Libya were in position. Field dispatches reported "many contacts" had been made with the Rommel force.

ZUARA CAPTURED

British headquarters in Cairo, in a communique covering action only as of yesterday, announced the capture of the town of Zuara, only 35 miles short of the Tunisian border, thus establishing that the main British bodies were well forward near the frontier. Advanced British elements already had thrust into Tunisia.

In widespread air battles over Tunisia, the Allied communique from North African Headquarters reported the destruction of at least 19 enemy planes, against the loss of five Allied planes.

BLAST NAVAL BASE

The British in Cairo reported at least three enemy fighters had been badly damaged. At that end, three Allied planes were lost in operations that damaged and possibly sank an enemy destroyer and spread fire and explosions over the Axis naval base of Messina, Sicily.

The Axis-held Tunisian ports of Bizerte and Gabes also were bombed.

The Italian High Command acknowledged Allied air raids not only on Messina, but on the Italian towns of Catania, Trapani, Melito di Porto Salvo and Augusta, and admitted the loss of a corvette and a destroyer off the Tunisian coast.

AXIS CLAIMS 29 PLANES

Against Allied reports of a total of eight planes lost over North Africa, Sicily and Italy, however, the Italians claimed 29 were shot down.

In Tunisia the Italian Command claimed the disabling of 12 Allied tanks, and spoke of indecisive fighting "in the areas reached by Axis troops during previous days."

REPORT HEAVY LOSSES

The Berlin radio claimed four Allied infantry battalions, one cavalry detachment and one artillery detachment had been wiped out in recent Tunisian fighting about Ousseltia and that two other Allied infantry battalions, one cavalry detachment and three artillery detachments had suffered such heavy losses as to be considered out of action.

"The total losses of the Allies thus were equivalent to one reinforced division," it was added. "In the opinion of German military experts the losses suffered by British and American forces within the last two weeks can with difficulty be compensated for."

EISENHOWER MAY COMMAND MERGED ARMY

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Time Declared Near When African Fight Must Have One Head

Alexander's Attendance At Conference Viewed

FEB 2 1943

By J. W. GALLAGHER

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 1—With the British Eighth Army already in Tunisia and on the verge of joining Allied forces driving against the Germans from the west, the time appeared near today when the Mediterranean must be merged into one vast Allied war theater under a single command and United States Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower seems likely to head the show.

For all purposes, the Middle East and North Africa campaigns are now one battle needing a single head to direct it.

Alexander As Land Chief?

The recent war conference at this headquarters attended by General Sir Harold Alexander, British commander in the Middle East, was taken as an indication in most quarters that General Eisenhower is slated to be commander in chief of the Mediterranean with Alexander in command of all land forces.

Eisenhower is the only man the Allies have who has had experience in directing mixed commands on a large scale, and it was understood that both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are satisfied with his work.

The formation of one Mediterranean war theater would call for setting up parallel commands for the land, sea and air.

Mentioned For Air Post

Most prominently mentioned for the air post is Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, commander of the RAF in the Middle East. His cooperation with the British Eighth Army and aggressive tactics led to the breaking of the German air power on a battlefield for the first time in this war.

To all practical purposes, Sir Andrew Cunningham, British Admiral of the fleet, already is running most of the naval warfare.

Such a command set up as envisaged by military experts would leave an American on top with three British officers as his chief aides.

This unity of command would be carried down the line right on through with the Middle East and North Africa theaters retaining their identities but under a single command.

Would Be Under Tedder

Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the Allied air forces in North Africa, would be under Tedder, commanding both the RAF and American air forces in North Africa, while Air Chief Marshal Sir William Douglas, commander of British air forces in the Middle East, would be in command of the American air forces and RAF in the Middle East.

On land, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is understood in most circles to be first choice for commander of the Middle East ground forces. Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark is the most likely American choice for the North Africa section.

A third element enters the North African picture with the formation of a large French army which certainly would be included under Alexander's command but which would be largely of separate identity.

Promotion Seems Likely

Should this reorganization be carried through, Eisenhower — a lieutenant general—would be in the position of commanding at least five men his senior in rank. Both Alexander and Montgomery are full generals. So is Gen. Henri Giraud, the French High Commissioner.

Cunningham as Admiral of the Fleet corresponds to a field marshal and Tedder's rank of air chief marshal is the same ranking as that of a full general.

Under these circumstances it appears extremely likely that Eisenhower would be promoted to a full general. Generals George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Douglas MacArthur are the only Americans now holding that rank.

Aerial Battles Continue.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Aerial battles accompanying bitter ground action in three sectors of Tunisia were reported officially today to have cost the Germans nineteen planes against a loss of five Allied aircraft. Over these embattled areas American and British fighter-planes engaged in considerable sweeps, meeting considerable opposition from German air squadrons. GALLAGHER

In a sweep near Pont du Fahs, Spitfires shot down three Messerschmitt 109s without loss, while Hurrican bombers caught a German armored detachment as it was unloading and blasted three tanks and set some tank carriers on fire. B-17 Flying Fortresses accounted for the biggest single toll of the Nazi fighters, shooting down eight in an attack on the Bizerte naval base during which they sank a large vessel and started fires in the dock area.

In an attack on the Gabes airdrome, B-26 Marauders scored a number of hits among forty light aircraft and set six Nazi transport planes afire. In the resulting dogfight one B-26 was said to have shot down three Messerschmitt 109s and accounted for two more. Two P-38s were lost.

While escorting B-26's on a sweep, a P-38 also destroyed two ME-110's. American fighters shot down one Nazi plane over the battle zones and lost three of their own aircraft.

Among the P-38 pilots officially credited with victories over Messerschmitt 109s were Capt. H. T. McArthur of Canadan, Tex.; Lieuts. Thomas A. White of Dalso, Wash., and William J. Schlidt of Hamlin, N. Y. B-26 victories went to Sergts. Henry E. Gorch of 185 Scholes street, Brooklyn; Glenn C. Hepter of Hawthorne, Pa., and N. C. Dawson of Montrose, Col.

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Bombers Support Infantry.

Boston bombers, operating in close support of ground forces, destroyed six buildings and a water tank east of Faid Pass, on the railroad, while other Bostons hit the railroad and buildings at Mezzouma, twelve miles from Maknassy, a communique said.

"Yesterday our bombers again attacked the docks at Bizerte, starting large fires," it announced "The airfield at Gabes was bombed and a number of enemy planes were destroyed on the ground. Five of our aircraft are missing."

An Italian submarine was credited to the Canadian corvette Port Arthur, which destroyed it with gunfire and depth charges when it attempted to attack a convoy in the western Mediterranean. Some survivors were rescued.

Italians Disclose Losses.

The Italian High Command announced in Rome today the loss of an Italian destroyer and a corvette "owing to enemy action off the Tunisian coast," but did not disclose if the losses were suffered in combat between surface ships or as the result of air at-

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tack. Its communique said that nearly all the crews were saved by the prompt arrival of other Italian ships.

The Italian communique said that Allied raids against Catania, Trapani and Augusta also damaged buildings and reported an Archbishop among six persons killed when a bomb hit a house on the southern coast of Calabria province. Against the Allied reports of a total of eight planes missing from the operations over North Africa, Sicily and Italy, the Rome bulletin said that a total of twenty-nine British and American aircraft had been destroyed.

U. S. Flyers Report 36 Nazis Downed In Month

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 1 (AP)—The American air force in North Africa announced today that thirty-six enemy planes were destroyed and thirty-three more damaged during the week ended January 29, compared with the loss of fourteen American planes.

This brought the totals for the North African campaign to 258 planes destroyed by the American air force and 192 damaged, as against the loss of 121 American planes.

An Allied headquarters communique also announced the sinking of an Italian submarine.

The submarine was credited to the Canadian corvette Port Arthur, which destroyed it with gunfire and depth charges when it attempted to attack a convoy in the western Mediterranean. Some survivors were rescued.

By GEORGE TUCKER

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (Tuesday) (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain, returning here from highly important military and political talks with Turkish leaders in Turkey, was in buoyant spirits last night in talking informally of Britain's understanding with that country.

Blowing smoke spirals with his usual cigar, the Prime Minister said he hoped the press would not read more into the agreement, "further strengthening" the bonds between Turkey and Britain, than was outlined in the official announcement.

Then he grinned and said, "As you know I always avoid prophesying, because it is better to prophesy after the event has taken place."

Churchill was pointed in his remarks on the old-deep-rooted British-Turkish friendship "which was so tragically splashed by tragedy in the last war."

'FULLEST STRENGTH'

"Now it is filled with the fullest strength and sincerity, and I cannot doubt that it will continue in the fullest vitality," he said.

The British service chiefs all wore civilian clothes, and there was little need of interpreters at the Adana conference. Churchill and the Turks talked in French.

Churchill wore his platinum and diamond "V" lapel insignia, as he

U. S. General in Tunisia Makes Way for a Hen

Quits Cook Shack While Sh Bird Lays Egg for Private

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT OUSSELTIA, Tunisia, Jan. 27 (Delayed) (AP).—A little black hen outranks the commanding general in an Army cook shack near here.

The general was sipping a cup of coffee when Private George Neiberger, thirty-seven years old, of Clearlake Highlands, Calif., said "General, do you mind finishing your coffee outside? Annette wants to come in."

"Who is Annette?" asked the surprised officer.

"She's my little black hen," Private Neiberger explained soberly. "Every morning she comes in here and lays me an egg. She usually gets here at 9:30 on the dot each morning and finishes up by 10. But she's bashful and won't operate if any one stays in the cook shack with her."

So the general and the private shivered together in the cold wind outside while Annette did her bit for the American Army.

GIRAUD DENIES PRO-VICHY AIM

North African Ruler Explains Policy in Interview.

London, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner of French North Africa, was quoted in an interview in the Daily Mail today as having said that he would be "the last of all Frenchmen to try to or wish to impose a Vichy-minded administration on either North Africa or France."

"My own record is sufficient evidence for that," he was quoted as telling Ward Price, a correspondent for the Daily Mail. Regarding arrests made under his regime, Gen. Giraud was reported to have said:

"When there is reason to suspect that any persons have been party to an assassination like that of Admiral Jean Darlan, I am determined that they be brought under the proper process of common law. It matters nothing to me whether such persons are partisans of Gen. Charles de Gaulle or are my own supporters. As a matter of fact, some of both are in custody for examination of their cases."

Gen. Giraud in the interview said that both Marcel Peyrouton, Governor-General of Algeria, and Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French West Africa, were good administrators, and that "not all the men who held office under Vichy are, in the sense one uses the phrase, 'men of Vichy.'" He said that it was true that both Peyrouton and Pierre Laval held office under the Vichy regime, but asked his interviewer: "Do you think I would have called a man like Laval, no matter how able?"

Gen. Giraud said that many "good men, decent men, worked for Vichy, and it would be folly to call them 'men of Vichy' merely because they have held office. Peyrouton, for example, was no man of Vichy in that sense. If he had been, I wouldn't have sent for him."

FRENCH EXECUTE 11 PARACHUTIST SPIES

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—The French announced today that eleven Axis parachutist spies—including five Germans, three Frenchmen and three Arabs—had been publicly executed at Biskra, Algeria. Two other Arabs were executed at Bordj-Bou-Arreridy for aiding the parachutists, all of whom were wearing civilian clothes when captured, the announcement said.

A crowd of about 1,500 was said to have witnessed the Biskra executions by a firing squad.

Toll Is 124½ Enemy Planes

CAIRO, Feb. 1 (AP).—The highest scoring fighter group of the 9th United States Air Force in the Near East had destroyed, probably destroyed, or damaged 124½ enemy planes through Jan. 20, it was disclosed here today.

A breakdown showed the group certainly destroyed sixty-five planes, probably destroyed thirteen others and damaged forty-six and one-half. The "half-plane" damaged was one for which credit was shared with another fighter group.

Giraud Hopes to Take Rommel; Settle Score

ALGIERS, Jan. 31 (AP).—General Henri Honore Giraud said today that he is looking forward to taking German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel a prisoner personally in the Tunisian fighting. Giraud explained that he wants to settle an old score.

"It was his panzer division that captured me in May, 1940, when, as commander of a group of armies, I had gone to the front line in a light armored car to encourage the troops," Giraud said. "Only four days earlier I had heard Rommel's name for the first time."

Captured Officers Join Giraud

ALGIERS, Feb. 1 (AP).—About thirty French officers captured by British forces in the occupation of Madagascar, French Island colony off the southeast coast of Africa, in November, 1942, arrived from England today to join the French North African army of General Giraud.

Russians Near Rostov, Gain in Ukraine Drive

Take Town 45 Miles From Caucasus Gate, Advance on Nazi Base at Kursk

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Tuesday).—Red Army forces are now less than forty-five miles from the Caucasus gateway city of Rostov and elsewhere are only sixty-five miles east of Kursk, one of the main German bastions in southern Russia, the Moscow radio announced early today in a communique recorded by the Soviet monitor at London.

The Russians announced they had captured Mechetinskaya, thus developing their nearest threat to Rostov. The town is about midway between Salsk and Rostov on a railway up which the Red Army is driving.

On the Voronezh front the town of Kshen fell to the advancing Russians, the communique said. Kshen is midway between Voronezh and Kursk and only sixty-five miles from Kursk on the main railway leading to the Kursk-Kharkov line, which is the spinal column of Nazi communications in southern Russia.

In taking Mechetinskaya the Red Army was steadily narrowing the escape corridor left to the Germans pinned between Russian-held railway lines south of Rostov and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the west. Capture of Kshen indicates the Russians are leaving some units to destroy surrounded Germans while others are pushing on toward Kursk over ground where Soviet troops retreated last summer.

The midnight communique reported also that more than 1,500 of the Nazis trapped at Stalingrad were killed yesterday and that many times that number surrendered.

Red Army Captures Svatovo In Offensive Aimed at Freeing Ukraine.

NEW DRIVE AT RZHEV HINTED

Further Progress Also Reported From Other Sectors of the Far-flung Winter Front.

London, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—A special Russian communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor announced tonight the capture of the large railway station and town of Svatovo on the line from Kupyansk to Voroshilovgrad, in the offensives threatening Rostov and Kharkov. Svatovo is thirty-four miles southeast of Kupyansk, itself a key railway junction on the approaches to Kharkov.

The town lies ninety-seven miles southeast of the great steel city of the Ukraine, the hinge of the whole German front in southern Russia. Other troops farther north stood within seventy-five miles of Kharkov and some fifty miles deep in the Ukraine.

The text of the crisp special communique said: "Our troops occupied the town and large railway station of Svatovo."

Earlier in the day, the German communique indicated that the Germans were making a major retreat south of Svatovo, between the middle Don and the Caucasus. This was called the "marching movements of the mass of our troops."

Siege Force of 330,000 Nearly Liquidated

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Feb. 1.—The powerful German siege force of 330,000 men which Adolf Hitler boasted never would be ousted from Stalingrad has been almost completely liquidated and its commander Field Marshal Friedrich Paulaus, with 15 generals, has been captured, the Russians announced today.

Of the 330,000 Nazi soldiers who pushed so confidently and swiftly across the Don River last summer hoping to seize Stalingrad for Hitler, at least 240,000 are buried in the frozen sod between the Volga and the Don and 46,000 more are under guard of their Red Army captors, a special Soviet communique said.

The figure of 330,000 was a revision upward of the size of the siege force, the previous estimate being 220,000.

Marshal Paulus, whose promotion from the rank of colonel general was announced only yesterday by Berlin, thus was the commanding officer at the worst defeat Germany has suffered in Russia. He likewise was the first German field marshal in this war to break the proud tradition of the Germany Army that generals and their superiors are never captured.

(A German radio broadcast early today denied Marshal Paulus had been captured.)

Front Moves Westward.

Some 44,000 Germans still clung to the blackened buildings of North Stalingrad and the shell-pitted outskirts, the Russians said, but they were cut off from supplies and the real front had swept far to the west behind them before the powerful blows of the Red Army.

(The midday communique of the Soviet Information Bureau, recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London, said more than 900 of these 44,000 Germans were killed last night as the Red Army circle was drawn more tightly around them. In addition, more prisoners were captured, the communique said, and large quantities of war materiel taken.

(Further progress was reported from other sectors. The Russians said more units of the encircled German and Hungarian divisions west of Voronezh were wiped out. Southeast of Kastornaya, some 80 miles east of the important German base at Kursk, many Axis troops were killed and 1,250 were captured, it was announced.

(Several more populated places were claimed captured in the North Caucasus, but they were not identified. The Red Army offensive was reported developing successfully there, with motorized infantry slashing through German positions at one point to rout a German column and capture considerable booty.)

Reds 90 Miles in Ukraine

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (AP).—The Red Army, driving ninety miles westward into the Ukraine, has captured Svatovo, on the Kharkov-Kupyansk-Voroshilovgrad railway at a point thirty-four miles southeast of Kupyansk and ninety-five miles from Kharkov, a Soviet special communique announced tonight.

Svatovo apparently fell to the Russian column which captured Starobelsk several days ago. Starobelsk is on the Valuiki-Voroshilovgrad railway. Valuiki already is in Russian hands and Red Army units have been reported within ten miles of Voroshilovgrad, a Donets Basin industrial center.

[The German high command communique issued Monday admitted that the southern group of the 6th Army at Stalingrad had been overwhelmed. It suggested a large-scale retreat between the Caucasus and lower Don in these words: "Fighting occurred only between our rear guards and the slowly advancing enemy, which, however, did not disturb the marching movements of the mass of our troops."

London, Feb. 1 (AP)—Russian troops killed more than 1,500 Germans in the final pocket of resistance north of Stalingrad today and "the number of prisoners rose hourly and is many times greater than the number of men killed," Moscow announced in a midnight communique recorded here by Soviet radio monitor tonight.

Caucasus Nazis Trapped.

The German troops remaining in the Caucasus also were faced with disaster today. The midnight communique said Ryazanskaya, only thirty miles east of Krasnodar, where some 200,000 Germans are fighting with only mountains and the Black Sea behind them, had been seized by Russian troops before Ryazenskaya, seventeen miles northwest of captured Tikhoretsk, also was taken as the Red Army pounded relentlessly after Hitler's Caucasian [illegible] it was announced.

A new Russian offensive south of Rzhev is indicated in German dispatches, quoted today by a British broadcast recorded in New York by CBS. The Russians have said little about this front, but it is known trat their troops have driven deep salients on each side of city.]

West of Voronezh, the Russians said, they seized twenty more communities and continued to whittle down a trapped force of 25,000 Germans.

Great Russian offensives on the lower Don and in the Leningrad area also were in swing and the Germans faced weeks more of the bitter Russian winter attacks.

OF SURRENDER IN STALINGRAD

Moscow, Feb. 1 (AP).—Pravda, Russian newspaper, today described central Stalingrad as a graveyard of skeleton buildings and chimneys with the sidewalks full of German bodies. The city's inhabitants [illegible] returning to the [illegible] Volga.

FEB 2 1943

Pravda's account of the surrender of Nazi troops there yesterday said:

"It was very crowded in the dugout of the Soviet commander of the division. All ranks of German officers from lieutenants to generals stood around with dumb expressions of despair. A delegation of Germans appeared. They were representatives of the 297th Division. Messengers said the general and his staff had accepted the surrender.

Soldiers All Quitting.

"The Russian colonel received the messengers. The commander of the German division, Gen. Maurice von Drebber, asked where the place of surrender would be. He was told the name of a skeleton schoolhouse.

"The German general entered at 2 A. M., as firing ceased in his sector. 'Where are your regiments?' the Russian colonel asked. The general smiled wryly and said, 'No use to ask. You know that any soldier who remained alive surrendered before I gave my order.'

"Von Drebber asked the Red army colonel his age. 'Thirty-five,' he answered. 'So young and yet you have captured a grey-haired general,' he sighed. 'I think I must be the first general to surrender formally in Stalingrad.'

Hitler Ordered Battle.

"'I expect you won't be the last,' the Red army man said.

"Von Drebber explained that several generals wanted to surrender some time before, but that Hitler refused to allow them. Before long the telephone rang. A Romanian division had surrendered with its general. Von Drebber and his staff officers were put in an automobile and taken to the commander of the army. On the way, they passed thousands of pieces of abandoned and wrecked German equipment.

"'Here it is—the shame of the German army,' a lieutenant said sadly. "The grey-haired general nodded solemnly."

Reds Surge Forward In Caucasus Thrust

Moscow, Feb. 1 (AP) — The Russians were surging forward today in swift reconquest of the Caucasus and the southern and southeastern approaches to Rostov and were hacking to bits the surviving German remnants trapped in the pockets west of Voronezh and in north Stalingrad.

The Russian midday communique reported that 900 of the survivors of the two great German armies of 330,000 men were killed in their last pocket of resistance in the Stalingrad factory district.

Paulus' Capture Confirmed

Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus and fifteen generals surrendered yesterday, all but obliterating the German Sixth Army and the Fourth Tank Army. Less than 43,000 men remain in the apparently hopeless trap near the Volga.

[The German communique said the southern group of the Sixth army at Stalingrad had been overwhelmned and suggested a large-scale retreat between the Caucasus and lower Don in these words: "Fighting occurred only between our rear guards and the slowly advancing enemy, which, however, did not disturb the marching movements of the mass of our troops."

[The Germans said troops in north Stalingrad commanded by General Strecker were holding out and even counter-attacking.

[Heavy fighting continued on the Donets north of Rostov and on the front southwest of Voronezh, the Germans said. Russian attacks were reported repelled in the western Caucasus and slackened in the Leningrad area at Lake Ladoga.]

In the other large death pocket west of Voronezh the Russians said 1,750 of the survivors of nine encircled divisions surrendered. Some estimates placed the remaining trapped Nazis at less than 25,000.

Reds Drive On Kursk

Advance continued in that area, where the Russians are within sixty miles of Kursk and seventy-five miles of Kharkov and within forty-five miles of the railway connecting those bases.

Troops driving forward in the Caucasus were said to have seized several towns and put to death a company of about 120 Germans with sharp sabers. The immediate objective was Krasnodar and the charging Russians were only thirty miles to the east and moving on the city from two sides.

The 200,000 or more Germans in the Caucasus were counter-attacking to cover their retreat, but to no avail. The Russians said they cut an important highway near a large town, severing the "German road of retreat."

The crushing of the German Sixth and Fourth tank armies at Stalingrad after five months of valiant defense and attack went into the annals of history as the greatest German defeat of the war.

Pravda described central Stalingrad as a graveyard of skeleton buildings and chimneys with the sidewalks full of German bodies. The people were returning to the ruins from their improvised hutches in caves and woods across the Volga.

Account Of Surrender

Pravda's account of the surrender said:

"It was very crowded in the dugout of the Soviet commander of the division, all ranks of German officers from lieutenants to generals stood around with dumb expressions of despair. Another delegation of Germans appeared. They were representatives of the Two Hundred and Ninety-seventh division. Messengers said the general and his staff had accepted the surrender.

"The Russian colonel received the messengers. The commander of the German division, Gen. Maurice von Drebber, asked where the place of surrender would be. He was told the name of a skeleton schoolhouse.

Nazi General Enters

"The German general entered at 2 A. M. as firing ceased in his sector. 'Where are your regiments?' the Russian colonel asked. The general smiled wryly and said, 'No use to ask. You know that any soldier who remained alive surrendered before I gave my order.'

"Von Drebber asked the Red army colonel his age. 'Thirty-five,' he answered. 'So young and yet you have captured a grey-haired general,' he sighed. 'I think I must be the first general to formally surrender in Stalingrad.'

"'I expect you won't be the last,' the Red army man said.

Rumanians Capitulate

"Von Drebber explained that numerous generals wanted to surrender some time before but that Hitler refused to allow them. Before long the telephone rang. A Rumanian division had surrendered with its general. Von Drebber and his staff officers were put in an automobile and taken to the commander of the army. On the way they passed thousands of abandoned and wrecked pieces of German equipment.

"'Here it is—the shame of the German army,' a lieutenant said sadly. The gray-haired general nodded solemnly."

People Returning Home on Lifting of Siege —Two Columns Move Through Shattered Streets Littered With Dead.

FEB 2 1943

Moscow, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Hundreds of former inhabitants of Stalingrad were pouring back into the city today to set up life anew as the Red Army rolled on in its winter offensives which have left this shattered town hundreds of miles from the main battle lines.

Two columns are moving steadily in this Volga city, one composed of hundreds of Germans who have capitulated or been captured and the other made up of former citizens of Stalingrad coming in by sledge, on horseback or afoot, Soviet accounts said. Many appalling sights were described. The sidewalks were littered with German corpses. There were broken houses, blasted factory chimneys and the shells of buildings. Even so, these people, who had been living in caves, in the woods and elsewhere since the siege began, were reported glad to be home.

TELLS SCENES

Mussolini Vows Italy Will Rewin African Empire

Tells Militia Victory Will Go to Side 'Able to Hold Out Quarter-Hour Longer'

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP).—Premier Benito Mussolini, in his first speech since the British 8th Army drove the Italians out of their African empire, promised today to return there "where our dead await us and where we have left indestructible marks of our powerful civilization."

Addressing Fascist militia "somewhere in central Italy" on the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the militia, Il Duce said victory would go to the side "able to hold out a quarter-hour longer than the enemy." The speech was heard in a Rome broadcast recorded here by The Associated Press.

Today's speech, feature of a review of Fascist and university militia attended by government officials, party dignitaries and members of the diplomatic corps, was the first Mussolini had made since Dec. 3. The text follows:

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, Black Shirts:

"The militia which was created by the resolution of the Grand Council of the Revolutionary

Il Duce Urges Italy to Hold Out

Mussolini Says Victory Will Go to Side Able to Sustain Longer.

FEB 2 1943

London, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini told an audience of Fascist militia today that victory in this war would go to the side which "is able to hold out a quarter hour longer than the enemy" and that "it is the last battle that brings victory."

Il Duce spoke "somewhere in central Italy" in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Fascist militia, according to a broadcast by the Rome radio recorded here by the Associated Press. Referring to the loss of Libya, Mussolini said that it had taken Italy's chief enemy (Britain) thirty-two months to register its first success and he declared that Italy would return to North Africa.

"We shall return there where our dead await us and where we have left indestructible marks of our powerful civilization," he asserted. "As inflexible as the law of gravity is the political law of the gravitation of peoples and the 50,000,000 Italians have gravitated and will gravitate toward Africa. That is our sacred right."

In a reference to the Casablanca meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, which he called "a mad, criminal propagandist mystification," Mussolini said: "We and our comrades of the Axis and the tripartite alliance respond to this with the declaration that we shall never give up as long as we are able to grasp a weapon for combat."

This anniversary, Il Duce said, occurs in "an atmosphere of iron, battle and decision." Italians had received the news of "the enemy occupation of Libya with virile, Roman calm," Mussolini declared, because of their 'unshakable conviction" that eventually they would return to their lost territories. The Premier reviewed several formations of Fascist militia.

Union today celebrates in its own atmosphere its twentieth anniversary.

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"In an atmosphere of iron, battle and decision in which at last men appear as they really are.

"From 1923 until today you have manifested in numberless battles by sacrifice and blood your love for Italy and your absolute devotion to Fascism. You have remained true to your vocation.

"In this war, the extent of which may be described as superhuman, the truth applies more than ever that the decision lies with him who is able to hold out a quarter-hour longer than the enemy, and that it is the last battle that brings victory.

"Only after thirty-two months of the hardest fighting has our chief enemy (Britain) managed to score a success.

"The Italian people has received with virile, Roman calm the news of the enemy occupation of Libya, because the unshakable conviction wells in their hearts that we shall return to where we have been, we shall return there where our dead await us and where we have left indestructible marks of our powerful civilization.

"As inflexible as the law of gravity is the political law of the gravitation of peoples, and the 50,000,000 Italians have gravitated and will gravitate toward Africa, because they have a sacred right to live, the same as, or perhaps more than, other people.

"Black Shirts, on this twentieth anniversary, we and our comrades of the Axis and of the tripartite pact reply to the mad, criminal, propagandist mystification of Casablanca that we shall never give up as long as we are able to grasp a weapon for combat.

"You will continue to march in the front ranks and will be a shining example ever and everywhere. I know you do not expect any other privilege."

New Nazi Navy Chief Warns of Intensified U-Boat Warfare

All German Sea Power Will Be Concentrated In Attacks, Doenitz Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Germany menaced the Allies today with the threat of a greater submarine war, backed by the total power of the Nazi Navy.

3024 - 807

3024 - 807

Her warning of what the Allies were expecting, a desperate effort to win the war by an all-out campaign against Allied supply lines, came with the elevation of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz to commander in chief of the German Navy.

Doenitz, master of submarine warfare, hoisted his new flag—a black cross on a white field—over his headquarters yesterday and the German radio broadcast his declaration:

"I will put the entire concentrated strength of the Navy into the submarine war, which will be waged with still greater vigor and determination than hitherto.

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Fight To Finish Promised.

"The entire German Navy will henceforth be put into the service of inexorable U-boat warfare. The German Navy will fight to a finish."

Doenitz, originator of the "wolf-pack" attacks by U-boats against Allied convoys, succeeded Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, who, it was reported, would become Adolf Hitler's "first adviser on naval affairs."

Last month A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the men of Britain's home fleet that "this is the crucial year in which the enemy has made up his mind to have a last throw in the battle of the seas. The enemy is now using new U-boats in larger packs and with new tactics."

A part of the Allied campaign to wreck the German plans has been the heavy aerial attacks on U-boat bases both in France and Germany. But this is recognized as only one step in the effort to keep Allied supplies flowing.

Nazis Pressed to Find Crews.

The pace of Allied sinkings of U-boats has presented Germany herself with a desperate problem in the matter of qualified submarine crews.

Already boys as young as 16 and 17 have been reported being taken into the service, and observers said the concentration of the entire German Navy in the service of U-boat warfare might entail the transfer to submarines of sailors from battleships and cruisers.

Delegates attending an international seamen's conference in London adopted a resolution yesterday calling for greater protection for Allied convoys.

"A considerable proportion of the loss of shipping, life and cargoes," the resolution said, "is due to the inadequacy of protection and the tardy arrival of assistance when insufficiently protected convoys are attacked."

38 Bombing Attacks

On Nazi Territory Made in Month

Latest Is 94th RAF Assault on Hamburg, Starting Big Fires

FEB 2 - 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Allied bombers closed the first month of 1943 with a list of 38 bombing attacks on Germany and German-occupied territory, including the two daylight visits to Berlin Saturday for a bombing celebration of the 10th birthday anniversary of Adolf Hitler's regime.

Despite January's bad weather, the bombers attacked industrial and military targets of the Reich 17 times by night and 21 times in daylight. The United States 8th Air Force wound up its January activities last Wednesday with its first raid on Germany proper. The German naval base at Wilhelmshaven was plastered with bombs, nearby Emden was raided and 22 Nazi fighters were reported shot down.

The RAF made its 94th assault on Hamburg Saturday night, spreading roaring fires in this North German center of shipyards, submarine sheds and aircraft plants, the Air Ministry said.

Early reports today indicated the bombers were inactive last night presumably because of bad weather.

The Strait of Dover was churned by gales up to 70 miles an hour and hail, rain and lightning added to flying difficulties. The German Air Force stayed at home, too.

It was considered here that of the 38 raids in January, the two daylight attacks on Berlin Saturday probably will be longest remembered in Germany. It was the first time Berlin had been raided in daylight. The first visit at 11 a.m. made Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering delay his address to the army an hour and the second, in the afternoon, punctuated propaganda minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' reading of Hitler's proclamation on the dangers of Bolshevism.

TRAFFIC KILLS MORE THAN RAIDERS

London, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Automobile accidents took more than twice as many lives as German air raiders in Britain in 1942, a report by the Ministry of War Transport disclosed today. The report listed the number of deaths in highway accidents as 6,926. Air-raid fatalities previously had been reported officially at 3,221.

Wholesale Prices Rise To New High in Britain

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—British wholesale prices, stable for many months, rose during January to a war-time high.

The increase was 1.2 per cent for the month, compared with a net rise of 1.5 per cent for the last 12 months. The Financial News warned that while the movements were not large "they suffice to act as a warning."

French Legion Official Reported Assassinated

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Paris radio reported today that the head of the French Legion in Chambery, a community in the province of Savoie, had been assassinated while walking on a Paris street.

It said the killing came shortly after the announcement that the legion had been transformed into a political militia.

The broadcast, heard here by the Associated Press, did not give the name of the victim. It added that the assassin escaped on a bicycle.

Bergeret Sent to Canada

LONDON, Feb. 1 (CP).—"The Daily Express," in an Algiers dispatch, said today General Jean Marie Bergeret has been sent on a "courtesy mission" to Canada by General Henri Honore Giraud High Commissioner for French North and West Africa. The dispatch said Bergeret has been replaced as Assistant High Commissioner by Marcel Peyrouton, Governor General of Algeria.

Crippled Fortress Flutters Home To Land In Tiny Garden

Pilot, After All His Crew Parachuted To Safety, Maneuvers Huge Bomber To Safety In England

FEB 2 1943

[By the Associated Press]

ED. O. BALL

A United States Army Air Forces Bomber Station Somewhere in England, Feb. 1—This is the story of another badly wounded Flying Fortress which fluttered home on one stuttering engine and came down safely in a garden patch so small the plane had to be dismantled to get it out.

The Fortress was dubbed Werewolf and its pilot, First Lieutenant George J. Oxrider, of Dayton, Ohio, stayed at the controls after others in the crew bailed out on his promise to follow suit.

In Raid On Brest

The Werewolf was among fortresses which raided Brest, Nazi submarine base in western France January 23 and was hit by a tremendous burst of flak, an official account released today disclosed.

The No. 4 engine was knocked out; No. 3 quit midway over the British channel and No. 1 gave up over the English coast because an oil line was severed.

Sergt. Theodore C. Heaps, of Duquesne, Pa., the waist gunner, balked at being the first to take to his parachute. Finally he was shoved out by Lieut. Donald L. Grant, of Sullivan, Ill., the navigator. Others jumped until only Oxrider and the copilot, Lieut. Donald W. Hurlburt, of Ada, Okla., remained.

Hurlburt wouldn't go until he obtained the pilot's assurance that he would follow. Instead, Oxrider stayed and started toward a likely looking field, but found it filled with children. Then he spied the garden and landed with only slight damaged.

But the story doesn't end there.

The top turret gunner, Technical Sergeant Fredeick B. Ziemer, of Kankakee, Ill., parachuted into the arms of a farmer who thought he was a German and marched him to a police station where he was quickly released.

Sergt. Samuel P. Maxwell, of Gerton, N. C., landed on a mountainside in his bare feet. The snap of the parachute had thrown off his shoes.

Lands In Flock Of Sheep

The ball turret gunner, Sergt. Robert H. Smith, of Indianapolis, came down in a flock of sheep and got wool in his eyes.

The radio operator, Tech. Sergt. Everett A. Dasher, of Marlow, Ga., landed near a lad who drew a long-bladed knife and threatened him until Dasher convinced the boy he was not a Nazi.

As the bombardier, Lieut. Earl A. Steele, of Elizabeth, Colo., jumped he shouted to the navigator: "Don't forget our date in town tonight."

They kept it.

Red Cross Ship Sails Today For American Port

FEB 2 1943

Geneva, Feb. 1 (AP)—The International Red Cross Committee today announced that the ship Caracas, purchased recently by the Red Cross, would sail from Lisbon tomorrow for her first crossing to America under Red Cross colors.

In America the ship is expected to take on 4,000 tons of relief packages from the American Red Cross and other organizations to be distributed to prisoners of war and civilian internees.

The vessel's return to Europe is scheduled for early March. It has been given safe conduct by all belligerents.

118 Americans Rescued In Atlantic Off Azores

Lisbon, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—The Portuguese destroyer Lima has rescued 118 Americans whose ship was reported sunk off the Azores on January 27, it was announced today.

The Lima, stationed at Horta, the Azores, left immediately after receiving an S O S and located several lifeboats with the 118 men despite a terrific storm.

The Lima landed the Americans at the Azores port of Punta Delgada.

9-Point Peace Plan Reported by German Military Junta

Dispatch From Sweden Tells of Possibility Of Sidetracking Hitler

By EDWIN SHANKE,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 1.—The military junta in Germany now feels that if Nazi military and economic difficulties continue to threaten a debacle, the only solution would be for German officers to seize control of the country.

(This is one of the moves frequently reported as part of a "peace offensive.")

They will then, according to informed sources here, proclaim a program through which they believe they may arrive at a basis of understanding with the United Nations.

Reliable sources here, in quoting a German state official, said that German officers are quietly and carefully watching developments but are making no predictions as to when the time for such a move would be at hand.

Nine-Point Program.

The junta is represented as being convinced that the German people will look to them for action once the military reverses result in a hopeless situation that will become crystal clear to every one despite the camouflage propaganda of Propaganda Minister Goebbels.

A nine-point program has been prepared by the junta, sources here said, embracing:

1. Removal of the Nazi regime.
2. Return to old frontiers, which will be concentrated on defensive lines;
3. Establishment of civil administrations in the occupied territories to be formed by nationals of the respective countries;
4. Removal of all measures against Jews;
5. A proclamation that Germany has no territorial claims beyond the borders of the old Reich;
6. A plebiscite for Austria;

Would Revive Poland.

7. A proclamation that Germany considers a strong Poland necessary;
8. Adherence to the Atlantic Charter principles;
9. The granting of two African colonies to Germany.

It is recalled that responsible sources in London received information in November of a military junta which was planning gradually to isolate Hitler and take authority in Germany.

Reports are current of such a coup of "revolutionaries" who hope to save the situation when chaos appears imminent—though they may be Axis-inspired to observe Allied reaction.

Hitler's shake-up among tried and proven officers, according to recent reports, and the steady increase in strength and power in Heinrich Himmler's SS (Elite Guard) is significant in the light of the reported existence of a military junta. Keen observers say they believe such moves might be Hitler's method of trying to crush out the opposition without a thoroughgoing purge, which might crack the home front wide open.

Nazis Say Allies Lost 81 Cargo Ships in Month

Assert U-Boats and Planes Sank 522,000 Tons; Also Claim Two Destroyers

FEB 2 1943

By The Associated Press

The German high command asserted yesterday that at least eighty-one Allied merchant ships totaling 522,000 tons had been sunk during January by German submarines and bombing planes.

There was no confirmation from any Allied source.

The communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio, said that an additional forty-seven Allied cargo vessels were either torpedoed or were damaged by bombs, and some of them probably sank.

The German air force was credited with sinking two Allied destroyers and damaging a cruiser, two destroyers and a patrol boat during the month.

The broadcast said that submarine warfare was hampered by severe weather conditions, "which occasionally increased to violent gales." Nevertheless, it said, submarines accounted for sixty-three Allied vessels totaling 408,000 tons, while Nazi planes operating in the Mediterranean sank eighteen, totaling 114,000 tons.

YANKS KILL 62 MORE JAPS ON GUADALCANAL

22 Other Nipponese Taken Prisoner, Navy Communique Discloses

U. S. Planes Hammer Enemy Bases On Kolombangara And New Georgia

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 1—Continued aerial pounding of Japanese bases in the Solomon Islands was reported today by the navy in a communique which also stated that sixty-two enemy troops had been killed on Guadalcanal and twenty two had been captured.

Communique Number 267 said:

"South Pacific:

"1. On January 28, United States troops on Guadalcanal Island killed sixty-two Japanese and took twenty-two prisoners.

Kolombangara Bombed

"2. On January 29th:

"(a) During the early afternoon a force of marauder medium bombers (Martin B-26) attacked enemy positions on Kolombangara island.

"(b) During the evening, marauders bombed the enemy-held area at Munda, on New Georgia island.

"(c) Japanese planes bombed United States positions on Guadalcanad island. One enemy plane was shot down.

"3. On January 30, during the morning, a force of marauder medium bombers with Airacobra escort (Bell P-39), bombed enemy positions at Munda, on New Georgia island."

Fortresses Blast Airfields At Rabaul, Set 22 Fires

Allied Patrols Fight Japanese in New Guinea Jungles

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 2 (Tuesday) (AP). — General Douglas MacArthur's airmen again carried the fight to the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain Island, in slashing attacks yesterday that left more than twenty-two fires, while intensive Allied patrol activity in the jungles around Mubo-Wau in New Guinea, kept the enemy worried, a communique announced today.

Flying Fortresses hit hard at Rabaul's airdromes of Lakunai and Rapopo in a night attack and caused "heavy destruction of fuel dumps and grounded aircraft."

More than twenty fires were started at the Lakunai airdrome on the east side of Rabaul Harbor as the big bombers found their target well lighted, by flares from planes which preceded the main striking force. Pilots who hit Rapopo Airdrome on the north end of the peninsula, saw flames afterward from two fires when twenty-five miles away.

Patrols which moved out into the jungle between the Allied base at Wau and Mubo maintained contact with a Japanese force estimated at a battalion, or 900 men. An Allied spokesman said the fighting there yesterday was only in the patrol stage and did not approach the sharp engagement last Friday and Saturday, when the enemy drove through in one sector, only to be hurled back with a loss of more than 300 dead.

The communique mentioned for the first time that the Allies in that area had artillery support used presumably to help smash back the first big Japanese attack. There have been no reports that the Japanese have artillery.

JAP BASES RAIDED BY ALLIED FLYERS

FEB 2 1943

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Sporadic fighting continued in the Mubo sector of northeastern New Guinea yesterday as Allied planes pressed home attacks on enemy bases in a wide arc ranging from New Britain to Timor, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The main target of the Allied airmen was oft - bombed Rabaul, on New Britain, where heavy bombers attacked shipping and harbor installations. The airdrome at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, also was bombed and strafed from a low altitude and an enemy merchant ship was damaged off nearby Pilelo Island, the communique said.

Heavy damage was reported done by long-range fighters at the airdrome at Koepang, Timor. Eight enemy bombers and a fighter were destroyed or damaged on the ground, hangars were set afire and a warehouse, apparently containing ammunition, was blown up, the bulletin declared. Twenty trucks also were shot up by the Allied raiders, all of which returned.

Marine General Aids Squad in Guadalcanal Capture Japanese

Collins Joins Group of High Officers Waging

War in Front Lines

By WILLIAM HIPPLE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH ADVANCE UNITED STATES TROOPS ON GUADALCANAL FRONT LINES, Jan. 26 (Delayed).—Maj. Gen. Joseph Collins of New Orleans showed today that he could supervise individual hand-to-hand fighting as well as maneuver larger Army units.

In so demonstrating he joined a growing number of generals who aren't fighting this war in the traditional manner. That is, they no longer sit at comfortable posts far from the front directing operations solely from maps and second-hand reports.

In the dense jungle northwest of Kokumbona, Gen. Collins led a small party which captured three jap soldiers and killed three others.

Contact Accidental.

The action was more or less accidental, for the general originally set out with the object of contacting a forward Army unit. He was accompanied by Lt. Col. J. K. Bush of Salem, Ind.; Capt. Paul Melichamp of Summerville, S. C., the general's aide, and two enlisted men.

They saw the first Jap cowering in a hole between the tree roots. The general motioned him to come out. The Jap refused so Gen. Collins sent his men in to get him. The struggling Jap was pulled out.

Next they came upon a holed-up Jap armed with a bayonet, but no rifle. The Jap drew the bayonet across in front of his throat. The Americans were not sure whether his gesture meant he intended to cut his own throat or theirs, so Gen. Collins ordered a double "flanking" movement while Col. Bush slipped in close with a wooden club. The colonel finally managed to hit the Jap's arm, knocking the bayonet out of his hands. Then capture was easy.

Tries to Toss Grenade.

The next Jap was found in a lean-to resting and apparently unarmed. The Americans told him to come out. He also refused and reached to the top of the lean-to where a hand grenade was fastened. Col. Bush grabbed the Jap's arm and the others rushed in to pin him down.

In the other three cases—the fatal ones—the general's party tried to take the Japs prisoners but they were obstinate. They were found in dugouts and holes and tried to fire rifles or throw hand grenades. As a result they were shot—one of them by Capt. Melichamp.

Another general seen today striding through the jungle near the firing lines wearing a green uniform was Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Alfonse Decaree, U. S. M. C., of Washington, D. C.

MARINE KILLS JAP AND TAKES SWORD

SGT EJ BURMAN

FEB 2 1943

Guadalcanal, (Delayed) A. P.).—Private Charles A. Johnson, United States Marine Corps, of Seattle, spent his day off on a stroll up front and came back the proud possessor of a Japanese officer's sword which has become the envy of the entire company. Private Johnson told this story of the capture of this prize:

"Today I had some time off, so I decided to look up a pal who has been in the front lines. I crossed the Mantanikau and hiked west, asking for my friend on the way. Nobody knew exactly where he was, so I continued walking.

"When I'd gone about half a mile, I saw three guys come out of the jungle, but I didn't pay much attention to them. Pretty soon we got closer. I stopped. They stopped. At the same time we caught on that we weren't friends. They jabbered a few words and the two smaller ones, probably enlisted men, dropped the coconuts they had been carrying and ran.

"The big one did not move. He just stood and stared at me. I knew he was an officer because he wore their little cap, carried a sword and had a pistol. I dropped to one knee, unslung my good rifle and fired. The Jap pitched forward on his face, the sword falling in front of him. I fired two shots at the soldiers, but they reached cover before I could get them.

"First thing I thought of was to get that sword. I grabbed it and ran as fast as I could. Guess I didn't slow down until I'd gone a quarter, mile. I thought that the soldiers had gone to get help, thinking I was the point of a Marine patrol. I hurried back to be in time for chow and some of our officers looked over the sword and asked how I got it, but when the Colonel saw it, he said it was one of the finest he had ever seen. He said that any man who goes out and takes a sword away from a Jap, certainly earns it."

IT'S BABY BOY FOR RABAUL RAIDER

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 1 (A. P.),—The good news hasn't reached him yet, but Lieut. Arthur Curren of Paterson, N. J., who participated in an attack by United States Flying Fortresses on Rabaul, Saturday, has another to fight for now. His wife gave birth to a son, Arthur Jr., last Wednesday at St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson.

Lieut. Curren, son-in-law of the late Gen. Samuel Van Saun Muzzy of the New Jersey National Guard, gave this account of Saturday's foray:

"We put our bombs right down along the main street. My gunners were so eager I had to order them not to shoot until we were close enough and I gave them permission. When I did give them the order, they started firing like mad. I don't know what good the gunfire did, but every one seemed to feel better for it."

TOKYO CLAIMS SEA VICTORY OVER U. S. FLEET

Diet Is Told Planes Sank Two Battleships And Three Cruisers

Supposed Action Said To Have Taken Place In South Solomons

FEB 2 1943

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Feb. 1—Japanese imperial headquarters asserted today —without confirmation from any non-Japanese quarter—that its planes had sunk two American battleships and three cruisers last Friday and Saturday off Rennell island, southernmost of the Solomons about one hundred miles south of Guadalcanal.

This wholly unsupported claim was made in a communique read in both houses of the Japanese Diet by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and was broadcast by the Tokyo radio and recorded in New York by the Associated Press.

Another battleship and cruiser were reported damaged and three Grumman Wildcat fighters were shot down at the cost of only ten Japanese planes, the communique said. The account was refuted by Washington and London and related other fantastic claims of

Called Answer To Casablanca

Tokyo propaganda broadcasts termed the "attack" an answer to the Roosevelt-Churchill "unconditional surrender" conference at Casablanca. Their tone thus suggested that the Japanese might be circulating the report to counteract effects of the Allied strategy meeting.

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Another purpose, possibly, was to fish for information about Allied naval disposition in the Southwest Pacific, where the Japanese are increasing pressure on Guadalcanal and New Guinea.

A Domei broadcast purporting to describe the two-day assault said Japanese scouting planes spotted a powerful Allied fleet of battleships, cruisers and destroyers east of Rennel island and steaming northward in a rough sea, whipped by strong gales under dense clouds.

Domei's Story Of Attack

"Formidable formations of Japanese torpedo planes flew through the rift of the clouds toward the enemy," Domei said. By sunset last Friday the fleet "desperately started retreating," trying to escape the Japanese planes, the account continued.

The Japanese commander of the torpedo flight was said to have hit a battleship, causing a great explosion. Then his plane was hit and he crashed the burning craft headlong onto the battleship, setting the bridge afire, the account added. Successive torpedo hits were reported made by other planes and the burning battleship was said to have sunk quickly.

In the same attack two cruisers "were sunk instantly and two other battleships were set afire and another cruiser was wrapped in flames," Domei said.

As darkness settled, the Allied fleet altered its course southeastward, "vainly attempting to stay clear of the Japanese attacks," Domei said.

Japanese planes returned to the attack at dawn Saturday, the Tokio account said, and by that time the damaged battleships had brought their fires under control.

The Japanese planes were said to have fought through twenty protecting Grummans, scoring several torpedo hits on one of the battleships which "immediately disappeared into the deep."

"Another battleship was again set afire and appeared to be heavily damaged," the broadcast added. "A cruiser that had escaped the day before was instantly sunk."

Tokio Claims 2 Battleships, 3 Cruisers

Marine Argues for Surrender In Japanese, Gets Slang 'No'

The following article, distributed by the Associated Press, was written by Sergt. Charles Richards Gordon of St. Paul, Minn., a Marine Corps combat correspondent.)

A MARINE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Jan. 15 (Delayed).—Capt. John Erskin, U. S. M. C., of Urichsville, Ohio, an interpreter who was born in Japan, spent 10 minutes in recent fighting in the Solomons using his best Japanese in an effort to talk a group of trapped Japanese soldiers into surrendering.

Capt. Erskin's Japanese arguments apparently were not persuasive because one of the Japs finally spoke up—in equally good English, shouting:

"Go to hell, marine," causing the captain considerable embarrassment before his fellow marines.

The marines threw hand grenades into the cave in which these Japs were trapped, but the Japs threw them out as fast as the grenades were thrown in. Ultimately, it was necessary to seal the cave with dirt to prevent their escape.

This was one of the stories of Marine action told by Capt. William E. Sperling, 3d, U. S. M. C., of New Brunswick, N. J., who spent 55 days fighting on Tulagi and Guadalcanal.

The captain also recalls the heroism of Gunnery Sergt. Angus Goss of Tampa, Fla., who subsequently was wounded. Sergt. Goss "got sore" when an enemy group could not be dislodged and walked into a Japanese dugout, killed seven Japs with his rifle and walked out without a scratch.

1943

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Tokio radio quoted Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, as telling the Diet today that Japanese planes sank two battleships and three cruisers off the most southerly point of the Solomons last Friday and Saturday.

In addition, he said, one battleship and one cruiser were damaged seriously.

(The Navy said today it had "no comment." It is following its usual procedure with regard to Axis broadcasts, it was pointed out, and will await its own dispatches from that area before making any statement.)

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, quoted Admiral Shimada as stating:

"On January 29 at twilight a great enemy fleet, consisting of large numbers of cruisers, battleships and destroyers, was sighted west of Rennell Island by our planes, which carried out a surprise attack, sinking by direct hits one battleship and two cruisers, while some more warships were damaged."

On the following day, he asserted, one more battleship and one more cruiser were sunk.

Three enemy fighter planes were shot down, he added.

The only Japanese losses, he said, were 10 planes.

Rennell Island is less than 100 miles south of Guadalcanal.

(A Rome broadcast of a Tokio report said several Japanese planes dived with their cargos of explosives into their objectives.

(Neither the Tokio broadcast heard in London nor the report put out by the Rome radio gave the nationality of the naval force alleged to have been intercepted.)

Another Tokio radio broadcast heard by Reuters said two of the vessels claimed sunk were American.

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TOJO DENIES RUMOR

Premier-Gen. Hideki Tojo declared today that the Japanese Government had no intention of placing the nation's principal industries under State control. Instead, he said, the Government was convinced that reliance on the initiative of industrial leaders would produce the results necessary for "increasing the fighting strength of the nation."

Gen. Tojo's speech, in the House of Peers, was broadcast by the Berlin radio in the form of a Tokio dispatch recorded here by the Associated Press. Apparently the Premier felt impelled to deny reports that governmental operation of all war industries was in the offing.

These reports had been current partly because of the Premier's own demands for increased power to control war production. Gen. Tojo also declared that "in spite of treacherous and secret Anglo-American attempts to disturb domestic unity in Japan" the country remained completely united and fully confident of final victory.

Jap Ship Fired By Machine Guns After Bombing

By the Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Feb. 1.—A Liberator bomber piloted by Lt. James Crawford of Taylorville, Ill., bombed a Japanese vessel today, then went back and machine-gunned it and set it afire.

The incident occurred off Arawe, on the south coast of New Britain, west of Gasmata. Lt. Crawford said the bombs landed near the ship, apparently without effect.

"We didn't want her to get away," he said, "so we went back and machine-gunned her and were surprised to see fire break out. It was burning merrily when we lfet."

The Liberator was one of several on reconnaissance.

Earlier today Flying Fortresses raided shipping and harbor installations at Rabaul.

Chinese Inflict 1,000 Casualties On Burma Front

FEB 2 1943

Japanese Fail to Relieve Trapped Units in 5-Day Battle on Yunnan Frontier

CHUNGKING, Feb. 1 (AP).—More than one thousand enemy troops have been killed or wounded in fighting since Thursday along the Burma-Yunnan border, the Chinese high command asserted tonight in a communique which said the Japanese had launched a strong attack with fresh forces in an attempt to relieve a Japanese unit encircled by the Chinese.

Although the assault received strong air support and caused considerable casualties, the Chinese held their lines, the communique said.

On this front the Japanese are trying to drive into China's southwest province of Yunnan from the Shan States of Burma, using some Thai (Siamese) units with their own troops.

East and West Meet In Mediterranean Queen City of Beirut

American University Creates Good Will For U. S. Visitors

By PAUL K. LEE,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

BEIRUT (Delayed).—The poet who said that East and West never would meet must not have been to Beirut, at least not in wartime. Here at the eastern end of the Mediterranean this queen city of the Lebanon is a fascinating medley of the absolute Oriental and Occidental modernity.

The sidewalks swarm with Fighting French, British and Australian uniforms, mingling with men in fashionable civilian clothing, with others in Arabic dress, in red tarbushes and in all the motley garb of the Middle East. Women who would be at home in the Fifth avenue Easter parade pass others half-smothered in black veils. Complexions vary from the very blond of British and French to cream and olive and swarthy.

In the streets modern streetcars pause to let laden donkeys pass, while the drivers of American-made automobiles honk their horns impatiently and an oil truck in bright red paint scoots across the intersection. A natty traffic policeman, calmly directing the whole lot, stands under a most Oriental-looking umbrella.

Americans Welcomed.

At the curb, pushcart vendors offer oranges, bananas, tangerines and large tawny raisins. Glass-fronted stores displaying radios, cameras, flashlights and American toilet articles are interspersed with hole-in-the-wall bazaars that are mixtures of Oriental jewelry, Swiss watches and eastern and western haberdashery.

One of these small shopkeepers rushed into the street to grasp me by the hand with a glad cry of "Hallo, American; won't you come in?" When I replied that I wanted to buy nothing, he rejoined, "You are welcome here in any case. We like Americans; always glad to see you. Can I direct you anywhere?"

This sort of greeting I found was not at all unusual for an American in Beirut. Many Lebanese made opportunities to speak to me and to explain with a touch of pride, "I learned English in the American university here." The half-century work of that university has borne and is bearing fruit.

On one occasion, when I was vainly hunting an address in the blackout with a cab driver who spoke only French, the cabbie drove to the American university, found the English-speaking gateman and we were set right in 30 seconds.

Beer From Brooklyn.

Not all English-speaking Lebanese learned the language at the university, however. As I entered one large cafe the proprietor greeted me with, "How would you like a nice cold can of beer from Brooklyn?" He spoke with a gutteral accent which was explained when he said he had learned both English and German during the World War when he was a private in the Turkish Army.

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The beer cost the equivalent of 60 cents, and the proprietor conceded that there was not much call for it because most other drinks cost only 40. At an adjoining table a Lebanese party drinking arak huddled around an Arabic newspaper. Nearby a group of French officers conversed in animated French over their wine, while English and Scottish accents could be heard in other parts of the room over glasses of whisky.

Sixty cents for beer, I found, is not out of line with other prices in Beirut. Dinner in a good restaurant, even without the wine which is invariably urged upon the diner, costs $2 or $3 despite fixed prices. For there is always an orchestra, and the coffee usually is additional. Often, also, the exact change cannot be made, for small change is at a premium here. It has been eased somewhat by a recent issue of notes worth about 2½, 5 and 20 cents, but coinage usually is Palestinian when it is to be found at all.

Shoes May Cost $25.

A pair of shoes may cost $25, and other clothing costs are comparable for good materials. Not-too-good silk stockings displayed in shop windows are priced at $5 or more.

Many of the stocks appear to be pre-war importations from France and America. Scarcity may be expected to send prices still higher, particularly for luxury goods.

But on the whole, life in Beirut is good. Food appears ample, with meatless days not too onerous. The bread and sugar are almost white, the wine and cheeses are fine, and sweet fresh orange juice is to be had nearly for the asking.

And in all this potpourri of races and peoples, there is a certain indefinable French charm that makes many things the more easily bearable.

New U. S.-Cuba Military Pact

HAVANA, Feb. 1 (AP).—The State Department announced today that Cuba and the United States had signed a supplementary agreement for "military and naval co-operation" to intensify their joint war efforts. The supplementary document was signed by Jose Martinez, Secretary of State, and Spruille Braden, American Ambassador, as was the original agreement announced Sept. 7. Details were withheld for reasons of security.

CHILE PROTESTS

Buenos Aires, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Chile's Ambassador, Conrado Rios Gallardo, conferred today with Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz-Guinazu seeking Argentine intervention to ease the treatment Chilean diplomats were reported receiving in Tokio since Chile's severance of relations with the Axis.

Chile has confined the Japanese Minister Kiyoshi Yamagata, and twenty-seven members of his legation staff at Santiago in reprisal for the detention of Chile's Minister to Tokio.

Axis Nationals in Chile Placed Under Detention

New Order Affects Those Suspected of Espionage

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 1 (AP).—The government today ordered all Axis nationals suspected of having engaged in espionage to present themselves at police stations before midnight for detention. Those affected by the order had been instructed Jan. 26 to remain in their homes. They include 168 Germans—among them twelve women—and seventy-four Japanese.

German Association Disbands in Chile

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Disbandment of the Association of Friends of Germany was announced today by Arturo Ahumada, association chairman.

"Our main purpose was to work to keep Chile out of this conflict, as in the past war," the disolution statement said.

Chile recently broke relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Sabotage Blasts Shake Pretoria, Wreck Factory

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Feb. 1 (AP)—A series of explosions shook Pretoria and Witwatersrand during the week end in an outbreak of sabotage directed mainly against war industries. Damage was not extensive.

A factory was partly destroyed and some telephone cables were wrecked by the blasts.

Sabotage had occurred frequently in the Union of South Africa until Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts decreed severe penalties, including execution in incidents which caused deaths.

WAR PROJECT PLAN MADE BY U. S., CANADA

Defense Assets Must Be Liquidated In Year After Peace

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Construction Of Road To Join Two Rivers Is Announced

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 1 (AP)—A permanent formula for the post-war liquidation of defense projects constructed in Canada by the United States is provided in an exchange of notes between the Governments of the two countries, presented in the House of Commons today by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The formula decrees that all immovable assets of the United States are to be released within one year after the end of the war to the Canadian Government or the provincial Government. All movable assets must be removed from Canada within one year or offered for sale to the Government. The price would be fixed by two appraisers, one chosen by each country, with power to select a third in case of disagreement.

Removed Or Sold

If movable assets are not removed or sold to the Crown within one year, the formula sets forth, they must be offered for sale on the open market. If they cannot be sold ,their disposition is to be referred to the permanent joint defense board.

The formula, it was said, was designed to cover disposition of United States projects for which no special agreements have been made.

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Among the major projects undertaken by the United States is the Alaska highway which, under a special agreement, is to become a part of the Canadian highway system after the war.

AMERICANS BUILD ANOTHER HIGHWAY

Ottawa, Feb. 1 (Canadian Press).—Construction by United States forces of a new highway north of the Peace River to the Mackenzie River in the Canadian northwest was disclosed in the House of Commons today.

[The Peace River rises in northeastern British Columbia and flows eastward to Lake Athabasca, in Alberta. The Great Slave Lake, about 180 miles north of Lake Athabasca, is the source of the Mackenzie River, which flows northwestward to the Beaufort Sea.]

A question asked by John R. MacNicol, Progressive Conservative member for Toronto, brought out the fact that the building was under way. This route is in addition to the Alaska Highway, which runs through northern Alberta and British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and Alaska.

FLYNN'S NAME IS WITHDRAWN BY ROOSEVELT

President Reluctantly Acts on Nominee's Request as Opposition Mounts.

BRIDGES HAILS 'A VICTORY'

Sees Decency in U. S. Diplomacy Upheld—Grew May Be New Selection for Envoy.

FEB 2 1943

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told Edward J. Flynn today that he was complying reluctantly with a request to withdraw his nomination to be United States Minister to Australia.

"Dear Ed:" the President wrote in a note dated today, "Reluctantly, I am complying with your request and have withdrawn your nomination from the Senate.

"I wish you would come to see me today or tomorrow.

"As ever yours,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The formal withdrawal was received by the Senate a few minutes later. It was at the bottom of a long list of nominations transmitted to the Senate. It merely said:

"Withdrawal. Edward J. Flynn, New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Australia, at the request of Mr. Flynn."

The action came in the face of mounting Senate opposition threatening confirmation of the former Democratic national chairman and marked the administration's first major rebuff in the new Congress.

Flynn's Letter to President.

Mr. Flynn, whose nomination had stirred up a bitter controversy on Capitol Hill, announced last night he was asking Mr. Roosevelt to withdraw the nomination and thus avoid a political scrap on the Senate floor.

The President received this letter from Mr. Flynn this morning:

"I am requesting you to withdraw my nomination as Minister to Australia from the Senate. I am inclosing herewith a statement which I have issued which sets forth fully my reasons for asking you to take this action.

"I can't let this opportunity pass without telling you how thrilled I am and the whole country is at your brave successful trip to Africa. It is a source of great comfort to all lovers of freedom throughout the whole world that you have returned safely."

Flynn Had Quit Political Jobs.

In expectation of the Australian post, Mr. Flynn resigned last week as Democratic national committeeman from New York. This action followed his withdrawal as national party chairman, in which post he was succeeded by Postmaster-General Frank C. Walker.

James A. Farley, State and former Democratic national chairman, has been mentioned as Mr. Flynn's possible successor as national committeeman, but this post now is vacant, as is that of chairman of the executive committee of the Bronx County Democratic Committee. Mr. Flynn also vacated the latter office last week.

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Bridges Hails Withdrawal.

Senator Bridges, of New Hampshire, who led the Republican attack on the nominee, said Mr. Flynn's withdrawal was "a victory for integrity in government and decency in American diplomacy."

"The reason for the withdrawal is obvious," the Senator said in a statement. "The Senate would have refused to confirm Mr. Flynn's nomination by a decisive majority."

Mr. Flynn disclosed last night that he was asking the President to withdraw his nomination for the post.

While asserting that he had been assured by friends in the Senate that he would be confirmed, the gray-haired Bronx political leader said:

"I am unwilling to permit my candidacy to be made the excuse for a partisan political debate. To me the prosecution of the war is above all other considerations."

Grew's Name Mentioned.

Speculation on other possibilities for the post immediately centered on Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan. Whether Mr. Grew, who returned to this country on an exchange ship last August, would want to accept a ministerial appointment was not known, but it was recalled that Mr. Flynn had said that the job also would entail duties as a roving ambassador in the southwest Pacific.

With the Republicans almost solidly against the confirmation of Mr. Flynn, and New Dealers as solidly in favor of him, the burden of decision would have fallen largely to a dozen or so veteran Democrats who have chafed in times past at the administration's legislative demands.

Although officeholders generally are reluctant to oppose the appointment of a man who has served as national chairman of their party, three veteran Democrats—Senators George of Georgia, Van Nuys of Indiana and Gillette of Iowa—voted against Mr. Flynn when the Foreign Relations Committee approved the nomination 13 to 10. They later were joined in opposition by four Democrats not on the committee—Senators Byrd of Virginia, McKellar of Tennessee, Wheeler of Montana and McCarran of Nevada, the latter's position being disclosed by a pair.

Several other Democrats had declined to take a stand publicly.

Polls of the Senate indicated that Mr. Flynn's nomination would have been rejected by several votes. Senator Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, the majority leader, admitted before Mr. Flynn said he was withdrawing that it looked like a right close fight.

Mr. Flynn, who announced his withdrawal shortly after President Roosevelt returned to the capital from North Africa, said he had not conferred with the President. The Senate had been scheduled to debate the issue today. Such a debate, Mr. Flynn said, would "imply unfortunate disunity."

"I do not question the motives of those who are opposing my confirmation," he said, "but I am mindful of grievances, real or fancied, against the President."

Among the allegations leveled at Mr. Flynn, which he described in his statement last night as unsubstantiated "political gossip," was the charge that he had permitted a courtyard at his country home to be paved with New York city-owned blocks. He had testified that he reimbursed the city after discovering what had happened.

Mr. Roosevelt saw Secretary Hull briefly last night and arranged an extended conference with him today. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, commanding American naval forces in European waters, were scheduled for separate discussions with the Chief Executive this afternoon.

Late in the day Mr. Roosevelt arranged a meeting with House and Senate leaders of both parties which Stephen Early, presidential secretary, said was for the purpose of giving them a report on his trip and various conferences held during his trip.

Vice-President Wallace and the following legislators were invited to the White House:

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader; Senator Connally of Texas, chaiman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Minority Leader Senator McNary of Oregon; Senator Austin of Vermont, assistant minority leader; Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip; Speaker Rayburn; Representative McCormack of Massachusetts the majority leader; Representative Martin, Republican, of Massachusetts, House minority leader; Representative Bloom of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Representative Eaton of New Jersey, senior Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Asked whether the congressional parley would have special reference to Brazil, Mr. Early replied: "Not especially." Mr. Roosevelt conferred with President Vargas of Brazil on his way back to this country.

Roosevelt, Home, Calls Aids

Busies Himself in Conferences With Cabinet, Military and Congressional Leaders

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Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Back from his momentous trip to North Africa, President Roosevelt busied himself today in conferences with Secretary Hull, congressional leaders and other high executives.

White House officials said that the President looked fine upon his arrival back in the capital and apparently was not tired by his journey and the ten-day conference with Prime Minister Churchill.

To an inquiry as to whether he saw a presidential radio speech in sight, Mr. Early replied that he thought no one knew enough about that at the moment to say whether one was in prospect or not.

Mr. Early described the President as a perfect air traveler and said he did not get sick at all and apparently obtained plenty of rest while flying.

ROOSEVELT'S PLANE REACHES HOME PORT

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Weather-stained, the huge Clipper plane which carried President Roosevelt safely to and from the unconditional surrender conference at Casablanca returned today to its home base.

Capt. Howard M. Cone Jr. of Douglaston, N. Y., who was in charge of the giant flying boat, and his crew of ten Pan American flying men, were aboard.

Ten minutes later another plane carrying the crew which had provided the President's craft with a Clipper escort, landed.

Neither Capt. Cone nor Capt. Richard W. Vinal of Great Neck, N. Y., in command of the escort ship, would discuss the flights.

The Clipper had undergone a three-day overhaul prior to the departure for North Africa, but the only concession made for its distinguished passenger was the installation of a bed-sized mattress in a berth.

Members of the crew of the Clipper which carried the President, Harry Hopkins, and a few others on its round-trip Atlantic crossing were First Officer Frank J. Crawford, Second Officer William F. Hughes, Third Officer James L. Steen, Martin K. Basehore, assistant flight engineer; Gail A. Bisbee, assistant radio engineer; Albert A. Tuinman and Edward J. Garcia, stewards, all of New York; Raymond D. Comish of Lake Success, N. Y., flight engineer, and Arthur H. Moore of Floral Park, N. Y., radio officer.

The crew of the other Clipper was composed of First Officer Timothy J. Sheehan, Second Officer Robert H. Ellenberger, Third Officer John Ray Morrison, Fourth Officer William C. McAmnis, William F. Daminger, assistant flight engineer; Stanley W. Call, radio officer; Robert F. Guest, assistant radio officer; Gustave Garreau and Philip A. Casprini, Stewards, all of New York, and Donald R. Fowler of Little Neck, N. Y., flight engineer.

COMMITTEE BACKS RUTLEDGE, 11 TO 0

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted approval today of the nomination of Judge Wiley Blount Rutledge as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 11 to 0, with four Senators withholding their votes apparently until they could determine Judge Rutledge's stand on President Roosevelt's court enlargement bill in 1937.

Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, chairman of a subcommittee which previously had approved the appointment, said that Senators Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana; Langer, Republican, of North Dakota; Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, and Revercomb, Republican, of West Virginia, withheld their votes.

Mr. Ferguson told reporters that he had raised the question of Judge Rutledge's stand on the court enlargement bill and had not received a satisfactory answer as to whether the District of Columbia's Appeals Court Judge had been a backer of that legislation, which was withdrawn after a bitter Senate fight.

The Michigan Senator said that if it developed that Judge Rutledge had supported the President's unsuccessful move to enlarge the Supreme Court from nine to eleven members, he would oppose confirmation of the nomination.

Senator O'Mahoney pointed out the Senate previously had approved Judge Rutledge's appointment as a member of the District of Columbia Court and said that so far as he could remember the Supreme Court bill had not been mentioned at that time. Judge Rutledge was not questioned about his attitude on this point by the sub-committee, Mr. O'Mahoney added.

The eleven who voted for approval consisted of seven Democrats and four Republicans. The Democrats were Senators Nuys of Indiana, Hatch of New Mexico, Chandler of Kentucky, Murdock of Utah, McFarland of Arizona and Andrews of Florida. The Republicans were Senators Austin of Vermont, Danaher of Connecticut, Wiley of Wisconsin and Wherry of Nebraska.

Senator O'Mahoney predicted that the Senate would approve the appointment later in the week [illegible] there was [illegible] the committee action.

LEE APPROVED BY 46 TO 31 FOR AIR POST

Senate Confirms Appointment Of Oklahoman To The CAB

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Committee Passes Nomination Of Rutledge To Supreme Court

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 1—The nomination of Josh Lee, defeated Democratic Senator from Oklahoma, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board was confirmed today by the Senate, 46 to 31, after his successor, Senator Moore (R., Okla.), had opposed him as "a lame duck favorite of the White House."

Moore told the Senate that Lee was given the appointment as a "reward for his services a messenger boy for the executive department." Another "freshman" Senator, Robertson (R., Wyo.), also joined in the attack, saying Lee lacked executive experience.

No Formal Reply

The Democratic majority made no formal reply to these speeches, but when Moore asserted Lee was not qualified by aeronautical experience for the post with the CAB, Senator Overton (D., La.) inquired whether Moore's own "legislative experience" entitled him to a seat in the Senate.

"I'll answer that in due time," Moore retorted hotly.

Senator Tydings (D., Md.) joined thirty Republicans in voting against Lee, explaining he did not believe the appointee qualified with needed technical knowledge, while Senators McNary (R., Ore.), the minority leader; Capper (R., Kan.) and Davis (R., Pa.) joined the Democratic majority in Lee's support.

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FISH ASKS HOUSE PLANE COMMITTEE

Advances Nine-Point Program Covering Post-War Aviation Problems

FEB 2 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 1—Representative Fish (R., N. Y.) today advanced a nine-point program on post-war aviation problems as the House Rules Committee considered eight separate measures to create a standing committee to handle all matters of air transportation.

Fish asked for the immediate creation of a committee on civilian and commercial aviation in the

1. To provide a permanent House:

committee to give all of its time to the consideration of the problems of the industry.

2. To help post-war efforts in connection with civilian and commercial aviation, including employment.

To Keep U. S. Dominance

3. To maintain dominance of this country of airways from the United States to South America, Africa and the Far Pacific.

4. To expand and develop foreign airways and commerce.

5. To protect this country's rights in airfields built with lend-lease money.

6. To keep airplane factories and pilots busy after the war.

7. To prepare for improved, faster and cheaper travel and commerce in post-war days.

8. To safeguard defense of the United States by producing the best airplanes in the world.

9. To promote airmindedness in American schools and colleges, including glider instruction.

Representative Randolph (D., W. Va.) told the committee that Gill Robb Wilson, of the National Aeronautic Association, himself an aviator in the last World War, favored an aviation committee.

Quotes Letter

"The significance of military aviation in war is a foreshadow of the importance of commercial aviation in peace," Wilson wrot to Randolph, the District of Columbia councilor of the association. "In war or in peace, aviation is a decisive factor of our sovereignty."

Representative Delaney (D., N Y.) said air-line firms had ignored his communications on the subject of a standing committee, and Representative Nichols (D., Okla.), chairman of a special committee to investigate air accidents, said the commercial lines "don't want to be prejudiced before the House Interstate Commerce Committee" by committing themselves on the subject.

ANTI-NAZIS' RELEASE IN AFRICA IS URGED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Fighting French headquarters here appealed to the American public today to press for the fulfillment of President Roosevelt's request that all anti-Nazi political prisoners in French Africa be released and all Nazi-inspired laws and decrees there be abrogated.

The spokesman, Jean Baube, said the request had been made almost three months ago but that the concentration camps in North Africa still were full of political prisoners and that Nazi laws still were in effect.

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HOSTILE TO U. S.

Most of the French officials now functioning there are hostile to American interests, he asserted.

In this connection he made public letters he said had been received recently from North Africa reporting that many of the men who helped United States troops take over Algiers and other key positions subsequently were jailed and still are incarcerated.

NONE REINSTATED

One of the letters charged that "no official, railway man, mail man, teacher or employee of the public utilities who had been dismissed (by Vichy authorities) for his political activity, his philosophy or his racial origin, has been reinstated.

"Not a single physician, dentist, lawyer, newspaperman or judge who had been dismissed under racial decrees and decrees on secret societies, has been reinstated. Jewish children are still refused access to ordinary schools, and young Jewish students cannot enter the universities."

Roosevelt Names Reserve Colonel To Be General

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., of Washington, a reserve colonel in the Marine Corps, to be a brigadier general.

He would be the first reserve officer ever raised to general's rank in the corps.

A hero of the first World War, in which he participated in five major operations as a member of a marine machine-gun battalion of the Second Division, Waller holds two Croix de Guerre among many decorations awarded to him for his conduct in that conflict.

Col. Lewis G. Merritt, of Coronado, Cal., also was nominated to be a marine brigadier geenral. Merritt, 45, is a marine flyer, and probably the first Marine Corps officer shot down by German or Italian forces after the United Staes entered the war. He was riding as observer in a British bomber when it was shot down by an Axis anti-aircraft battery in a desert early in January, 1042. The plane crashed just inside the British lines.

FOUR NEW ADMIRALS

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Four Navy captains, including the man who was in charge of the Navy yard at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked there, were nominated by President Roosevelt today for promotion to the rank of rear admiral.

The Pearl Harbor yard chief, upon whose shoulders fell responsibility for making initial repairs to vessels and installations damaged December 7, 1941, is Capt. Claude S. Gillette, whose usual residence was given as Crete, Neb. He is at present assigned as manager of the Puget Sound (Wash.) navy yard.

The other three men nominated for promotion are Capt. Howard Fithian Kingman of Chevy Chase, Md., and Frank A. Braisted of 757 Alamedo avenue, Coronado, Cal., who have commands at sea, and Sherman S. Kennedy, of Saginaw, Mich., manager of the navy yard at New York city.

Brigadier Vivian Dykes Killed on Active Service

Secretary to British-American Combined Chiefs of Staff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—The British-American combined chiefs of staff announced tonight that Brigadier Vivian Dykes, senior British secretary to the group, had been "killed while on active service." No details of his death were disclosed. He was forty-five years ago.

On Imperial Defense Staff

Brigadier Vivian Dykes, who, prior to becoming secretary to the combined chiefs of staff, served for some years as Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defense and the War Cabinet in London, was born Dec. 9, 1898, the son of Alfred Herbert and Annie Louise Dykes. He was educated at Dulwich College, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and Cambridge University, and commissioned in 1917 in the Royal Engineers. He became a captain in 1929, brevet major in 1936, major in 1937, and brevet lieutenant colonel in 1938.

During the last war, he saw service in France with the Royal Engineers and was wounded in action in 1918. In recognition of his services with the Wana Column, in Waziristan, in 1920 and 1921, he was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire.

His work while a member of the Shanghai Defense Force in 1927 won him further recognition, and in 1936 he was made Military Assistant Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defense, and created a Commander of the Order the British Empire.

SENATE GETS TREATY

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt transmitted to the Senate today, with a request of ratification, the treaty by which the United States relinquishes extraterritorial rights in China.

The treaty was signed here on January 11 by Secretary Hull and the Chinese Ambassador. "Accomplishment of the abolition of the extraterritorial system in China," Mr. Roosevelt said in a message to the Senate, "is a step in line with the expressed desires of the Government and the people of the United States. The spirit reflected by the treaty will, I am sure, be gratifying to the governments and the peoples of all the United Nations."

The treaty would abolish such things as this country's rights to operate its own courts in China for the handling of cases of American citizens and to operate gunboats on Chinese rivers and in coastal waters.

Texan's Charges That 'Crackpots' Are Holding Good Government Jobs Brings Reply From Will Rogers Jr.

FEB 2 1943

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Representative Will Rogers, Democrat, of California, expressing a disagreement with Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, told the House today that he objected to "use of this great forum as a means of what we in Hollywood would call personal publicity."

Mr. Rogers made his first congressional speech just after Mr. Dies had finished a two-hour address in which he proposed that Congress force "communists" and "crackpots" out of Government jobs by refusing appropriations to various agencies "until they rid themselves of these people."

Mr. Dies's remarks brought heavy applause at several points. As he concluded, Mr. Rogers, son of the famous humorist, arose and said:

"I should like it to be known that I disagree with the sentiments expressed, the flamboyant manner of expression used and the use of this great forum as a means of what we in Hollywood would call personal publicity."

Dies Charges Conspiracy.

Mr. Dies, who for several years headed the House Committee on un-American Activities, charged in his speech that a "well-organized conspiracy," with devotees among well-paid Government employees of un-American views, was "seeking to smear Congress and discredit its members."

A demonstration occurred in the gallery, causing Speaker Rayburn to threaten to clear the spectators from the chamber. Two young women forthwith left the gallery.

Mr. Dies obtained the floor under a point of personal privilege, to answer a pamphlet which he said was circulated by the National Lawyers Guild, mentioning his name. At one point he asserted that Maurice Parmelee, whom he identified as the author of "Nudism in Modern Life," was dismissed by the Board of Economic Warfare, but had been reemployed by the Railroad Retirement Board.

"Almost a year ago, I addressed a letter to the Vice-President calling his attention to the record of Parmelee who was at that time employed in the Board of Economic Warfare at a salary of $5,600," the Texan said. "I cited the fact that Parmelee had written numerous volumes—all of them revolutionary in character—and that one of them entitled 'Nudism in Modern Life' advocated the practice of universal nudism in office and factory. I called the Vice-President's attention to the fact that Parmelee's book contained thirty-five photographs, all of which are obscene, and that the volume was an attack upon the moral structure of our society and upon the church and religion.

"Almost immediately after my exposure of Parmelee's activities—which included several years spent in European nudist camps—he was dismissed from the Board of Economic Warfare. The great bureaucratic fraternity was, however, not to leave Parmelee jobless for long. He is now employed as an economist by the railroad retirement board at a salary of $4,600.

"Time and again, a similar thing has occurred. The contempt which these bureaucrats have for the Congress which appropriates their salaries is unbounded."

Dies's Attack on Communists Stirs Demonstration in House

Roosevelt Sees 7,500,000 Top Size for Army

Gives Legislators His Idea of Maximum Needed to Carry War to Victory

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—President Roosevelt was reported tonight to have given a conference of legislators at the White House a rough estimate of 7,500,000 men as the maximum-sized army needed to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

The President's mention of this figure was said to have been in response to questions of legislators, to whom he had outlined the results of his recent conference in Casablanca with Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt thus was represented as siding with those in Congress who have contended that the over-all man power needs of the country were such that the Army ought not to grow beyond the 7,500,000 goal which military leaders have said they expected to reach by the end of this year. With the 2,200,000-man total sought by the Navy, this would boost the nation's armed forces well beyond 10,000,000 persons when auxiliary branches are counted.

Mr. Roosevelt was said to have given the Legislators an estimate of the number of American troops now in Africa and the number expected to be there by spring—figures which they declined to reveal as military secrets.

Conferees said they understood there was no decision on the question of an over-all Allied command at the Casablanca conference, the President pointing out that none could have been made because of the fact that Josef Stalin of Russia and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China were unable to attend.

In his discussion of the Pacific war zone, the President was reported to have said that the war of attrition was having a telling, though slow, effect on Japan. Bombings of Tokio were spectacular, he was reported to have said, but the thing was to blast the enemy's ships and down his planes. There have been estimates that Japan started the war with 6,000,000 tons of shipping and 6,000 planes, but has been losing the battle to replace those which have been lost in fighting thus far.

There was no promise of any quick conclusion for the war, Senators said, but rather a warning that the fighting may go on for a long time and that lives are going to have to be sacrificed to bring about victory.

Japanese Battalion Eager To Avenge Pearl Harbor

Commanding Officer Praises Army Unit's Co-operation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—There's a whole battalion of Japanese soldiers in the United States Army and "I've never had more wholehearted, serious-minded co-operation from any troops,' their commandig officer, Lieutenant Colonel Farrant L. Turner, said today.

The outfit is the 100th Infantry Battalion made up entirely of men of Japanese ancestry who are United States citizens and were born in the Hawaiian Islands. Many of their officers also are of Japanese ancestry.

Organized originally as a unit of the Hawaiian National Guard, the men of the battalion, although not stationed at Pearl Harbor when war started, lost many relatives and friends there.

"They are grimly determined," the War Department said, "to prove in action some day that their memory of Pearl Harbor is a vivid one."

HARD COAL AGAIN GOING TO CANADA

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Ickes today lifted restrictions on the shipment of hard coal to Canada and to points in the United States west of Erie, Pa.

The restrictions were imposed two weeks ago to concentrate shipments into eastern States, which depend primarily on anthracite for domestic coal. In lifting the restrictions, Mr. Ickes described them as an emergency expedient to ease the critical situation created by the strike in the hard coal mines and by the shortage of fuel oil on the Atlantic seaboard.

Brig.-Gen Brice P. Disque, assistant Deputy Fuels Co-ordinator, who advised anthracite producers that they now may resume shipments to Canada and points west of Erie, said the hard coal situation remained "extremely tight," although the anthracite mines now are reported in full operation on a six-day basis.

Gen. Disque predicted that the output of anthracite would be increased sufficiently under the six-day week to provide for an increase in coal shipments to Eastern States.

British May Keep Prizes Seized in U. S. Waters

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt granted to the United Kingdom by proclamation today the right to retain jurisdiction over prizes captured in American territorial waters or brought into them. Great Britain previously had extended this privilege to prizes taken by the United States in the waters of the United Kingdom and Sierra Leone, or brought into those waters.

Patterson Declares 'Loafing' Charge by Jeffers Unfounded

Testifies Officers of Armed Forces Are Essential at War Plants—Criticizes Rubber Chief for Delay

FEB 2 1943

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, told a House Military-Naval Committee today that there was "no basis whatsoever" for charges by William M. Jeffers, rubber director, that Army and Navy officers were "loafing at defense plants."

The committee, investigating the rubber program and statements by Mr. Jeffers that production of synthetic rubber was being impeded by the Army and the Navy and by "loafers," heard Mr. Jeffers this morning contend that "the job of the Army and Navy is to fight and not to run business and direct the civilian economy."

Mr. Patterson said it was "indispensable" that Army and Navy representatives be on hand in war plants to serve as trouble shooters, to speed up production and to break bottlenecks. "Mr. Jeffers himself has a corps of expediters in his rubber program," Mr. Patterson said.

Criticizes Jeffers.

Mr. Jeffers has failed to carry out recommendations of the War Department for the conservation of rubber, Mr. Patterson said, adding that they were made last December and included requisitioning of spare tires, curtailment of the use of commercial trucks, requisitioning of all passenger cars in excess of 20,000,000, a ban on all Sunday driving, except such as was absolutely necessary, wider use of reclaimed rubber, and requisitioning of all automobiles in excess of one owned by any family.

Emphasizing that the needs of the armed services should be given prime consideration, Mr. Patterson said that efforts had been made to project the synthetic program ahead of everything else.

"We've got forces fighting overseas," he asserted. "We can't afford to lose sight of the needs of these forces one moment."

Jeffers Explains 'Loafers.'

Denying that he had called Army and Navy men "loafers," Mr. Jeffers said that service officials had projected themselves into the rubber program, for which he said neither the Army nor the Navy was responsible.

Mr. Jeffers was called by a joint House military-naval committee to explain statements he was said to have made in a speech in Baltimore last week to the effect that Army and Navy officials were impeding production in synthetic rubber plants.

Swedish Vessel Is Torpedoed Off South America

FEB 2 1943

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP)—The navy announced today that a small Swedish merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine early in January in the Atlantic Ocean off the northeastern coast of South America. Survivors have landed at Miami.

NEGRO AID RESIGNS

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—In protest against what he termed the "reactionary policies and discriminatory practices" of the Army Air Forces, William H. Hastie has resigned as civilian aid to Secretary of War Stimson.

Mr. Hastie, Negro dean of law at Howard University here, said in announcing his resignation last night:

"The simple fact is that the air command does not want Negro pilots flying in and out of various fields, eating, sleeping and mingling with other personnel, as a service pilot must do in carrying out his various missions."

Ever since he protested in 1940 against setting up a segregated training center for Negro pilots at Tuskegee University in Alabama, Mr. Hastie said, the air command has ignored him. This despite his assertion that when he took office Secretary Stimson directed that all questions relating to Negroes be referred to him for comment or approval.

"But the reactionary policies and discriminatory practices of the air forces are much more serious than the matter of ignoring my office. It should be understood that from the beginning the air command did not want Negro personnel. Resistance bred of that attitude has been met ever since."

U. S. Supreme Court Dismisses Attack on Birth Control Law

FEB 2 1943

Refuses to Interpret Connecticut Statute Barring Contraceptives; Also Sets Aside SEC Ruling in Water Case.

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court dismissed today an attack on Connecticut legislation which prohibited physicians from prescribing contraceptive devices to married women when such action was deemed necessary to preserve life or health.

Chief Justice Stone read a brief order on litigation brought by Dr. Wilder Tileston, a professor at Yale Medical School and a practicising physician at New Haven.

He sought a ruling as to whether the statute prohibited him from prescribing contraceptives to three specified married women when he thought this procedure was essential for their welfare.

Dismissal was ordered on the ground that Dr. Tileston has "no standing to litigate the constitutional question which the record presents."

"The sole constitutional attack upon the statutes under the Fourteenth Amendment," Justice Stone added, "is confined to their deprivation of life—obviously not appellant's but his patients'. There is no allegation or proof that appellant's life is in danger. His patients are not parties to this proceeding and there is no basis on which we can say that he has standing to secure an adjudication of his patients' constitutional right of life, which they do not assert in their own behalf.

"No question is raised in the record with respect to the deprivation of appellant's liberty or property in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment, nor is there anything in the opinion or judgment of the (Connecticut) Supreme Court of Errors which indicates or would support a decision of any question other than those raised in the Superior Court and reserved by it for decision of the Supreme Court of Errors. That court's practice is to decline to answer questions not reserved."

The 1879 statute barring the use or prescription of "any drug, medicinal article or instrument for the purpose of preventing conception" was upheld by the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors.

A brief filed with the Supreme Court here by 166 physicians from thirty-six States and the District of Columbia asserted that "medical opinion with substantial unanimity supports the prescription and use of contraceptives" for patients like those involved in the litigation.

Another brief presented by 541 Connecticut physicians urged the tribunal to pass on the constitutionality of the legislation so that doctors in the State would know whether they could use "one of the technics of preventive medicine."

Attorneys for Dr. Tileston said Connecticut, and possibly Massachusetts, were "unique among the forty-eight States and the Federal Government in outlawing contraception where doctors agree that life and health made it mandatory."

Sets Aside SEC Order.

The Supreme Court set aside today an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission holding that preferred stock of a company purchased by its directors and officers while reorganization plans were under consideration should not be treated in the reorganization of a parity with other preferred stock.

Justice Frankfurter delivered the 4 to 3 decision, involving a plan for the merger of the Federal Water Service Corporation, a New York holding company, and two affiliates, the Utility Operators Company and the Federal Water & Gas Corporation. Justices Black, Reed and Murphy dissented, and Justice Douglas did not participate.

The litigation was returned to the SEC for further proceedings it might desire to take.

The commission said that a total of 12,407 shares of the preferred stock of the Federal Water Service Corporation was purchased while various reorganization plans were being considered. The commission said it would be "unfair and inequitable" and "detrimental to the interests of investors" to treat these shares on an equality with others in the merger.

Approval was given the proposed reorganization on condition that the preferred stock purchased be surrendered to the reorganized company at cost plus 4 per cent interest.

Reversing the commission's action, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia said the Government agency had exceeded its statutory authority by passing on a question that should be left to Congress.

Other Decisions.

Among other actions today the court:

Ruled in a 6 to 2 decision, read by Justice Murphy, that the Federal wage-hour act applies to employees engaged in operating a privately owned toll road and drawbridge located within Florida but over which some interstate traffic passes. Justices Roberts and Jackson dissented.

Refused to review a decision holding that employees of a Chicago company engaged in preparing advertising copy for Illinois and Indiana newspapers are not subject to the wage-hour law.

Explaining that law provides a person may be ordered fined or imprisoned by a Federal judge for contempt, held in a 7 to 1 opinion, read by Justice Roberts, that if both a fine and imprisonment are erroneously imposed payment of the fine relieves the defendant from serving the sentence.

Ruled unanimously that a seaman may recover for personal injuries received on land in connection with his work, under a 1920 statute giving seamen the right to sue in Federal court for injuries [illegible] course of their employment.

NAVY REPORTS 87 MORE CASUALTIES

FEB 2

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today eighty-seven casualties— eight dead, eight wounded and seventy-one missing.

This brings to 22,467 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,416 dead, 3,921 wounded and 12,130 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK.

FUCHS, WARREN HENRY, Coast Guard, missing; father, Henry A. Fuchs, 323 Newman avenue, the Bronx.

McGOVERN, JOHN BERNARD, missing; mother, Mrs. Margaret McGovern, 121 Post avenue, New York city.

RONDENELLI, LOUIS ANTHONY, missing; stepmother, Mrs. Alba Blain, Champlain.

VANN, ROBERT RAGER, missing; wife, Mrs. Marie Rose Vann, 246 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

DUGAN, EDWARD D., Marine, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dugan, Sussex avenue, Morristown.

TIBEN, JOSEPH, missing; wife, Mrs. Evelyn Tiben, 10 Alden street, Wallington.

CONNECTICUT.

VIEHMONT, JOSEPH V., Marine, wounded; mother, Mrs. Agnes Viehmont, 160 Affleck street, Hartford.

Knox, on Way to D. C. From Pacific, Predicts

30.24 - 813

30.24 - 813

New Raid on Tokio

Secretary and Admirals Under 7-Hour Bombing At Guadalcanal

By the Associated Press. FEB 2 - 1943

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 1.—Secretary of the Navy Knox has returned from an inspection of far-flung Pacific outposts with the predictions that "there are darn good prospects of an air attack on Tokio" and that "within the next 30 days all organized resistance on Guadalcanal will disappear."

The Secretary, who stopped here briefly yesterday en route back to Washington on his 20,000-mile inspection trip, twice within the last two weeks was under Japanese air attack. The first attack was a short one at Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides and the second, a much heavier one of seven-hour duration, was on Guadalcanal. No casualties were reported in either attack.

With Secretary Knox during the attacks were Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacfic Force.

Tokio Attack Discussed.

"I think there are darn good prospects of an air attack on Tokio," the Secretary said at Pearl Harbor just before flying here. "But when or how it will hit I will not say, but they better get ready."

"I think the Japs will fight a tough, hard, persistent war. I will not discuss strategy, but will say we have just begun to fight and haven't hit our hardest blows yet.

"Every base has an abundance of supplies and men are living well and the spirit of our men everywhere is magnificent.

"Our submarines are doing a magnificent job and operations against the Japanese lines of communications are going at a good rate. I think destruction of shipping is a matter of great concern to the Japanese. Knowing their shipping resources and their capabilities of building, we can readily understand their concern."

The submarine situation in the Atlantic, however, he viewed as "a tough problem to us" and said "lots of losses are ahead there for us."

Gives Views on Gaudalcanal.

Of Gaudalcanal, he said:

"In my judgment, it may be a fallacious one, but my opinion is that the Japanese have abandoned an idea of reinforcement of their troops there and within the next 30 days all organized resistance on Gaudalcanal will disappear."

A question regarding the situation in the Aleutians was answered by Admiral Nimitz, who said:

"Operations are proceeding satisfactorily there. The threat in the Aleutians is diminishing."

Secretary Knox said his trip to the widely spaced Pacific islands was to get first-hand information on how to spend funds and speed the movement of supplies. He found all posts well prepared to meet attack.

The Secretary praised the Pacific high command.

"I cannot speak too well of the high command," he said. "The nearer to the front the less the distinction of the various services. You can't tell the Army, Navy and marines apart. All are animated by the same determination to come to grips with the enemy and end the war as soon as possible and have abounding confidence in their ability to do it."

Referring to Pearl Harbor and Oahu, the Secretary said he found them "transformed into a fortress and I think Oahu now is adequately defended and the men who comprise the defense are thoroughly aware of their responsibility.

"I found Midway in a very satisfactory condition of defense. We recognize the immense danger of this one of the most exposed posts in the Pacific. Outstanding here and at all other posts is the blazing spirit of offensive by the officers and men of all services. The same applies to Johnston, Palmyra, Canton (mid-Pacific islands). At the Fijis I found Sir Philip Mitchell, the British governor, most hospitable and the state of our defense and projects there fine.

"In the New Hebrides I found the base far more advanced than expected. FEB 2 - 1943

Hospital Excellent.

"On another island, I cannot disclose its location, I visited a fine hospital. I never saw a finer field hospital, and there were 25 to 30 nurses there. That makes the men happy.

"One of our greatest enemies is malaria. The Army and Navy are thoroughly aware of how great this is and the most modern means are being used to meet this peril. I can say that the men can get better attention for malaria there than they could at home. The spirit of the men in the hospitals is wonderful. The blazing courage of these fellows is something I'll never forget, and I do hope this message can get to the folks at home how fine the hospital service is and what good care is being taken of them.

"At the Fijis I met two men who had been decorated, Sullivan and Murphy. Sullivan is a Navy officer and Murphy a marine. I told them the story of how during the last war, while I was in France, Mrs. Knox used to read the casualty lists every day—the K section of the list. Later she told me that every day something was happening to a Kelly.

"The Irish are always in the thick of the fight. It was Sullivan who said that the fighting at Guadalcanal has made Christians of us all.'

"'There are no heathens in a fox hole,' Murphy added.

"'I prayed like hell every night,' Sullivan rejoined.

"Samoa is in fine shape. Like all the other posts, it is prepared for any possible attack that might come.

"On one island I saw one of the best airfields I ever saw anywhere. It was made of volcanic red dust. The rain cements the dust and every rain makes it a better field."

Returning to Washington with the Secretary is Rear Admiral J. S. McCain, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

U. S. Arrests 7 Japanese

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 1 (AP).—Seven Japanese have been arrested at the war relocation center at Poston, Ariz., H. R. Duffy, agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Arizona, said. The evacuees were arrested "on emergency authorization of Frank E. Flynn, the United States Attorney for Arizona." They will be held for a hearing before an enemy alien board to determine whether they are to be interned as dangerous aliens. The Poston center is inhabited by more than eighteen thousand Japanese.

Finns Protest Goering War Slur

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—The pro-Nazi Finnish newspaper Helsingin Sanomat published an energetic protest against Reichsmarshel Hermann Wilhelm Goering's statement in a Nazi anniversary speech Saturday that the Russian campaign against Finland was "the smartest and greatest camouflage in history."

A BBC broadcast, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System, disclosed the protest today. The paper, denying that second grade troops and inferior materiel had been used by the Russians in the Finnish war, said:

"The Russian winter warfare against Finland proved the strength of the Russian army. However, it also showed the mistakes of the Russian organization, mistakes for the improvement of which the Russian military leadership took care later on."

Mrs. Roosevelt Says War Changes Sense Of Values

New York, Feb. 1 (AP)—The war has changed senses of values throughout the world until only human beings have value now, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today.

"Something has happened to people's sense of values," she said, "things don't seem the same anymore. Only human beings—people—have any value now."

The President's wife, addressing a luncheon of the New York Junior League, predicted that "when the war is over there will be a new spirit in the world."

"We must understand that spirit or we will be cut of step," Mrs. Roosevelt asserted.

Knock Out Nazis First, Then Japs, Nash Urges

New York, Feb. 1 (AP)—Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, said today that New Zealanders realize there should be no lessening of concentration of armed power against Germany, but want a knockout blow against Japan to begin "the minute the Germans are defeated."

Nash said at an "Australia-New Zealand Day program t Town Hall:

"We realize in New Zealand that at the present moment a great part of the United Nations' striking power must be concentrated against the Germans. We have our own expeditionary force in North Africa contributing to that striking power.

"We do not want this weakened in any way that is unnecessary, but we do urge a maximum effort against the Japanese also, and that the minute the Germans are defeated there shall be no dilatoriness in the waging of the remaining struggle against Japan."

Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States, another speaker, said that nearly ten per cent. of Australia's 7,000,000 population was in the armed forces.

Acknowledge Loss

The Italian high command announced today the loss of an Italian destroyer and a corvette "owing to enemy action off the Tunisian coast," but did not disclose whether the losses were suffered in combat between surface ships or as the result of air attack. Its communique said nearly all the crews were saved by the prompt arrival of other Italian ships.

Paulus Is Wounded, Berlin Radio Says; Capture Denied

By the Associated Press.

The German high command announced today that the southern group of its 6th Army, commanded by Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus, long encircled in the Stalingrad area, had been "overwhelmed after more than two months of heroic defense against superior forces."

Its communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said another German group in the northern part of Stalingrad still was holding out.

An earlier broadcast denied Marshal Paulus had been captured and a still later report said it had been announced authoritatively that he had been severely wounded.

That a large-scale German retreat might be in progress between the Caucasus and the lower Don, east of Rostov, was indicated by the high command's assertion that Russian troops advancing in that sector had failed to disturb "the marching movements of the mass of our troops."

Heavy fighting still was in progress on the Donets front and southwest of Voronezh, the communique said, but declared the Soviet assault south of Lake Ladoga had slackened.

Mrs. Roosevelt Backs Flynn's Cause Before Forum in New York

Says Paving Block Case 'Should Not Have Been Brought Out'

By the Associated Press. FEB 2 - 1943

NEW YORK, Feb. [illegible] Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt [illegible] a question in an open forum meeting here last night, championed the cause of Edward J. Flynn just about the time he was announcing in Washington that he would ask the President to withdraw his nomination for Minister to Australia.

She described the former Democratic National Committee chairman as the victim of a campaign inaugurated by "enemies of the administration."

Although Mrs. Roosevelt was speaking before a crowd that overflowed the amphitheater of Cooper Union, she said her statements about Mr. Flynn were "strictly off the record."

When Mrs. Roosevelt was asked by a member of the audience to comment on the Senate Committee hearings in the Flynn case, Houston Peterson, chairman of the forum, arose to object.

Agrees to Answer.

"Do you want to handle this?" he asked Mrs. Roosevelt.

"I am quite willing to answer this," she replied.

"But this is strictly off the record," she said, and added:

"Mr. Flynn is a good man. He held many offices, ending as national committeeman."

She then referred to the use of city-owned paving blocks used in his Lake Mahopac (N. Y.) estate, and laid by city labor.

"What happened in the paving block affair was a simple thing," Mrs. Roosevelt continued. "He had asked his landscape gardener to look after what was done at his place. He knew nothing about it.

Always Thought Him Honest.

"It did not cost anybody much, and perhaps it cost nothing. I am sure he would gladly have paid for it. Those things are sometimes done by friends.

"I always thought that Mr. Flynn was honest. I never thought him to blame. It was a case of his friends doing something for him. It should not have been brought out."

Commenting on Mr. Flynn's qualifications for the Australian post, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"The man going to Australia from here needs certain qualifications and courage to enter a country which is facing invasion. He must have knowledge of the relationships between our country and Great Britain and the Commonwealths. He needs great political instinct.

Hits Political Bosses.

"I don't like the fact we have political bosses in various communities. But a great deal was made of the paving block thing. Mr. Flynn was attacked because he is part of the administration and they don't like the administration."

The ampitheater in which Mrs. Roosevelt spoke accommodates an audience of 1,600.

Before the question and answer part of the program, given by the Cooper Union Forum, Mrs. Roosevelt said the present war was inevitable because the nations of the world took no action to halt the depredations of the Axis nations which she declared, manifested their aggressive intentions in 1935.

British Women Load Stag as War Workers

By the Associated Press.

British women war workers are taking to heavier jobs in such numbers that they'll be able to hold their own if any one gets tough with them.

In one of the largest steel works in England 500 women workers have been transferred from lighter tasks to such jobs as riveting, crane driving, cold sawing, stamping and other work requiring brawn, says the Office of War Information. In some plants they are even loading slag—a tough job for a husky man.

THE BOY SERGEANT IS HERE ON A VISIT

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The world's youngest Army sergeant, 15-year-old Johnny Maras (temporarily retired), came to town today to see the sights, hear the best drummers and maybe buy an engagement ring for future use.

Johnny is the Milwaukee boy who joined the Army to avenge the death of a 19-year-old pal at Pearl Harbor, and who became a sergeant before his age caught up with him.

After basic training at Camp Roberts, Cal., he went to Fort George E. Meade, Md., and then to an embarkation point. Early last December he was made a corporal, and late last December a sergeant.

Then one day the Colonel told him that his age had been discovered. Johnny got his walking papers, and nationwide prominence.

"Now," he said, I'm helping my Mom in her cleaning shop, and I'm playing the drums in a band.

"When I'm 17 I'm going to join the Marines. If the Army doesn't want me now, it can't have me then."

Johnny is an alert-looking, dark-haired young man of 5 feet 10. He doesn't drink, but, like most sergeants, he smokes and he shaves, and looks older than his years. Today he was hatless and wearing a camel's-hair coat. His uniform was in his suitcase, as he has not yet been officially discharged from the Army.

While here, Johnny will attend the premiere of Twentieth-Century-Fox's "Immortal Sergeant," the first movie of the North African campaign. Before his age

came out, he was about ready to go to Africa himself.

Besides his mother, Katherine, he has in Milwaukee a girl friend, and a 12-year-old brother, George. George has not yet tried to join any of the armed forces.

Earl of Gosford Is a City Patrol Corps Captain

Sir Archibald Acheson, '18 Colonel in Coldstream Guards, Polices Streets

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One of the most tireless workers of the 400 commissioned officers of the New York City Patrol Corps is Sir Archibald Acheson, fifth Earl of Gosford, the only non-citizen of the corps.

Lord Gosford came to the United States in 1928 and established himself as a wine merchant in New York. He filed his enlistment application with the Patrol Corps two weeks after Mayor F. H. LaGuardia formed the organization last spring, because, he said, "I had to do something to help England and the United States." His offers to return to active service were rejected, he said, because he was over sixty-four years old.

When his non-citizenship status was made known to the corps' officials, the matter was referred to Mayor LaGuardia who prevailed upon the acceptance board to waive the rule and appoint Lord Gosford a captain.

As a captain, he was assigned to several posts for some time and then three weeks ago was put in command of Company D, with headquarters at 212 Fifth Avenue. There are forty enlisted men and one lieutenant (or leftenant as pronounced by Lord Gosford) in the company but a drive is under way to bring this number up to maximum strength of ninety.

Besides the usual guard duty performed by all City Patrol Corps units, Company D is charged with patrolling Madison Square and near-by side streets, which are darker than ever since the dimout. At least four men are assigned to this detail every night.

Interviewed in his headquarters yesterday, Lord Gosford was reluctant to talk about himself or his efforts to make the Patrol Corps a stronger organization. After some prodding, however, he said he spent at least eight hours four nights a week on the job. And many more hours each week are given away to studying plans and other details at his home, 222 East Forty-eighth Street, he said.

Calling for more volunteers for the organization, Lord Gosford cautioned Americans against thinking that their part is nearly done or that the war is nearing a successful conclusion.

"When things look better people start to sit back again and wait for the happy ending," he said. "Well, that's just the moment the Hun will break out anew."

Lord Gosford, who has many relatives serving in the British Army and Navy, served as a second lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards in the Boer War and as a lieutenant colonel in the same regiment and as assistant adjutant general in the War Office after he was injured in action in the World War.

He was head of the English Women's Auxiliary Army Corps during the first war, and estimated that the 54,000 women in the service released at least 15,000 men for active duty.

DR. GUANI STRESSES UNITY OF AMERICAS

The Vice President-Elect of Uruguay Is Guest of the Pan-American Society

HE PRAISES ROOSEVELT

Says Recent Trip Proves the President Has 'All Qualities of a Great Soldier'

Dr. Alberto Guani, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice President-elect of Uruguay, now visiting this country, declared in a speech here last night that "no country can consider itself independent of the lot and fate of the other countries that form the international community."

He was the dinner guest of the Pan-American Society, which conferred on him its gold medal for conspicuous service, in the presence of 500 guests last night at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

"When the hour of peace arrives," Dr. Guani said, "the moral law will have to be re-established in the mutual relations of the states. There will be need to coordinate the economic agencies for understanding, in keeping with the new realities that steadily arise from this profound crisis.

"There will be need to establish common standards among the different political and social organs of the countries of this continent, such as shall in the future insure perfect cohesion in the common defense of democratic ideals.

Force of America

"The force of America, enhanced in the struggle for liberty, will in time come to be the greatest force in history, for it is the force of love, of justice and of civilization, the force that shall command over all else in the future, imposing the moral law the world over.

"When this immense conflict broke out, Uruguay had already defined its position and its doctrine, which was before anything else to spare no effort in behalf of the triumph of the democratic cause; and, secondly, to enhance the solidarity of the countries of America, with a view later on to setting up in the period of peace a regime of international life in which force and violence have been done away with forever, as the monstrous things that they are."

Dr. Guani was introduced by Frederick E. Hasler, president of the Pan-American Society, as an educator, banker, attorney and seasoned diplomat," who is in all Uruguay probably the man most hated by the Nazis."

Mayor La Guardia praised Uruguay for insisting on "equal rights—not proportionate to population or economic wealth—but just simply equal rights for sovereign nations."

"We must make it clear to the entire world," he said, "that we have broken down the myth of the great nations and their exploitation of small nations, which has been the curse of Europe."

Luncheon Given by Watson

Dr. Guani also spoke yesterday at the Union Club, Sixty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, where a luncheon was given in his honor by Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation.

Dr. Guani praised President Roosevelt for his trip to Casablanca, and said he hoped that after the war all countries in the Western Hemisphere would work together around the peace table "to dictate to the whole world the true laws of social organization, of peace organizations based only on justice and liberty."

"I have always stressed in the League of Nations," he declared, "the necessity for a real union among the American countries. And now more than ever I believe that that union and solidarity should be maintained."

Of President Roosevelt's visit to North Africa and South America he said:

"It proves that President Roosevelt is not only a great statesman, but also that he possesses all of the qualities of a great soldier—a great soldier of the Republic and of democracy."

Mr. Watson praised Dr. Guani and his country and declared that the United States was eager to help Uruguay develop its natural resources.

Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, pointed out that while Uruguay was small, its social legislation was more advanced than that of any other country in South America.

Another speaker was Joseph T. Wilson, manager of the foreign department of International Business Machines, who recalled that Uruguay was the first country in South America to break off relations with the Axis after Pearl Harbor.

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CHURCHILL SEPARATE

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB.2-(AP)-TURKEY'S GREETING TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS INTERPRETED BY SOME QUARTERS HERE AS A BLUNT REPLY BY THE TURKS TO NAZI BRIBES AND VEILED THREATS, AND AN INDICATION THAT THEY ARE CONVINCED OF AN ALLIED VICTORY.

THE BRITISH WERE WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE NEWS, AND THE DAILY MAIL COMMENTED THAT CHURCHILL'S VISIT WAS "IN MANY WAYS EVEN MORE SENSATIONAL" THAN HIS NORTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

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"FOR THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER TO MAKE A JOURNEY TO A NEUTRAL COUNTRY IN TIME OF WAR MUST BE UNPRECEDENTED," THE NEWSPAPER ADDED.

ALL QUARTERS READ INTO THE COMMUNIQUE A CLEAR INFERENCE THAT THE

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UNITED NATIONS WERE GOING TO STEP UP SHIPMENTS OF WAR MATERIAL TO TURKEY.

THEY CHORTLED OVER THE FACT THAT THE MEETING COULD BE KEPT SECRET FROM THE ONCE HIGHLY-TOUTED GERMAN INTELLIGENCE IN A COUNTRY WHERE NAZI AGENTS MOVE FREELY.

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THIS, THEY SAID, WAS A TRIBUTE TO THE GOOD FAITH OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

WHILE TURKEY WAS NOT A SIGNATORY TO THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, THE COMMUNIQUE'S REFERENCE TO DISCUSSIONS OF "POST-WAR PROBLEMS" WAS SEEN HERE TO BRING THE TURKS VERY NEARLY INTO UNION WITH 28 OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH DID SIGN.

LONDON, FEB 1-(AP)-THE PRIVY COUNCIL DISMISSED TODAY AN APPEAL BY THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA FROM A SUPREME COURT OF CANADA DECISION WHICH HELD THAT THE PROVINCE'S 1937 ACT REDUCING INTEREST RATES ON ITS SECURITIES WAS ILLEGAL.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL UPHELD A 1940 DECISION OF ITS JUDICIAL COMMITTEE MADE ON THE SAME GROUNDS--THAT THE ALBERTA DEBT ADJUSTMENT LEGISLATION TRANSCENDED THE AUTHORITY OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE AND INVADED A FIELD OF LEGISLATION RESERVED TO THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT BY THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.

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THE PROVINCES OF SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA AND NEW BRUNSWICK HAD SUPPORTED ALBERTA'S APPEAL. THE APPEAL WAS DISMISSED WITHOUT COST TO ALBERTA.

THE COUNCIL SAID IT RECOGNIZED THE ALBERTA LEGISLATION "WAS ONE OF A SERIES OF LEGISLATIVE ATTEMPTS TO RELIEVE THE DISTRESS OF RESIDENT FARMERS AND OTHERS" WHICH HAD BEEN RIFE IN THE CANADIAN PRAIRIE PROVINCES FOR 25 YEARS, BUT ADDED THAT THE QUESTION WAS NOT ONE OF EXPEDIENCY "BUT SIMPLY ONE AS TO THE POWER OF THE PROVINCE TO PASS IT."

(DESPITE THE DECISION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE IN 1940, THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER HAD ORDERED THAT INTEREST ON THE SECURITIES OF THE PROVINCE SHOULD BE CONTINUED AT 50 PER CENT OF THEIR NOMINAL RATES AS PROVIDED IN THE 1937 LEGISLATION.

(AT THAT TIME IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT PLANS WOULD BE FORMULATED TO REFUND THE ENTIRE DEBT OF THE PROVINCE "IN TERMS CONSISTENT WITH THE PRESENT INTEREST RATES."

(THE BULK OF ALBERTA'S FUNDED DEBT OF APPROXIMATELY $150,000,000 BEARS COUPON RATES OF 4 TO 6 PER CENT).

LONDON, FEB.1-(AP)-STAFF SERGEANT ROSLYN C.RICHARDSON, OF PASCO, WASH., REAR GUNNER OF A FLYING FORTRESS, WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO HIS PURPLE HEART DECORATION TMDAY FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED ON A COMBAT MISSION OVER ENEMY TERRITORY JAN.23.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF PURPLE HEARTS TO EIGHT OTHERS:

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FIRST LIEUT.THOMAS E.SUMMERS, SENIOA, GA.; SECOND LIEUT.LAWRENCE E.FARRELL, 38 STATE ST., CALEDONIA, N.Y.; SECOND LIEUT.ARTHUR C.WAY, ROUTE FOUR, MADISON, WIS.; TECHNICAL SERGEANT DALE F.BRANDFAS, 1909 12TH ST., COLUMBUS, NEB.; TECHNICAL SERGEANT MEYER LEVIN, 4747 NEWBERRY TERRACE, ST.LOUIS, MO.; STAFF SERGEANT CECIL E.CRAFT, 5111 FOREST ST., EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL.; STAFF SERGEANT EMILIO J.YANNIE, JR., 19 EAST PEARL ST., WELLSVILLE, N.Y., AND SERGEANT VINCENT FARRELL, BOX 27, BEADLING, PA.

london, feb. 1-(ap)--german soldiers of occupation in france are expressly forbidden to weep cry, it was disclosed here today by rene massigli, the french diplomat who recently escaped from that country to join gen. charles degaulle's fighting french.

Walls of a large building on the outskirts of paris which formerly was used as a barracks for german troops bore signs saying "weeping forbidden," massigli declared.

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german regiments occupying france now are composed mainly of ys in their teens and middle-aged men, massigli said, he said that the french had noted an enormous change in the morale of the germans.

"they no longer are the conquerors we first saw in 1940," he said. "they are unobtrusive, generally less aggressive and much less confident."

COL.GEN.CONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY, THE RED ARMY COMMANDER WHO HAD A PART IN THE HEROIC BATTLE OF MOSCOW, RECEIVED THE CREDIT FOR SMASHIN THE GERMAN SIXTH ARMY AND FOURTH TANK ARMY BETWEEN THE DON AND THE VOLGA.

UNDER HIS COMMAND RUSSIAN DRIVES CLOSED A RING AROUND THE 330,000 GERMAN TROOPS NOV. 23, THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED. A GERMAN EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE ENCIRCLED FORCES FROM THE SOUTHWEST WAS SMASHED IN DECEMBER AND ANOTHER RED ARMY PUSH FROM THE MIDDLE DON BURIED THE BESIEGERS OF STALINGRAD DEEP INSIDE THE RUSSIAN LINES.

THE RUSSIAN INFANTRY ATTACKED ALMOST CEASELESSLY WHILE HUNDREDS OF RUSSIAN GUNS AND BOMBING SQUADRONS POURED TONS OF SHELLS AND BOMBS INTO THE GERMAN POSITIONS. FAMINE AND DISEASE TOOK A HEAVY TOLL, THE RUSSIANS SAID, AND THE BITTER COLD SNATCHED MANY A NAZI FROM THE RANKS.

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THE ENCIRCLED TROOPS WERE OFFERED FORMALLY A CHANCE TO SURRENDER OR DIE, BUT THEIR OFFICERS CHOSE TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT A LITTLE LONGER. THEN ROKOSSOVSKY'S TROOPS BURST FORWARD AGAINST THE ENCIRCLED ARMY FROM THE WEST TO WIND UP THE CAREER OF THE SIXTH ARMY. WHILE THIS ACTION WAS PROCEEDING WEST OF THE CENTRAL PART OF STALINGRAD THE RING WAS BEING DRAWN TIGHTER ABOUT THE GERMAN FORCES TO THE NORTH. RUSSIANS SAID ONLY MOPPING UP OPERATIONS NOW REMAINED.

IN ADDITION TO PAULUS AND THE 15 GENERALS, TWO OF WHOM WERE RUMANIAN OFFICERS, THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED MANY OTHER HIGH-RANKING NAZI OFFICERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED. FIVE THOUSAND OFFICERS AND MEN WERE TAKEN YESTERDAY ALONE, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

THE BOOTY INCLUDED 744 PLANES, 1,517 TANKS, 6,523 GUNS, 1,421 MORTARS, 7,489 MACHINE-GUNS, 60,464 TRUCKS, 575 ARMORED RAILWAY CARS AND MOUNTAINS OF AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

THE CRUSHING OF THE GERMAN SIXTH ARMY GAVE NEW EVIDENCE OF THE OFFENSIVE POWER OF THE RED ARMY. A YEAR AGO THE GERMAN SIXTEENTH

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ARMY WAS SIMILARLY ENCIRCLED AT STARAYA RUSSA, BUT WITHSTOOD THE SIEGE AND SUCCEEDED IN BREAKING OUT OF THE RING.

HAD THE SIXTH ARMY BEEN ABLE TO HOLD OUT IT WOULD HAVE FORMED AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE GUARD FOR THE GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE AND SERVED AS A SHARP THORN IN THE RUSSIAN SIDE. NOW, HOWEVER, THE RED ARMY COMMANDS VIRTUALLY ALL THE GROUND BACK TO THE OLD KHARKOV LINE WHERE THE GERMANS STOOD A YEAR AGO, EXCEPT FOR ROSTOV AND THE REMAINING GERMAN TROOPS IN THE CAUCASUS.

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FIGURE OF 330,000 GERMANS ENCIRCLED IN THE STALINGRAD AREA ON NOV. 23 WAS CONFIRMED BY CAPTURED GERMAN GENERALS.

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LONDON--SECOND ADD ROSTOV X X X SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

A SHORT SPECIAL BULLETIN LAST NIGHT ALREADY HAD ANNOUNCED THE FALL OF SVATOVO, 34 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KUPYANSK IN THE UKRAINE, AND 95 MILES FROM KHARKOV. THE RUSSIANS THUS HAD CUT ANOTHER IMPORTANT GERMAN RAILWAY, THE KUPYANSK-VOROSHILOVGRAD LINE, IN THEIR WESTWARD SWEEP WHICH HAS CARRIED THEM 90 MILES INTO THE UKRAINE.

VOROSHILOVGRAD, DONETS BASIN INDUSTRIAL CITY 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CAPTURED SVATOVO, ALREADY IS ENDANGERED BY SOVIET UNITS FIGHTING WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE CITY.

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THE CAUCASIAN DEVELOPMENTS HOWEVER WERE OF THE MOST IMMEDIATE PROMISE FOR THE RUSSIANS. BY TAKING THE RAILWAY TOWN 45 MILES BELOW ROSTOV THE RED ARMY WAS STEADILY NARROWING THE ESCAPE CORRIDOR LEFT TO THE GERMANS PINNED BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN-HELD RAILWAY LINES BELOW ROSTOV AND THE BLACK SEA AND SEA OF AZOV TO THE WEST. THE NAZIS ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE 200,000 TROOPS IN THE KRASNODAR-NOVOROSSISK AREAS WHICH ARE ENDEANGERED BY A RED ARMY THAT ALREADY TRAPPED 330,000 OF THEIR COMRADES AT STALINGRAD.

THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE MEANWHILE REPORTED THAT MORE THAN 1,500 OF THE NAZIS TRAPPED AT STALINGRAD WERE KILLED YESTERDAY AND THAT MANY TIMES THAT NUMBER HAD SURRENDERED. THAT LEFT LESS THAN 42,000 GERMANS OUT OF THE ORIGINAL 330,000 TO BE DISPOSED OF BY THE RED ARMY.

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IN THE OTHER LARGE DEATH POCKET FASHIONED BY THE RUSSIANS, THAT ON THE VORONEZH FRONT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID AN ENTIRE NAZI REGIMENT HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY ANNIHILATED. THESE AXIS TROOPS PRESUMABLY WERE PART OF THE 25,000 SURROUNDED BETWEEN VORONEZH AND KASTORNOYE.

THE CAPTURE OF KSHEN INDICATES THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE LEAVING SOME UNITS TO DESTROY THE SURROUNDED GERMANS WHILE OTHERS ARE PUSHING ON TOWARD KURSK OVER GROUND WHERE SOVIET TROOPS RETREATED LAST SUMMER.

LONDON--THIRD ADD ROSTOV X X X LAST SUMMER.

IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS WHERE THE GERMANS ARE BEING THROWN BACK STEADILY TOWARD THE KERCH PENINSULA THE NAZIS HAVE TWO MAIN BASES LEFT THEM, KRASNODAR AND NOVOROSSISK.

KRASNODAR ALREADY IS THE OBJECTIVE OF THREE RUSSIAN COLUMNS. ONE PUSHING SOUTHWEST FROM CAPTURED TIKHORETSK TOOK VYSELKI, 50 MILES FROM KRASNODAR, YESTERDAY, AND ANOTHER DRIVING WEST FROM KROPOTKIN SEIZED UST-LABINSKAYA, ONLY 27 MILES FROM THEIR GOAL. THE THIRD COLUMN COMING UP FROM THE RECAPTURED MAIKOP OIL FIELDS IS ALREADY WITHIN 30 MILES OF THE CITY.

KRASNODAR'S FALL WOULD MEAN THE ISOLATION OF THE GERMANS BASED AT NOVOROSSISK, 60 MILES TO THE WEST ON THE BLACK SEA COAST, LEAVING

THEM THE ALTERNATIVE OF FIGHTING TO THE END OR TRYING TO ESCAPE TO THE CRIMEA BY BO[illegible]

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, FEB. 1-(AP)-A DISPATCH TO THE DELMONT DEMOCRAT TONIGHT SAID AN ITALIAN COMPANY WAS WORKING TO REFLOAT THE FRENCH FLEET SCUTTLED AT TOULON, BUT DECLARED THE JOB WOULD REQUIRE "MONTHS AND MONTHS OF LABOR."

SOME UNITS OF THE FLEET HAVE BEEN REPORTED ALREADY PUT INTO SERVICE BY THE ITALIANS, BUT MOST OF THE SHIPS ARE IMBEDDED IN THE DEEP SANDS OF TOULON HARBOR WHERE, THE DISPATCH SAID, THEY BURNED STEADILY FOR A MONTH. BATTLESHIPS LIE IN THREE METERS OF SAND BUT ARE UPRIGHT, THE STORY SAID, WHILE MOST OF THE SMALLER CRAFT ARE ON THEIR SIDES.

TOULON NOW IS OCCUPIED BY THE ITALIANS, WHO HAVE TAKEN OVER A ZONE EXTENDING ALONG THE RHONE RIVER AS FAR INLAND AS LYON, THE DISPATCH SAID, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MARSEILLE, WHICH IS A "GERMAN ISLAND."

IT SAID THE ITALIANS WERE PREPARING FOR THE POST-WAR JOB OF REFLOATING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE OF THE WORLD'S WEALTH OF SHIPS AND MATERIALS NOW BEING BLASTED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEAS.

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BY WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 1-(AP)-SERGT. VERNON W. OHLAND OF SPOKANE, WASH., THE TAILGUNNER ON A B-26 MARTIN MARAUDER, FOUGHT ON AFTER BEING WOUNDED IN BOTH LEGS RECENTLY, THEN PUT OUT A FIRE IN THE BOMB BAY AFTER HIS PLANE HAD BEEN HIT BY 20 CANNON SHELLS FROM ABOUT A DOZEN MESSERSCHMITT-109'S, A 12TH U.S.AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN REPORTED TODAY.

NOW WELL ON THE WAY TO RECOVERY, SERGEANT OHLAND IS EAGER TO GET INTO THE AIR AGAIN.

HIS PLANE WAS IN A GROUP OF B-26 BOMBERS WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY THE ME-109'S OVER THEIR TARGET AND ENC[illegible]ED [illegible] SEVERAL MILES ON THE RETURN FLIGHT.

OHLAND WAS HIT IN BOTH LEGS BUT WITH THE TURRET GUNNER, SERGT. ROY C. GRINNELL OF DETROIT, HE CARRIED ON THE FIGHT.

CANNON SHELLS SET FIRE TO THE LEAKING RIGHT WING GASOLINE TANK AND THE FLAMES SPREAD TO THE BOMB BAY.

GRABBING A FIRE EXTINGUISHER, OHLAND CRAWLED BACK AND BATTLED THE FLAMES UNTIL THEY WENT OUT.

THE PLANE, HOWEVER, WAS IN BAD CONDITION AND THE NAVIGATOR, LIEUT. JAMES W. BARR OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., HAD BEEN HURT SLIGHTLY BY FLYING GLASS.

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THE PILOT, WILLIAM F. IRWIN OF HOUSTON, TEX., AND CO-PILOT, WEBSTER E. BROWN OF EVERETT, WASH., MADE A CRASH LANDING IN A SWAMP.

NO ONE WAS HURT IN THE LANDING, ALTHOUGH THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT OF THE MUCK TO GET FREE FROM THE PLANE. THE CREW THEN MADE ITS WAY BACK TO CAMP.

ALLIEAD HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 1-(AP)-GEN. PIERRE BOISSON, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO CONFER WITH GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER, AND GEN. AUGUSTE NOGUES, MOROCCAN GOVERNOR, WAS REPORTED ENROUTE FOR AN IMPERIA[illegible] COUNCIL MEETING TOMORROW.

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THE COUNCIL UNDOUBTEDLY WILL DISCUSS DETAILS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GIRAUD AND GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER.

MEANWHILE FRANCOIS GENTIL, WHO DECLINED TO TAKE A VICHY POST AS AMBASSADOR TO BUENOS AIRES IN 1942, ARRIVED HERE AND OFFERED HIS SERVICES TO GENERAL GIRAUD. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT GENTIL CAME FROM LISBON, PORTUGAL, WHERE HE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOR SOME TIME.

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ALLIEAD HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB.1-(AP)-EFFECTIVE TOMORRO THE RATE OF EXCHANGE IN NORTH AFRICA AND FRENCH WEST AFRICA WILL BE DROPPED FROM 75 TO 50 FRANCS TO THE DOLLAR, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TONIGHT.

THE POUND RATE ALSO IS TO BE REDUCED FROM 300 TO 200 FRANCS TO THE POUND.

"UP TO FEB.8, INCLUSIVE, ALL AMERICAN COINS AND BANK NOTES BEARING THE YELLOW SEAL AND ALL BRITISH COINS AND SPECIAL BANKNOTES BEARING THE INSCRIPTION 'BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITY' MAY BE EXCHANGED FOR FRANC CURRENCY AT THE OLD RATE OF 75 FRANCS TO THE DOLLAR AND 300 FRANCS TO THE POUND AT ALL AUTHORIZED BANKS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THIS WAS TO ALLOW FRENCHMEN HOLDING CURRENCY GIVEN BY ALLIED SM

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FRANCS TO THE POUND AT ALL AUTHORIZED BANKS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID

THIS WAS TO ALLOW FRENCHMEN HOLDING CURRENCY GIVEN BY ALLIED SOLDIERS A CHANCE TO EXCHANGE IT WITHOUT LOSS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD TUNISIAN XXX FROM MAKNASSY.

AMONG THE P-38 PILOTS OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH VICTORIES OVER MESSERSCHMITT 109'S WERE CAPT.H.T. MCARTHUR OF CARADAN, TEX.; LIEUTENANTS THOMAS A.WHITE OF 909 FIFTH STREET, DALSO, WASH., AND WILLIAM J.SCHLIDT OF HAMLIN, N.Y.

B-26 VICTORIES WENT TO SERGEANTS HENRY E.GORCH OF 185 SCHOLES STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; GLENN C.HEPTER OF HAWTHORNE, PA.; N.C. DAWSON OF MONTROSE, COLO.

FORTRESS GUNNERS CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF ME-109'S INCLUDED

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SERGEANTS HOWARD L.NORTH OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; JOHN B.HEINECKE OF UPLAND, CALIF.; HENRY V.LAMBERT OF HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF.; JAMES V.FARRELL OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.; MALCOLM K.ANDRESEN OF HIXTON, WIS.; CHARLES T.STREAM OF 5785 CHERRY AVENUE, LONG BEACH, CALIF.; CARL KARJALA OF GEYSER, MONT. SERGT.LEON GOLECKI OF FOREST CITY, PA., CLAIMED A FOCKE WULF 190.

THE COMMUNIQUE ETC. XXX SECOND GRAF ORIG.

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Cairo (add Zuckert)

CHURCHILL WORE HIS PLATINUM AND DIAMOND "V" LAPEL INSIGNIA, AS HE HAD AT THE EARLIER CASABLANCA CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HE HAD TOLD THE TURKS OF THOSE WAR STRATEGY TALKS.

"THE TALKS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE," HE SAID OF THE TURKISH TRIP, "WERE RELATED TO THE GENERAL WORLD POSITION. WE HAD AN IMPORTANT AND AGREEABLE DISCUSSION."

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CHURCHILL TOLD THE CORRESPONDENTS HERE THAT THE PRODIGIOUS BLOWS STRUCK BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY HAD REMOVED THE GERMAN THREAT OF INVADING THE MIDDLE EAST FROM THE NORTH. STALIN, HE SAID, WAS A GREAT WARRIOR WITH A NAME WHICH WOULD BE ONE OF THE MOST HONORED AND LONG-LIVED IN THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

OF THE NORTH AFRICAN BATTLES THE PRIME MINISTER SAID "I BELIEVE THE ARMY WHICH STARTED FROM CAIRO WILL PLAY A NOTEWORTHY PART IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE FINAL RESULT IN TUNISIA, NAMELY THE EJECTION FROM AFRICA OF EVERY ITALIAN AND GERMAN SOLDIER."

"WE MUST EXPECT CONSIDERABLE FIGHTING IN TUNISIA IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, PERHAPS WEEKS," HE ADDED, "BUT I AM CONFIDENT OF THE RESULT."

THE ATMOSPHERE WAS IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE LAST MEETING HERE OF

CORRESPONDENTS WITH CHURCHILL WHICH TOOK PLACE LAST SUMMER WHEN MARSHAL ROMMEL'S AFRICA CORPS WAS THREATENING THE NILE VALLEY. THEN THE PRIME MINISTER SAID BRITAIN'S IMPERIAL TROOPS WOULD DEFEND THE TERRITORY "INCH BY INCH."

TODAY ROMMEL IS BEATEN AND ON THE RUN, AND OTHER ALLIED PLANS ARE AFOOT.

BRITISH-MADE HURRICANES X X X 4TH GRAPH PREV.

CAIRO--INSERT IN FIRST LEAD CHURCHILL INTERVIEW AFTER 3RD GRAF ENDING X X X TAKEN PLACE."

CHURCHILL WAS POINTED IN HIS REMARKS ON THE OLD, DEEP-ROOTED BRITISH-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP "WHICH WAS SO TRAGICALLY SPLASHED BY TRAGEDY IN THE LAST WAR."

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"NOW IT IS FILLED WITH THE FULLEST STRENGTH AND SINCERITY, AND I CANNOT DOUBT THAT IT WILL CONTINUE IN THE FULLEST VITALITY," HE SAID.

TURKEY IS A NON-BELLIGERENT X X X 5TH GRAF PREV, ELIMINATING FOURTH BEGINNING "AS FOR THE ANCIENT X X AND ENDING X X X FORMER VITALITY."

CAIRO--INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAPH LIBYAN ENDING X X X TO THE SOUTH.

MEANWHILE U.S. ARMY LIBERATOR BOMBERS YESTERDAY STRUCK A DOUBLE BLOW AT THE SICILIAN PORT OF MESSINA, JUST OFF THE "TOE" OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, BRINGING TO FOUR THE NUMBER OF DAYLIGHT RAIDS THERE IN TWO DAYS.

DIRECT HITS WERE AGAIN SCORED ON THE TERMINAL OF THE FERRY TO THE MAINLAND, ON THE NORTH QUAY AND ON RAILROAD SIDINGS, A U.S. HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

ONE AXIS FIGHTER RISING TO MEET THE FIRST ATTACK WAS SHOT DOWN BY ITS OWN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GROUND FIRE, WHILE AT LEAST THREE FIGHTERS ATTACKING THE SECOND FLIGHT WERE DAMAGED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

AIR ACTIVITY X X X THIRD GRAPH

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH BRITISH-INDIAN FORCES ON THE WESTERN BURMA FRONT--JAN. 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS, UNDAUNTED BY TREMENDOUS NATURAL HAZARDS AND STRONGER JAPANESE RESISTANCE THAN WAS EXPECTED, GRADUALLY ARE ADVANCING SOUTHWARD IN THE ARAKAN HILL TRACTS OF THE MAYU RANGE HERE IN WESTERN BURMA.

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AT THE MOMENT TWO OF THE THREE FRONTS ARE FLUID.

ON THE MAYU PENINSULA, THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN PUSHED SOUTHWARD TO A FOUR-MILE LINE STRETCHING ROUGHLY FROM DONBAIK TO THE WEST BANK OF THE MAYU RIVER, FORMING A 15-SQUARE MILE TRIANGLE HAVING FOUL POINT AS ITS INVERTED TIP. FOUL POINT IS 14 MILES FROM THE CITY OF AKYAB.

AT KYAUTAW, WHERE THE INDIANS ARE CONTROLLING THE WEST BANK OF THE KALADAN RIVER, THE JAPANESE ARE STILL PERCHED ON TWO PAGODA-CAPPED HILLS EAST OF BANI.

THE RATHEDAUNG FRONT NOW IS MORE OR LESS STABILIZED. THE BRITISH AND INDIANS ARE HOLDING ONE HILL NORTH OF THE STRATEGIC TOWN AND THE JAPS ARE CLINGING TENACIOUSLY TO TWO HILLS TO THE WEST.

BEFORE OCCUPYING RATHEDAUNG WITH SECURITY, THE BRITISH MUST HURL THE JAPANESE FROM THE HILLS.

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THE OCCUPATION OF KYAUKTAW NEARLY TWO WEEKS AGO CLIMAXED AN AMAZING 60-MILE MARCH OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND THROUGH JUNGLES WHERE NO MAN EVER HAD BEEN BEFORE. IT TOOK THE INDIANS, WIELDING LONG KNIVES, FIVE WEEKS TO HACK THROUGH TO KYAUKTAW. THEN, ALTHOUGH NEARLY EXHAUSTED, THEY TURNED SOUTHWARD AND BEGAN METHODICALLY TO CLEAN OUT THE JAPANESE.

MOUNTAINS, TIDAL RIVERS AND VIRGIN JUNGLES, IN ADDITION TO THE

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ENEMY'S VICIOUS RESISTANCE, MAKE SWIFT PROGRESS IMPOSSIBLE.

THE BRITISH FORCES GRADUALLY ARE IMPROVING THEIR COMMUNICATION LINES WHILE UNITED STATES AND RAF BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ARE PLASTERING THE JAPANESE LINES DAILY AND NIGHTLY. THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY PATROLS ALONG THE BAY OF BENGAL SIDE OF THE MAYU PENINSULA AND UP THE MAYU RIVER, CAUSING MUCH GRIEF FOR THE JAPANESE.

THE OTHER NIGHT AT THE MOUTH OF THE MAYU AN INDIAN NAVAL BOAT RAMMED AND SET AFIRE A LARGE JAPANESE BOAT FILLED WITH TROOPS. AT LEAST 50 JAPANESE WERE DROWNED.

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"THAT'S JUST A SAMPLE OF WHAT THEY CAN EXPECT," THE INDIAN SKIPPER SAID.

BRITISH AND INDIAN CASUALTIES IN THE PAST FIVE MONTHS WERE DESCRIBE OFFICIALLY AS "REASONABLY LIGHT." THE JAPANESE CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN HEAVY, BUT WHENEVER ONE JAPANESE FALLS ANOTHER ALWAYS SEEMS READY TO JUMP INTO HIS PLACE.

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

GUADALCANAL, JAN.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE DIVE AND HORIZONTAL BOMBERS RAIDED THE AMERICAN ARMY'S FRONT LINE POSITIONS ON GUADALCANAL TODAY, WHILE ARMY AND MARINE FIGHTER PLANES ENGAGED IN BITTER DUEL WITH ZEROS HIGH ABOVE THE BLOODY ISLAND.

IT WAS THE ENEMY'S FIRST DAYLIGHT AIR ATTACK ON GUADALCANAL SINCE NOV.11. TWENTY DIVE BOMBERS, 18 HIGH-LEVEL BOMBERS AND 30 ZEROS APPEARS OVER THE ISLAND IN MID-MORNING.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS ROSE FROM HENDERSON FIELD AND ATTACKED THE RAIDERS. THERE WERE DOGFIGHTS ALL OVER THE SKY AS WILDCATS, LIGHTNINGS AND WARHAWKS ROARED INTO THE FRAY. NINE ZEROS WERE SHOT

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DOWN FOR CERTAIN, AND SIX OTHERS PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED.

SOME DIVE BOMBERS MANAGED TO SNEAK THROUGH THE AMERICAN DEFENSES TO STRAFE AND BOMB GROUND UNITS WHICH ARE PRESSING THE JAP TROOPS INTO A LAST DITCH STAND. THE DIVE BOMBERS WERE FOLLOWED BY THE HORIZONTAL BOMBERS. NONE OF EITHER TYPE WAS SHOT DOWN.

(THIS AIR ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED PREVIOUSLY JAN.29 IN A NAVY COMMUNIQUE, WHICH DISCLOSED FURTHER THAT FOUR AMERICAN PLANES WERE MISSING. THE COMMUNIQHE SAID NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED BY THE ENEMY PLANES.)

EARLIER TODAY THE JAPS RAIDED GUADALCANAL AIRFIELD FROM 3 A.M. TO 4:45. THERE WERE THREE SEPARATE ATTACKS BY GROUPS OF THREE, FIVE AND SIX BOMBERS, ALL OF WHICH DROPPED HEAVY STUFF.

ACROSS THE BAY AT TULAGI ISLAND, OTHER BOMBERS SWEPT OVER AT HIGH ALTITUDE, LETTING GO MANY BOMBS THAT COULD BE SEEN EXPLODING FROM THE BEACH ON GUADALCANAL. NAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE JAP BOMBERS OVER TULAGI.

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TODAY'S RAID WAS THE SECOND ATTEMPTED IN DAYLIGHT IN THE PAST THREE DAYS.

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THE FIRST TRY WAS MADE JAN.25. ON THAT OCCASION 78 ENEMY PLANES WERE INTERCEPTED OVER SAVO ISLAND AND TURNED BACK. FIVE ZEROS WERE KNOCKED OUT IN THIS ENGAGEMENT. (THE NAVY'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ACTION, MADE JAN.26, SAID THERE WERE NO U.S. LOSSES.)

THE 78 DIVEBOMBERS, TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST AIR FORCES THE JAPS YET HAVE SENT AGAINST GUADALCANAL.

BY WILLIAM F. BONI

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA, FEB. 1-(AP)-YOU HEAR MANY STORIES. HERE ARE SOME FROM THE SANANANDA TRACK.

THERE ARE NUMEROUS WAYS OF BEING A HERO. THERE'S A SMART WAY AND A FOOLISH WAY. TWO STORIES, TOLD SEPARATELY, SHOULD ILLUSTRATE THE POINT. ONE IS OF THE AUSTRALIAN LIEUTENANT WHO WENT OUT ALONE EACH DAY.

CAREFULLY HE WOULD CHOOSE A SPOT, PREFERABLY ONE WHERE A BUSH GREW CONVENIENTLY NEXT TO A FALLEN LOG. HE WOULD KNEEL ON THE LOG, REST HIS RIFLE IN THE FORK OF A STICK DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND AND ADD THE FINAL CAMOUFLAGE TOUCH OF PUTTING A LEAFY BRANCH IN HIS MOUTH TO OBSCURE HIS FACE. FROM SUCH VANTAGE POINTS HE COMPILED A RECORD OF 32 SHOTS--26 JAPS.

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HE WAS A SMART HERO. EQUALLY INTREPID WAS THE SERGEANT WHO, PICKING OFF JAPS FROM HIS FOXHOLE, ROLLED UP AN IMPRESSIVE TOTAL. BUT WITH EACH HE GREW MORE RECKLESS, UNTIL FINALLY HE TOOK TO SITTING ON HIS SANDBAG RAMPART, IN FULL VIEW OF THE JAPS, FILLING HIS PIPE.

A JAP GOT HIM, INEVITABLY, PLUMB THROUGH THE HEAD....

THERE, TOO, WAS THE AUSTRALIAN WHO, IN CLOSE COMBAT ON THE GONA FRONT, HAD HIS RIFLE KNOCKED CLEAN OUT OF HIS HANDS IN BAYONET WORK AGAINST A DESTEROUS JAPANESE. HE MANAGED, SOMEHOW, TO DISPOSE OF THAT FOE AND THEN, ENRAGED AT HAVING BEEN DISARMED IN WHAT HE CONSIDERED A HUMILIATING MANNER, RACED TO A NEARBY PILLBOX IN WHICH TWO OTHER JAPS WERE JUST SEEKING SHELTER, HAULED THEM OUT BY THEIR COLLARS AND BANGED THEIR HEADS TOGETHER WITH GREAT VEHEMENCE AND FINALITY....

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SGT.E.J.BURMAN, OF 1830 LAKESHORE AVENUE, OAKLAND, CALIF., MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. THE STORY WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUADALCANAL--(DELAYED)--PRIVATE CHARLES A. JOHNSON, USMC, OF SEATTLE, WASH., SPENT HIS DAY OFF ON A STROLL "UP FRONT," AND CAME BACK THE PROUD POSSESSOR OF A JAPANESE OFFICER'S SWORD WHICH HAS BECOME THE ENVY OF THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

JOHNSON TELLS THIS STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF THIS PRIZE:

"TODAY I HAD SOME TIME OFF SO I DECIDED TO LOOK UP A PAL WHO HAS BEEN IN THE FRONT LINES. I CROSSED THE MANTANIKAU AND HIKED WEST, ASKING FOR MY FRIEND ON THE WAY. NOBODY KNEW EXACTLY WHERE HE WAS, SO I CONTINUED WALKING.

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"WHEN I'D GONE ABOUT A HALF MILE A SAW THREE GUYS COME OUT OF THE JUNGLE, BUT I DIDN'T PAY MUCH ATTENTION TO THEM. PRETTY SOON WE GOT CLOSER. I STOPPED. THEY STOPPED. AT THE SAME TIME WE CAUGHT ON THAT WE WEREN'T FRIENDS. THEY JABBERED A FEW WORDS AND THE TWO SMALLER ONES, PROBABLY ENLISTED MEN, DROPPED THE COCONUTS THEY HAD BEEN CARRYING AND RAN.

"THE BIG ONE DID NOT MOVE. HE JUST STOOD AND STARED AT ME. I KNEW HE WAS AN OFFICER BECAUSE HE WORE THEIR LITTLE CAP, CARRIED A SWORD, AND HAD A PISTOL. I DROPPED TO ONE KNEE, UNSLUNG MY GOOD RIFLE AND FIRED. THE JAP PITCHED FORWARD ON HIS FACE, THE SWORD FALLING IN FRONT OF HIM. I FIRED TWO SHOTS AT THE SOLDIERS, BUT THEY REACHED COVER BEFORE I COULD GET THEM.

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"FIRST THING I THOUGHT OF WAS TO GET THAT SWORD. I GRABBED IT AND RAN AS FAST AS I COULD. GUESS I DIDN'T SLOW DOWN UNTIL I'D GONE A QUARTER MILE. I THOUGHT THAT THE SOLDIERS HAD GONE TO GET HELP, THINKING I WAS THE POINT OF A MARINE PATROL. I HURRIED BACK TO BE IN TIME FOR CHOW AND SOME OF OUR OFFICERS LOOKED OVER THE SWOR AND ASKED HOW I GOT IT.

"BUT WHEN THE COLONEL SAW IT, HE SAID IT WAS ONE OF THE FINEST HE HAD EVER SEEN. HE SAID THAT ANY MAN WHO GOES OUT AND TAKES A SWORD AWAY FROM A JAP, CERTAINLY EARNS IT."

"SAY, DO YOU MEAN THIS STUFF WILL BE IN THE PAPERS?" JOHNSON ASKED ME. "GOSH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT. MAYBE MY WIFE WILL SEE IT. SHE'S LIVING IN PASADENA,CALIF., AN SHE'S HAVING A BABY SOMETIME THIS MONTH. I'VE BEEN THINKING ABOUT HER A LOT I DON'T KNOW, BUT MAYBE I'M A FATHER ALREADY. I HOPE IT'S A BOY."

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(MARINE RECORDS SHOW THAT PRIVATE JOHNSON'S WIFE, MRS.BETTY JUNE JOHNSON LIVES AT 10210 MONTAIR AVENUE, TUJUNGA CITY,CALIF. PRIVATE JOHNSON'S FATHER LIVES AT 4402 - 39TH STREET, SOUTHWEST, SEATTLE,WASH.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT JOSEPH E.BELL, BROWNWOOD, TEXAS, A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

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WITH THE U.S. MARINE CORPS SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--ATOP THE JAGGED STEEPS OF A PIN-POINT ISLAND JUTTING SOLITARILY FROM THE DEEP OF THE PACIFIC, FIVE YOUNG MARINES STAND ALERTLY FROM SUN TO SUN ON WHAT IS PERHAPS ONE OF THE LONELIEST DUTIES OF THE WAR.

THEIR HOME IS A SHALLOW CAVE, THE WORK OF NATURE, JUST A HOP AND A SKIP FROM THE SEA, AND THEIR MOST CONSISTENT COMMUNICATION WITH

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THE WORLD IS A BLINKER SIGNAL.

ON THIS ISLAND, WHICH CAN BE MEASURED IN YARDS AND NOT MILES, THEY HAVE THEMSELVES AS THEIR ONLY COMPANIONS.

ALTHOUGH POSSESSING NONE OF THE MORE STRIKING MODERN MACHINES OF DESTRUCTION, THIS SMALL BAND OF LEATHERNECKS IS JUST AS VALUABLE, JUST AS IMPORTANT WITH ITS SHARP EYES AND ITS COMMUNICATION APPARATUS, AS THE CREW OF A TANK.

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COMPRISING THE "LONESOME" QUINTET ARE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LESLIE N.PELTON, BENTON, ARKANSAS; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DALE R.ILLIG, PORTLAND, OREGON; PRIVATE CHARLES P.KAYESKA, CHASTA, MINNESOTA; PRIVATE CALVIN F.SERGEANT, BERGENFIELD, NEW JERSEY; AND PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BRUNO P.PISTOCHINI, MARTINEZ, CALIFORNIA.

PISTOCHINI, WHO AT 22 YEARS IS THE OLDEST, HAS A FATHER, FRANK PISTOCHINI, WHO IS A CEMENT FINISHER AT MARTINEZ,CALIF. ILLIG AND SERGEANT, BOTH 19, ARE FROM OPPOSITE SHORES OF THE UNITED STATES, ILLIG BEING THE SON OF C.A.ILLIG, A BUILDING CONTRACTOR AT PORTLAND,OREGON, SERGEANT'S FATHER, CECIL C.SERGEANT, BEING IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS AT TENAFLY,N.J. KAYESKA'S FATHER, A.A.KAYESKA, IS A MINNESOTA FARMER.

WITH ONLY THE BAREST ESSENTIALS OF CIVILIZATION AND WARFARE, THE MARINES MAINTAIN AN ALERT WATCH EXTENDING FAR OUT OVER THE GLASSY SURFACE OF THE PACIFIC. FROM A RUGGED, ALMOST PERPENDICULAR TOWER OF VOLCANIC ROCK, THEY STAND IN PAIRS, READY TO FLASH A SIGNAL AT THE APPROACH OF ANY UNIDENTIFIED CRAFT. AND BECAUSE OF THEIR STRATEGIC POSITION, THEIR EYES HAVE SIGHTED CRAFT MORE THAN 30 MILES OUT.

DUTY ON THE "ROCK" IS USUALLY FOR A WEEK AT A TIME. FOR THAT

PERIOD THE MARIÑES TĀKE 10 FIVE-GALLON CANS OF DRINKING WATER, FOUR SMALL BOXES OF MATCHES, ONE FLASHLIGHT, TWO ONE-HALF GALLON CANS OF KEROSENE, A KEROSENE BURNER, A VARIETY OF CANNED FOODS, AND THE REGULAR MARINE PACK OF BEDDING. A NATIVE BOAT, WHICH IS NOTHING MORE THAN A HOLLOW TREE TRUNK WITH CRUDE SAIL AND OUT-RIGGER, IS USED TO TRANSPORT THE SUPPLIES. IT IS RETURNED TO THE MAIN BASE WHEN THE EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN UNLOADED.

ALREADY AT HAND AT THE "ROCK" IS A BOUNTIFUL SUPPLY OF MOSQUITOES AND COCONUTS. THE PROMITY OF THE COCONUT TREES IS COMFORTING, HOWEVER, FOR THEY ARE VALUABLE WHEN THE WATER SUPPLY RUNS OUT. ONE OUTPOST QUENCHED ITS THIRST FOR TWO DAYS WITH COCONUT MILK.

THE LEATHERNECKS DO THEIR COOKING AS THE DEMAND WARRANTS. THEIR MEALS USUALLY ARE A CONGLOMERATION OF BEANS, "CORN WILLIE," COFFEE, AND CORN.

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FROM THE TOP OF THE WATCH ROCK, WHERE TWO MEN ARE ON DUTY FROM 12 TO 12, ONLY ONE COMES DOWN THE TREACHEROUS PATH TO THE CAVE AND THE MEAL. THE OTHER STANDS GUARD UNTIL HIS BUDDY HAS RETURNED.

AND THAT CLIMB DOWN IS SOMETHING THAT WOULD GIVE A SWISS MOUNTAIN CLIMBER THE "SHAKES." BOTH KAYESKA AND PISTOCHINI WILL TESTIFY TO THAT. ONCE, WHEN KAYESKA WAS LEAVING HIS POST, HE MADE HIS WAY TO A SPOT WHERE PROGRESS, UP OR DOWN, SEEMED NO LONGER POSSIBLE. ILLIG RESCUED THE TRAPPED KAYESKA WITH THE AID OF A LONG POLE.

PISTOCHINI, COMING DOWN THE ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLE PATH THAT WINDS FAINTLY OVER APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE "ROCK," SLIPPED ONE NIGHT AND FELL. HE TUMBLED UNTIL A COCONUT TREE DRAMATICALLY STOPPED HIM 50 FEET BELOW. HE SUFFERED ONLY SLIGHT BRUISES.

ANOTHER OF THE GROUP, CONFRONTED BY A BLINDING WIND AND RAIN STORM, ELECTED TO STAND HIS POST FOR 24 HOURS, INSTEAD OF THE USUAL 12, RATHER THAN TRY THE HAZARDOUS DESCENT.

YES, IT'S A TROPICAL ISLE -- BUT IT'S NO VACATION.

(ADVANCE) CAIRO, FEB. 1-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPIED ZUARA, 65 MILES WEST OF TRIPOLI ON THE COASTAL ROAD TO TUNISIA, AND PUSHED ON WEST OF THAT TOWN TO CONTACT THE ENEMY, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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CAPTURE OF ZUARA PLACED THE EIGHTH ARMY WITHIN 35 MILES OF THE TUNISIAN FRONTIER IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE FRONT. BRITISH ADVANCE FORCES, HOWEVER, WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY SATURDAY TO HAVE CROSSED THE BORDER IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR TO THE SOUTH. ∠A119

AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE BATTLE AREA WAS AGAIN ON A LIGHT SCALE YESTERDAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, BUT ALLIED PLANES CONTINUED TO STAB AT AXIS BASES IN SICILY. MANY HITS WERE REPORTED SCORED ON TARGETS AT MESSINA AND AT LEAST THREE ENEMY PLANES WHICH ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT WERE FOUGHT OFF AND BADLY DAMAGED.

ENEMY SHIPPING ALSO WAS ATTACKED OFF THE TUNISIAN COAST WITH GOOD RESULTS YESTERDAY, THE BULLETIN SAID.

SATURDAY NIGHT ALLIED TORPEDO-CARRYING AIRCRAFT SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON AN ENEMY DESTROYER NEAR PANTELLERIA ISLAND OFF THE EASTERN TUNISIAN COAST AND LEFT HER LISTING, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

ALLIED AIR LOSSES IN THESE OPERATIONS WERE LISTED AS THREE PLANES.

ANKARA, TURKEY, FEB. 1-(AP)-WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CASABLANCA BLESSINGS, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OF BRITAIN FLEW TO TURKEY SATURDAY FOR A TWO-DAY ROUND OF TALKS WITH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF TURKEY AND THEY DECIDED UPON THE MANNER IN WHICH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE BEST ABLE TO AID TURKEY CONSOLIDATE HER GENERAL

PAUL LEE

SECURITY, AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TONIGHT.

INFORMED OPINION WAS RESERVED ABOUT ANY PROSPECT OF AN IMMEDIATE VISIBLE RESULT STEMMING FROM THE TALKS, BUT IT WAS EVIDENT NEVERTHELESS THAT TURKEY HAD TAKEN A LONG STEP TOWARD POSITIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLAUSE IN THE 1939 BRITISH-TURKISH MILITARY ALLIANCE WHICH CALLS FOR ACTIVE MILITARY SUPPORT WHEN THE WAR ENTERS THE MEDITERRANEAN ZONE.

SIGNIFICANCE WAS SEEN IN THE FACT THAT THE TURKS CHOSE TO ANNOUNCE THE MEETING BOLDLY AS SOON AS CHURCHILL AND HIGH BRITISH MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC LEADERS WERE SAFELY AWAY FROM THE CONFERENCE HELD NEAR ADANA ON A RAILWAY SIDING.

IT WAS POINTED OUT THE TURKS COULD HAVE REQUESTED ABSOLUTE SECRECY ON THE CONFERENCE, SINCE TURKEY IS NOT AT WAR AND AXIS TROOPS ARE ON HER BORDERS.

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THERE HAVE BEEN RUMORS HERE FOR A WEEK THAT SUCH A CONFERENCE WAS TAKING PLACE OR ABOUT TO OCCUR. BUT EVEN THESE RUMORS APPARENTLY HAD NOT REACHED SOME QUARTERS BECAUSE AT THE TIME CHURCHILL'S PLANE WAS LEAVING TURKISH SOIL THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, FRANZ VON PAPEN, WAS BUSY SLIDING DOWN DIKMEN HILL, FAMOUS ANKARA SKIING SLOPE.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS EXPRESSED BELIEF VON PAPEN'S PRESTIGE MAY SLIDE FARTHER THAN DIKMEN HILL.

CHURCHILL ARRIVED SATURDAY ABOARD A CONSOLIDATED LIBERATOR BOMBER. HE WORE HIS "BOILER SUIT," PROBABLY THE SAME "SIREN SUIT" WHICH INTRIGUED WASHINGTON DURING HIS VISITS THERE. HE CONFERRED TWICE THAT DAY WITH PRESIDENT INONU, THE SECOND TALK LASTING UNTIL 1 A.M. SUNDAY.

THE CONFERENCES WERE RESUMED SUNDAY MORNING, AND CONCLUDED WITH A LATE LUNCHEON.

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BY CHARLES MCMURTRY

HONOLULU,FEB.1-(AP)-"HEY, JOE," CALLED THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT AS JOE CRONIN, MANAGER OF THE BOSTON RED SOX, ENTERED. "THAT GIRL SURE WAS SORE. YOU KNOW, THE ONE WE BROUGHT OUT SUNDAY AFTERNOON TO DANCE WITH YOU. AND THEN YOU NEVER DANCED WITH HER, EVEN ONCE."

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JOE VAGUELY RECALLED HAVING BEEN INTRODUCED TO THE GIRL. IT WASN'T HIS FAULT THEY DIDN'T DANCE, THOUGH. JOE SPENT THE ENTIRE AFTERNOON---DANCES ARE HELD AFTERNOONS HERE; THERE ARE BLACK-OUTS EVERY NIGHT---SITTING IN A CORNER TALKING BASEBALL WITH PRIVATES AND NONCOMS AND OFFICERS.

THAT'S WHAT JOE'S HERE FOR AND THE SOLDIERS KEEP HIM PRETTY BUSY AT IT. AMERICAN RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON CALLED HIM IN LAST FALL, SUGGESTED HE COULD HELP KEEP THE BOYS' MORALE HIGH IN NONCOMBAT ZONES JUST BY GOING AROUND AND TALKING BASEBALL. TIME DRAGS FOR MANY OF THE BOYS WHEN THEY'RE OFF DUTY.

JOE SAID OK AND WAS SENT TO BERMUDA, THEN TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. HE'S VISITING ARMY CAMPS AND ISOLATED OUTPOSTS ON A TIGHTLY SCHEDULED 17-DAY VISIT.

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THE BOYS DON'T HESITATE TO OPEN UP ON JOE AFTER HE TELLS A COUPLE OF STORIES AND DISCOVER HE'S AS READY TO DISCUSS BASEBALL AS THEY ARE. HE'S ALMOST ONE OF THEM, IN HIS KHAKI UNIFORM OF A RED CROSS MILITARY WELFARE WORKER.

"HEY, JOE, REMEMBER THE TIME YOU HIT INTO A TRIPLE PLAY WITH THE BASES LOADED?" SOMEONE ASKS AND JOE RUEFULLY TELLS THE TALE FOR 30 OR 40 OR 50 LISTENERS.

HE COMPARES JOE DIMAGGIO, WHO'S QUITTING THE YANKS FOR THE ARM

WITH TED WILLIAMS, THE TEMPERAMENTAL RED SOX HITTING STAR WHO'S IN NAVAL AVIATION.

CRONIN RATES DIMAG ONE OF THE ALLTIME GREATS AND ALWAYS CONCLUDES: "I HOPE THE ARMY KEEPS DIMAGGIO

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CRONIN RATES DIMAG ONE OF THE ALLTIME GREATS AND ALW

CRONIN RATES DIMAG ONE OF THE ALLTIME GREATS AND ALWAYS CONCLUDES: "I HOPE THE ARMY KEEPS DIMAGGIO THREE OR FOUR YEARS AFTER THE WAR ENDS."

JOE TALKED TO THE SOLDIERS IN SMALL GROUPS AND LARGE. HE WENT MILES TO VISIT ISOLATED OUTPOSTS OR INSTALLATIONS. HE TOOK TIME TO SHOW ONE SOLDIER SQUAD HOW HE PLAYS SHORTSTOP AND WENT INTO SOME DETAILS EXPLAINING TO THE BOYS HOW EACH POSITION SHOULD BE PLAYED. HE SAW SOME NEWLY ARRIVED SAILORS WORKING KINKS OUT OF THEIR LEGS AND "MANAGED TO HIT A COUPLE OF PRETTY GOOD ONES" HIMSELF "ALTHOUGH THE PITCHER WAS SO NERVOUS HE COULDN'T FIND THE PLATE."

HE SURPRISED COL.CARL H.FERNSTROM STRIPPED TO HIS UNDERSHIRT BOWLING WITH A CHAPLAIN, A BAND LEADER AND A PRIVATE, ALSO IN UNDERSHIRTS. AND HE PICKED UP ONE OF HIS BEST STORIES THERE. THE CHAPLAIN, JOE MORRISON OF FREMONT,N.C., ASKED TO TRY HIS HAND WITH A .45 ON THE PISTOL RANGE. OFFICERS FRAMED IT WITH THE SCOREKEEPER TO GIVE THE PADRE A SCORE OF 9.4---NINE BULLSEYES AND A CLOSE ONE.

AFTER THE CHAPLAIN FIRED HIS 10 SHOTS THE SCOREKEEPER REPORTED:

"I CAN'T GIVE THAT GUY 9.4. HE HIT 10 BULLSEYES."

ON HIS TOURS CRONIN SAW HERB YOUNG, WHO USED TO BE A BATBOY FOR THE WASHINGTON SENATORS WHEN JOE WAS PLAYING IN THE CAPITAL; K.O.HAYES, WHO SOLD PEANUTS AT THE CHICAGO WHITE SOX PARK; ISADORE ALTBERGER, NEW YORK YANKEE PEANUT VENDER UNTIL HE ENLISTED, AND JOHN SPIEZA, WITH WHOM JOE, BOSOX OWNER TOM YAWKEY AND JOHN MCMANUS, FORMERLY OF THE SENATORS, USED TO PLAY HANDBALL ON THE NEW YORK A.C. HEALTH ROOF.

JOE IS GOING TO BE A MIGHTY BUSY MAN WHEN HE GETS BACK TO THE MAINLAND. HE'LL ARRIVE ABOUT SPRING TRAINING TIME, WITH A LOT OF BACK BASEBALL WORK TO CATCH UP ON, AND WITH HUNDREDS OF LETTERS TO WRITE AND PEOPLE TO LOOK UP. HE'S JOTTED DOWN A LOT OF NAMES AND ADDRESSES IN A LITTLE BLACK NOTEBOOK. HE PROMISED TO SAY HELLO TO AS MANY OF THOSE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES HE CAN---AND TO WRITE TO EVERY ONE OF THOSE GUYS.

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ottawa, feb. 1-(ap)---prime minister mackenzie king told the house of commons tonight that perhaps 10 canadian ships have sunk axis submarines, and that canada plan this year to increase the number of r.c.a.f. squadrons from about 30 to 38.

he cautioned against over-optimism on the length of the war, declaring "there could be no greater mistake in the world than to believe that we have advanced any further than this: that the allied and the axis forces are a little more evenly matchen than they have been at any time heretofore."

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in an address in the throne speech debate
the prime minister announced that during the war "something
like eight or nine or 10 of our corvettes and other ships have
succeeded in sinking u-boats."

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as regards the air force, king added that canada now will
provide the pay and allowances of the r.c.a.f. personnel in combat
areas overseas." previously they had been paid, from the time

earlier in the day it was disclosed that united states
forces are building a new highway north of the peace river to the
mackenzie river in the canadian northwest. this road is in addition
to the alaska highway which traverses northern alberta and
and
colombia, the yukon territory ~~runways to alaska.~~

this project will be covered, king said, in a formula
agreed upon with the united states for post-war liquidation of
u.s.-built defense works in canada.

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king declared that the canadian army was a bulwark of

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british defense, and was ready to form the spearhead of an attack
on the continent.

he detailed some of canada's war production in 1942,
including 3,800 airplanes and more than 12,000 armored fighting
vehicles, and reported war production expenditures were $2,100,000,000
in 1942, compared with $800,000,000 the previous year.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 1-(AP)-FOUR WHITE-ROBED CATHOLIC NUNS WHO LEFT BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS "JUST ONE HOUR AHEAD OF THE JAPS" SAID TODAY THAT SEVEN MARIST ORDER SISTERS AND 20 PRIESTS WERE NOT SO FORTUNATE AND BECAME PRISONERS OF THE ENEMY.

STILL AT LARGE AND HIDING IN THE BUSH IS BISHOP THOMAS J. WADE, VICAR APOSTOLIC OF THE NORTHERN SOLOMON ISLANDS, WHO ESCAPED FROM THE JAPANESE, THEY TOLD INTERVIEWERS.

THE FOUR, ALL OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOSEPH OF ORANGE, WERE SISTER SUPERIOR MARY ISABEL, SISTER MARY IRENE, SISTER MARY HEDDA AND SISTER MARY CELESTINE.

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WITH THE JAPANESE ONLY AN HOUR AWAY, "WE STRUGGLED THROUGH THE JUNGLE TO THE BEACH," SISTER MARY ISABEL RELATED. "WE WALKED EIGHT HOURS THROUGH THE UNDERBRUSH AND JUNGLES--29 OF US; THREE CHILDREN, NINE MEN, TWO OF THEM OLD PRIESTS AND 17 MEN, 14 OF THEM NUNS."

THEN CAME THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE TO TAKE THEM AWAY. AND AGAIN THEY BARELY MISSED CAPTURE. SAID SISTER MARY ISABEL:

"WE LEARNED AFTERWARD THAT AN HOUR AND A HALF AFTER WE WERE GONE,

THE JAPANESE WERE ON THE VERY SPOT WHERE WE LEFT THE BEACH.

"MOST OF THE PARTY GOT INTO A LAUNCH. THERE WASN'T ROOM FOR US, HOWEVER, SO WE RODE IN A RUBBER LIFEBOAT, TOWED BEHIND THE LAUNCH, ABOUT EIGHT MILES ACROSS REEFS AND SHOALS AND THROUGH SHARK-INFESTED WATERS TO THE SUBMARINE. IT SEEMED LIKE CHRISTMAS WHEN THE SAILORS BROUGHT US HAM SANDWICHES AND COFFEE. WE WERE HUNGRY.

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"WE LIVED IN THE SUBMARINE THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS. THEN WE ARRIVED AT GUADALCANAL, AND FROM THERE WENT TO NEW ZEALAND WHERE WE WENT ABOARD A SHIP FOR THE UNITED STATES."

THE FOUR LEFT CALIFORNIA IN 1940 TO BECOME TEACHERS AND NURSES FOR THE NATIVES ON THE ISLAND OF BUKA IN THE SOLOMONS. WHEN THE JAPS MOVED IN AT BUKA, THEY MOVED TO BOUGAINVILLE.

FIRST LEAD VALENCIA

SANTIAGO,CHILE,FEB.1-(AP)-A FORMER CHILEAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN ERMANY AND ITALY WHO RETURNED HERE ONLY LAST WEEK PREDICTED TODAY HAT GERMANY WOULD LOSE THE WAR, THAT ITALY WOULD BE SHAKEN BY REVOLT, ND THAT A SECOND FRONT WOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN THE NEAR UTURE.

"GERMANY IS LOSING THE WAR AND CANNOT WIN," DECLARED THE ATTACHE, OL. OSVALDO VALENCIA, IN A PUBLISHED INTERVIEW.

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VALENCIA SAID THAT IN HIS OPINION A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE WAS ECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT GERMANY'S DEFEAT AND HE ADDED THAT HE ELIEVED SUCH A MOVE WOULD BE MADE SOON.

"THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF IS IN DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FUEHRER," E SAID. "THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE REACHED ITS MAXIMUM INTENSITY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND COULD NOT OVERCOME RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

THE FIRST PLAN FAILED AT THE GATES OF MOSCOW. THE SECOND PLAN HAS JUST FAILED AT STALINGRAD, THE CITY WHICH HITLER PROMISED TO TAKE BUT NEVER COMPLETELY OCCUPIED.

"GERMAN MORALE HAS SUFFERED SEVERE BLOWS. I DO NOT THINK THE GERMAN ARMY IS DEFEATED YET. I BELIEVE THAT GERMANY IS PREPARING A THIRD PLAN AGAINST RUSSIA AND IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAVE SUFFICIENT FORCE TO HALT IT.

"FOR THIS REASON I BELIEVE A SECOND FRONT IS NECESSARY AND I SEE IT COMING SOON. THIS FRONT MUST DISTRACT A MILLION OR A MILLION AND A HALF TROOPS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT."

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VALENCIA DECLARED THE LUFTWAFFE HAD LOST ITS SUPERIORITY AND SAID HE BELIEVED IT WAS NOW EITHER EQUAL OR INFERIOR TO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE. HE SAID THE RAF HAD STRUCK HARD BLOWS AT GERMANY AND ITALY, AND SAID HE SAW THE GREAT DESTRUCTION CAUSED AT HAMBURG, BREMEN AND BERLIN AND HAD HEARD THAT LUBECK WAS WIPED OUT.

ASSERTING THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE ARE OPPOSED TO FASCISM AND WANT PEACE, VALENCIA SAID HE BELIEVED THERE WOULD BE AN ITALIAN REVOLUTION AGAINST FASCISM.

IN ITALY, HE SAID, HE FOUND GREAT AREAS AT MILAN AND GENOA RUINED BY BRITISH BOMBINGS WHICH ENDED ATTEMPTS TO BUILD A WARSHIP AT THE PORT OF SPEZIA. HE ADDED THAT THE ITALIAN NAVY HAS ONLY THREE EMAIN ING CAPITAL SHIPS, INCLUDING THE VITTORIO VENETO AND GIULIO CESARE. THE THIRD, WHICH HE DID NOT NAME, HAS BEEN DAMAGED, HE SAID.

ALLIED MERCHANT SHIPS ARE PASSING THROUGH THE STRAITS OF SICILY WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM THE ITALIAN NAVY, THE COLONEL SAID.

HE CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT GERMANY HAD SENT 300,000 TROOPS AND

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30,000 POLICE AGENTS TO KEEP ITALY IN THE WAR.

"THE ITALIAN PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING UNDER THEIR OPPRESSION," HE SAID, "BUT NOT EVEN THE KING DARES TO NEGOTIATE U SEPARATE PEACE."

AS FORMER SUBSECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VALENCIA WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR CRUSHING THE ATTEMPTED MILITARY REVOLT OF AUG.25, 1939, IN WHICH AXIS SYMPATHISING OFFICERS AND FASCIST-MINDED POLITICAL FIGURES PARTICIPATED.

ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THAT ABORTIVE REVOLT WAS THE RETIRED GENERAL, ARIOSTO HERRERA, FOUNDER OF THE CHILEAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, WHO PRECEDED VALENCIA AS MILITARY ATTACHE IN ROME.

NIGHT LEAD CHILEAN

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SANTIAGO,CHILE,FEB.1-(AP)-THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT TOOK STEPS TODA PREVENT ESPIONAGE AT STRATEGIC PORTS AND MINING AREAS.

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE ISSUED A DECREE FORBIDDING ALL PHOTOGRAPH OF ANY OF THE "ZONES OF EMERGENCY" WHICH PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS HAD DESIGNATED BEFORE BREAKING OFF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT GERMANS AND 74 JAPANESE WHO WERE SUSPECTED OF ESPIONAGE AND PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES WERE TOLD THEY MUST REGISTER TODAY AT THE TOWNS AND RESORTS TO WHICH THEY HAD BEEN BANISHED, OR GO TO JAIL.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB.1-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF TAPPING PUERTO RICO'S RESERVES OF SKILLED LABOR FOR THE HARD-PRESSED MAINLAND MUNITIONS CENTERS WAS INDICATED TODAY BY ACTING LABOR COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO IGLESIAS, JR., WHO SAID THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WAS CHECKING 600,000 SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRES OF PUERTO RICANS TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER AVAILABLE.

HE SAID HE EXPECTS 250,000 WILL BE FOUND TO BE CLASSIFIED AS

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SKILLED, AND THEIR NAMES WILL BE SENT TO PHILADELPHIA EMPLOYMENT OFFICIALS.

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SAN JUAN, [redacted] PUERTO RICO, FEB. 1—(AP)—

SECOND LIEUT. CHARLES N. CLARK, 22, OF SANTA PAULA, CALIF., WAS KILLED SATURDAY IN A CRASH ON A ROUTINE TRAINING FLIGHT NEAR CAYAGUA, [redacted] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ANTILLES AIR [redacted] FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY. [redacted] CLARK WAS THE SON OF MRS. FLORENCE M. CLARK OF [redacted] 291 NORTH SIXTH STREET, SANTA PAULA.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB.1-(AP)-WITH ONE NEWSPAPER, IMPARCIAL, FORCED TO SUSPEND BECAUSE OF THE PAPER SHORTAGE, GORDON FOOTE, LOCAL WPB DIRECTOR, SAID TODAY HE HAD MESSAGED WASHINGTON TO EXPEDITE NEWSPRINT FOR ALL PUBLISHERS HERE.

MEXICO CITY,FEB.1-(AP)-PLANNING TO SEE FORMER U.S.VICE PRESIDENT JOHN GARNER, GOVERNOR COKE STEVENSON OF TEXAS, AND SENATOR CARTER GLASS EN ROUTE, JAMES A.FARLEY LEFT TODAY FOR NEW YORK AFTER A THREE-WEEK BUSINESS TRIP HERE.

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THE FORMER DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER SAID HE PLANNED TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK ABOUT FEB.15, AFTER STOPPING AT SAN ANTONIO, AUSTIN, DALLAS, AND FORT WORTH, TEX., NEW ORLEANS AND SHREVEPORT, LA., ATLANTA, GA., AND LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE BOOK

WASHINGTON, FEB 1-(AP)-GERMANS EVERYWHERE, INCLUDING THE ESTIMATED 12,000,000 RACIAL TEUTONS "DROWNED IN THE MELTING POT OF THE UNITED STATES," OWE PRIMARY ALLEGIANCE TO ADOLF HITLER, ACCORDING TO THE NAZI CREED.

A STATE DEPARTMENT WHITE BOOK ISSUED OVER THE WEEKEND SAID NATIONA SOCIALISM'S DOGMA IS THAT A GERMAN NEVER LOSES HIS OBLIGATION TO THE REICH, REGARDLESS OF HIS CITIZENSHIP.

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PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER HITLER, HERMANN GOERING AND JOSEPH GOEBBELS ISSUED NAZI ANNIVERSARY EXHORTATIONS FOR GREATER GERMAN SACRIFICES, THE WHITE BOOK QUOTED EXERPTS FROM A SPEECH BY RUDOLF HESS, ONCE THE NO. 3 NAZI, IN 1936:

"THE FUEHRER HAD TO COME IN ORDER TO HAMMER INTO ALL OF US THE FACT THAT THE GERMAN CANNOT CHOOSE AND MAY NOT CHOOSE WHETHER OR NOT HE WILL BE GERMAN BUT THAT HE WAS SENT INTO THIS WORLD BY GOD AS A GERMAN AND THAT GOD THEREBY HAD LAIDUPON HIM AS A GERMAN DUTIES OF WHICH HE CANNOT DIVEST HIMSELF WITHOUT COMMITTING TREASON TO PROVIDENCE."

"THEREFORE," HESS CONTINUED, "WE BELIEVE AND WE KNOW THAT THE GERMA EVERYWHERE IS A GERMAN--WHETHER HE LIVES IN THE REICH OR IN JAPAN, IN FRANCE OR IN CHINA, OR ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD. NOT COUNTRIES OR CONTINENTS, NOT CLIMATE OR ENVIRONMENT BUT BLOOD AND RACE DETERMINE THE WORLD OF IDEAS OF THE GERMAN."

HESS ADDED THAT "THIS REICH WILL NOT VOLUNTARILY RELEASE A SINGLE ONE OF ITS CITIZENS FROM HIS HOLY DUTIES TO HIS PEOPLE."

THE WHITE BOOK, PREPARED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, COMMENTED IN THIS CONNECTION:

"INDEED, IT WOULD APPEAR, FROM THE NAZI VIEWPOINT, THAT THE ADOPTION OF FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP IN A GENUINE WAY BY A GERMAN IS REALLY INCONCEIVABLE, UNLESS THE PERSON IN QUESTION ACTS AS A RENEGADE BETRAYING HIS OWN NATURE AND ORIGIN."

THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES NUMEROUS REFERENCES TO NAZI ATTEMPTS TO RECLAIM FOR THE REICH THE 12,000,000 RACIAL GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES. A FOREWORD SAYS, HOWEVER, THAT "IT IS CLEAR THAT NAZI EFFORTS TO INDOCTRINATE OUR LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZENS OF GERMAN DESCENT MET WITH LITTLE RESPONSE AND THAT ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF OUR IMMIGRANTS FROM GERMANY WERE RECEPTIVE TO NAZI IDEAS."

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ANTI-SEMITIC TIRADES ARE NUMEROUS IN THE NAZI QUOTATIONS. ONE RIDICULES THE AMERICAN NATURALIZATION OF MARLENE DIETRICH, GERMAN-BORN FILM ACTRESS. PUBLISHED IN DER STURMER, ORGAN OF JULIUS STREICHER, NO. 1 NAZI JEW-BAITER, THE ACCOUNT PORTRAYED THE ACTRESS LEANING ON THE DESK OF A SHIRT-SLEEVED, BESPECTACLED OFFICIAL ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF CITIZENSHIP. THE STORY SAID:

"THE FILM ACTRESS MARLENE DIETRICH, WHO HAILS FROM GERMANY, HAS SPENT SO MANY YEARS WITH THE MOVIE-JEWS OF HOLLYWOOD THAT SHE HAS NOW BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. MUCH ASSOCIATION WITH JEWS HAS MADE HER ENTIRE NATURE UN-GERMAN. IN THE PICTURE WE SEE HER IN AN OATH SCENE IN LOS ANGELES. WHAT THE JEWISH 'JUDGE' THINKS OF THE LEGALLY PRESCRIBED OATH MAY BE SEEN FROM HIS ATTITUDE: IN SHIRT SLEEVES (1) HE ADMINISTERS TO MARLENE DIETRICH THE OATH THAT SHE BETRAY HER FATHERLAND;"

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THE IDEA OF THE TOTALITARIAN STATE IS NOT NEW TO THE REICH, THE WHITE BOOK DECLARES. ON THE CONTRARY IT ALWAYS HAS APPEALED "STRONG-LY TO THE GERMAN MIND" BECAUSE OF ITS "READINESS TO SACRIFICE THE INDIVIDUAL FOR THE COMMUNITY AND TO ACCORD DICTATORIAL POWERS TO THE HEA OF THE STATE."

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UNDATED SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 2- 1943

THE SINKINGS OF NINE MORE ALLIED MERCHANTMEN IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, DISCLOSED LAST WEEK, BRINGS TO 610 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COUNT OF ANNOUNCED ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT SHIP LOSSES IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE PARL HARBOR.

FIVE OF THE VESSELS SUNK WERE BRITISH AND FOUR AMERICAN. FOUR WERE ANNOUNCED THURSDAY AS SUNK IN ONE CONVOY BY A WOLF-PACK. IT WAS THE FIRST SIGN THAT WOLF-PACKS HAD MOVED INTO THOSE WATERS.

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL FRIEDRICH PAULUS WAS WOUNDED SERIOUSLY BEFORE HIS CAPTURE BY THE RUSSIANS SUNDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED LAST (MON) NIGHT BY THE BERLIN RADIO, WHICH SUGGESTED THAT THE COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY "SUICIDE" TROOPS MAY HAVE ATTEMPTED TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

THE FIELD MARSHAL, FIRST OF HIS RANK TO BE TAKEN PRISONER IN THIS WAR, HAD A QUANTITY OF POISON IN HIS POSSESSION IN ADDITION TO HIS SIDE ARMS, SAID THE GERMAN BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"FIELD MARSHAL PAULUS HAD TWO AUTOMATIC PISTOLS AND POISON ON HIS BODY IN STALINGRAD," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED. "WHETHER HE FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS UNCONSCIOUS, AS HE HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, OR DEAD CANNOT BE ASCERTAINED."

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PAULUS WAS THE COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN SIXTH ARMY, WHICH WAS ORDERED BY ADOLF HITLER TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH AT STALINGRAD AND WAS VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT BY THE RUSSIANS.

IN AN EARLIER BROADCAST, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CONCEDED THAT THE LONG ENCIRCLED "SOUTHERN GROUP" OF THE SIXTH ARMY HAD BEEN "OVER-WHELMED AFTER MORE THAN TWO MONTHS OF HEROIC DEFENSE AGAINST SUPERIOR FORCES."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT ANOTHER GERMAN GROUP STILL WAS HOLDING OUT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF STALINGRAD AND DECLARED THAT ON OTHER SECTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT "FIGHTING CONTINUES WITH UNDIMINISHED VIOLENCE."

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THE HIGH COMMAND ALSO ASSERTED THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS ADVANCING EAST OF ROSTOV, BETWEEN THE CAUCASUS AND THE LOWER DON, HAD FAILED TO DISTURB "THE MARCHING MOVEMENTS OF THE MASS OF OUR TROOPS" -- INDICATING THAT A LARGE-SCALE GERMAN RETREAT MIGHT BE IN PROGRESS IN THAT AREA.

THE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED THAT THE SOVIET ASSAULT SOUTH OF LAKE LADOGA HAD SLACKENED BUT THAT HEAVY FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS ON THE DONETS FRONT AND SOUTHWEST OF VORONEZH.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED LAST (MON.) NIGHT THAT BRIG.GEN.PUILIO MARTINET, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE EIGHTH ITALIAN ARMY CORPS, WAS KILLED IN ACTION ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT ON JAN.26.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT GEN. MARTINET HAD BEEN FIGHTING IN THE SOVIET UNION WITH ITALIAN ALPINE UNITS SINCE MARCH OF LAST YEAR. IT QUOTED AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN ROME.

THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED FRIDAY THAT AN ITALIAN ALPINE CORPS HAD BEEN COMPLETELY WIPED OUT OR TAKEN PRISONER AT NOVY-OSKOL ON THE VORONEZH FRONT, WITH 11,000 ITALIANS CAPTURED, INCLUDING THREE GENERALS AND

THEIR STAFFS. THE GENERALS WERE NAMED AS BATTISTA, PASCALINI, AND UMEREI.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT NAZI ARMORED FORCES HAD OCCUPIED FAID PASS IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, WEST OF SFAX, AND THAT ALL ALLIED ATTEMPTS TO RECAPTURE THE STRATEGIC CORRIDOR HAD BEEN REPULSED.

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THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE WAS BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN NEW YORK.

BOTH ALLIED AND FIGHTING FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN TUNISIA ACKNOWLEDGED YESTERDAY THAT A GERMAN THRUST HAD DISLODGED FRENCH INFANTRY FORCES FROM FAID PASS AND HAD ADVANCED ANOTHER SIX MILES WESTWARD TO THE VICINITY OF SIDI BOUZID, SOME 60 MILES FROM SFAX, AXIS-HELD BASE ON THE GULF OF GABES.

AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES WERE DECLARED IN ALLIED DISPATCHES TO HAVE ATTACKED THE GERMAN COLUMN AND TO HAVE DESTROYED AT LEAST A DOZEN TANKS AND OTHER VEHICLES.

PMS INTERPRETIVE

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BY GLENN BABB

THE GERMAN DISASTER AT STALINGRAD IS EVEN GREATER THAN HAD BEEN SUPPOSED. BERLIN'S ACCOUNTS AS WELL AS MOSCOW'S EMPHASIZE THAT THE END IS AT HAND FOR THE "ARMY OF THE DEAD," WHICH, IT IS NOW DISCLOSED, NUMBERED 330,000 MEN INSTEAD OF THE EARLIER RUSSIAN ESTIMATE OF 220,000. A THIRD OF A MILLION MEN HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED, LARGELY TO ADOLF HITLER'S PRIDE. IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT HAD HE NOT BEEN SO LOATH TO ABANDON THE PRIZE WHICH HE BOASTED LAST SEPTEMBER WAS AS GOOD AS WON AND WOULD BE HELD FOREVER THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN AMPLE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SIXTH ARMY FROM ITS PRECARIOUS SALIENT BEFORE THE RUSSIAN COUNTER OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SHOWS LITTLE DESIRE TO GLOSS OVER THE TRAGEDY. IN FACT IT APPEARS THAT BERLIN IS USING THE MACABRE TALE FOR ITS OWN PURPOSES, USING IT TO DRIVE HOME THE PROPAGANDA OF GLOOM WITH WHICH IT IS TRYING TO CONVINCE THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT THEY MUST FIGHT NOW FOR SURVIVAL. THAT LAST MINUTE PROMOTION OF GENERAL PAULUS, THE SIXTH ARMY'S COMMANDER, TO THE RANK OF FIELD MARSHAL, SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN CALCULATED TO EMPHASIZE THE EXTENT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

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THE LOSS OF A FIELD MARSHAL AS A PRIONER OF WAR IS WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THE MODERN GERMAN REICH. SO IS THE LOSS OF AN ENTIRE ARMY. THE GERMAN DEBACLE OF 1918 PRODUCED NOTHING SIMILAR. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF THE GERMAN NATION WILL BE THAT APPARENTLY SOUGHT BY THE HIGH COMMAND'S LUGUBRIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS, A STIFFENING OF RESOLVE AND A READINESS TO SACRIFICE EVERYTHING FOR THE FUEHRER.

IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN ALSO WHETHER THE SIXTH ARMY'S SUICIDE STAND WILL PRODUCE THE STRATEGICAL RESULTS THE GERMANS ARE CLAIMING FOR IT. OBVIOUSLY IN ITS LATER STAGES IT SOUGHT TO PREVENT THE RED ARMY FROM PUTTING ITS FULL POWER INTO THE DRIVE FOR ROSTOV AND GHERBY GIVE TIME FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AXIS ARMIES IN THE CAUCASUS. THAT WITHDRAWAL HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED, BUT IT DOES APPEAR THAT THE WAY HAS BEEN HELD OPEN FOR THE BULK OF THOSE ARMIES. PERHAPS A QUARTER MILLION MEN REMAIN IN THE KRASNODAR AREA AND THEY MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ESCAPE BY WAY OF ROSTOV, ESPECIALLY NOW THAT TIKHORETSK HAS FALLEN. THEY MAY BE PINNED BACK ON THE SEA OF AZOV COAST WITHIN A FEW DAYS, WITH ONLY A CHOICE OF ATTEMPTING

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THE PERILOUS PASSAGE OF THE KERCH STRAIT TO THE CRIMEA OR A LAST STAND LIKE THAT OF THEIR COMRADES AT STALINGRAD.

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STALINGRAD AND THE CAUCASUS MAY NOT BE THE FULL TALE OF DISASTER FOR THE GERMAN ARMY. THE RUSSIANS HAVE ACHIEVED ANOTHER HUGE ENCIRCLEMENT WEST OF VORONEZH WHICH BIDS FAIR TO ADD ANOTHER 100,000 TROOPS TO THE GRIM TOTAL OF HITLER'S LOSSES. THAT TOTAL FOR THE LAST FEW MONTHS IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING THE MILLION MARK AND WHILE THE RUSSIAN ARMY SUFFERED ON A LIKE SCALE IN THE SUMMERS OF 1941 AND 1942 IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER HITLER CAN MUSTER THE TREMENDOUS RESERVES OF POWER WHICH THE RED ARMY WAS ABLE TO SUMMON WHEN THE HOUR CAME FOR ITS COUNTERSTROKE. THE BERLIN PROPAGANDA MACHINE WILL WORK THE THEME OF THE BOLSHEVIST MENACE TO THE LIMIT, HITLER AND GOERING HAVING GIVEN THE KEY IN THEIR SOMBER MESSAGES OF SATURDAY'S ANNIVERSARY, BUT WHETHER GERMANY AND HER SUBJECT STATES HAVE THE RESERVES OF MANPOWER AND COURAGE NECESSARY TO REVERSE THE TIDE THE WAR REMAINS A QUESTION.

JH825AEW

Japan Launches Sea-Air Attack, Battle for the Solomons Raging; Stalingrad Freed, Guns Are Silent

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2 (AP).—Japan has launched another major effort to retake the southwestern Solomon Islands, the Navy announced tonight, and American forces have engaged them in what may be the greatest sea-air battle of the Pacific to date.

Both sides have suffered losses, the communication said, but information regarding them was withheld.

The official statement described the battle as "a number of sea and air actions" and added that to reveal details at this time "would endanger the success of future operations in this area."

The fact the information about losses was considered sufficiently valuable to withhold was generally considered to be an indication that blows suffered by the American forces were probably greater than would be involved in damage to a few light units.

At the same time there were signs that very heavy blows have been dealt the Japanese. Tokio, in making the first announcement last weekend that some sort of action was in progress in the Solomons area, claimed to have lost only 10 planes and to have sunk two American battleships and three cruisers and damaged another battleship and cruiser.

Japs "Grossly Exaggerate."

When tonight's communication was issued at the Navy Department, a spokesman was asked whether he had anything to add.

"Yes," he replied emphatically, "you may say that the Japanese claims of U. S. losses are grossly exaggerated and their own losses understated."

In similar situations in the past, it has been Tokio's practice to boast of very heavy American losses when in fact the Japanese had lost the battle.

While stating that "increased activity on the part of the Japanese indicates a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomons area," the Navy did not identify any of the locations of the actions, either those completed or those in progress. The Tokio claim had fixed the location of the particular action which it covered as the vicinity of Rennell Island, about 100 miles south of Guadalcanal.

The Japanese thrust appeared to have two main objectives:

1—To land heavy reinforcements and supplies on Guadalcanal where their shattered forces, now numbering only about 3,000 men, are cornered in the northwestern hump of the island.

2—To break American sea power in the entire Southwest Pacific.

Action at Esperance.

Whether they have thus far succeeded in getting any troops or munitions ashore was questionable. A mid-Tuesday communication, while making no reference to the current battle, said that an American destroyer had shelled a number of barges at enemy-held Cape Esperance. Those might have been used either in new landings or in coastal movements by the hard-pressed troops ashore.

American sea forces in the area were believed to be considerable, and the American hold on the island was described by Navy Secretary Knox only last week, after a visit to Guadalcanal, as secure.

The Japanese apparently had one advantage if they were willing to take the risks of loss. They are believed to possess two or three more aircraft carriers than the United States Navy's three. The Japs have been very chary in the past, however, about risking their carriers close to Guadalcanal's land-based planes.

The Pacific Fleet lost four carriers in the first year of Pacific war: the Lexington, Yorktown, Wasp and Hornet. That left three: the Enterprise, Saratoga and Ranger.

These figures are based on the fleet's strength at the beginning of the war and do not take into account the fact ha several carriers since have been launched and that one or more may have been placed in commission.

U. S. Has Edge in Air

Both sides have numerous auxiliary carriers—craft of limited capacity and use which formerly were merchant vessels.

The American forces should have the endge in land-based war planes if the fighting occurred anywhere south of Guadalcanal as the Tokio statement said.

In what may have been the opening stages of the present sea battle, the Navy disclosed earlier today that a Japanese cargo ship was damaged severely and five American planes apparently lost as enemy bases in the Solomons were held under heavy aerial attack Saturday and Monday.

The air fighting included an attack last Tuesday on the most distant enemy target so far known to have been raided in that area. Army planes, presumably either Flying Fortresses or Liberators, bombed and scored near hits on a Jap cargo ship at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, more than 1,000 miles from either Guadalcanal, the Fijis or Samoa, the nearest American bases.

The Japanese cargo ship counted as definitely damaged was hit three times by bombs from a force of Flying Fortresses which, with Warhawk and Lightning fighter escort, raided the Shortland island section of the Solomons Monday morning.

A force of dive bombers and torpedo planes, with Wildcat fighter protection, which assaulted the enemy air base at Munda about the same time as the Shortland raid, fared less well and two of the dive bombers failed to return.

Three other American planes, all Fortresses, were officially described as "missing" from a second raid Monday in the Shortland area. This flight of Fortresses had been assigned to attack shipping in the area, but was intercepted by 20 enemy Zero fighters. The communication said that in addition to the three missing planes, a fourth was badly damaged.

Immediately prior to the Monday action Munda had been attacked twice on Saturday, first by Marauder medium bomber and then by Marauders and Fortresses. Hits scored in the second raid started fires in the target area.

On Guadalcanal, the Navy said, American ground forces, now almost entirely Army troops, continued to press forward slowly their campaign to exterminate organized enemy resistance on the island.

The enemy began trying to retake Guadalcanal immediately after the American invasion started on Aug. 7, when Marine Corps amphibious troops moved in under support of naval guns and planes.

Earlier Actions Reviewed.

On Aug. 8 a fast Jap striking force surprised the American naval units screening landing operations and sank four Allied cruisers—three American and one Australian—in an action that has come to be known as the Battle

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of Savo Island.

The next big push, nipped in the bud while still hundreds of miles east of the Solomons, was made in August and resulted in the Battle of the Eastern Solomons Aug. 23-25.

The Japs lost heavily in battleships and carriers damaged in that engagement.

Then followed the Battle of Cape Esperance, Oct. 11-12; the Battle of Santa Cruz Islands, Oct. 26; the sea battle off Guadalcanal, Nov. 13-15, and a night action in the waters north of Guadalcanal which was fought Nov. 30-Dec. 1.

Enemy Reports

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The enemy in many cases puts out false statements to induce replies that will disclose military information. The claims made below have not been confirmed by any United Nations source.

London, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—The Tokio radio claimed today that two battleships and three cruisers reported sunk by the Japanese last Friday and Saturday south of the Solomon Islands were all American vessels as were another battleship and one cruiser reported damaged and three planes said to have been shot down. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

The Japanese claims were first advanced yesterday but the nationality of the vessels and planes was not given. Later a Tokio broadcast said that the two battleships reported sunk were American, but said nothing of the rest of the ships. There was no explanation today of the delay or how, if the nationality of all the vessels was not known yesterday, it had since been discovered.

JAP ISLAND BASE HIT BY BOMBERS

YARBROUGH

MacArthur's Planes Raid New Britain, Blast Rabaul Harbor.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Wednesday, Feb. 3—(AP) New Britain island, one of the big Jap bases from which the enemy could be loosing his latest announced offensive in the Solomons, has been raided by Allied planes, General Douglas Mac Arthur's noon communique disclosed today.

In Open bay, a single Allied bomber swooped low over three power launches loaded with troops and caused considerable casualties while at Rabaul, in the fourth straight day of pre-dawn raiding, formations of heavy bombers concentrated on Vanakanau airdrome.

Haze Shields Rabaul

The raiders of Rabaul, which has a fine harbor for concentrations of Jap ships and airdromes to strengthen any enemy aerial onslaught on Guadalcanal and other Solomon areas to the southeast, were unable to report detailed results because of haze and searchlight opposition.

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General MacArthur's noon communique also referred to the recently closed campaign in the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea where a Jap army which once totalled 15,000 was destroyed or routed.

The communique said that 158 Jap stragglers have been tracked down and captured or killed.

The campaign from an organized fighting standpoint ceased late in January with the Japs' defeat at Sanananda.

Below Salamaua, New Guinea, in the Mubo-Wau area, where there was a flurry of ground activity last week, a formation of Bostons (attack planes) subjected Jap troops and installations to a 30 minute bombing and strafing attack.

In the northwest sector, near Lolabau island, a 3,000 ton Jap cargo ship was hit amidship by a heavy bomber and last was seen heading for shore, as if to be beached. One of the two barges it was towing sank.

Fortresses Wreck 20 to 50 Jap Planes

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 2 (AP)—A large force of Flying Fortresses yesterday put 20 to 50 enemy planes out of commission on Japanese airdromes in the Rabaul area of New Britain. All the Fortresses returned safely.

Capt. Kenneth McCullar, flight leader, said jubilantly: "This was the best night raid or even the best raid we've ever had at Rabaul."

Lieut. Waldo Schauwaker, the last pilot over the target, said he counted 20 large fires with a couple of dozen planes silhouetted in the light on the ground.

Nazis Liquidated In Stalingrad Area

Russians Smash German Army of 330,000 Men, Capturing Marshal, 23 Generals—Red Troops Now Freed to Press Drive Against Rostov.

R. E. SUNNELLE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.—The Red army had completed the destruction of the flower of Adolf Hitler's army, 330,00 trapped troops at Stalingrad, Moscow stated last night i na special bulletin, and this raises the Russians' announced toll of Axis casualties on the Volga since last fall to more than 500,000 in dead and captured alone.

The special bulletin recorded by the Soviet radio Monitor said that 91,000 troops, including a field marshal, 23 generals and thousands of other officers, had surrendered in the last three weeks to the Russians.

100,000 Killed in 20 Days

A Sunday announcement said more than 100,000 had been killed in 20 days, and an official communique last Dec. 31 said 175,000 had been killed and 137,650 captured in the preceding six-week period beginning on Nov. 19 when the Red army winter offensive began.

This represented a total of 503,650 Axis troops who either lost their lives or were captured since mid-November, on the basis of Russian announcements, and does not include Axis casualties in the preceding three months of bitter fighting that raged along the Volga and inside Stalingrad.

Russia's resounding victory at Stalingrad now releases a flood of additional Red army divisions for heavier blows 250 miles to the west where the Soviets are pushing into the Ukraine toward Kharkov and threatening Rostov on the Sea of Azov.

The midnight bulletin announced continuing Red army victories in those drives. Pokrovskoye and Nizhne-Duvanka, two cities above captured Svatovo on the Kupyansk-Voroshilovgrad railway in the Ukraine fell to the Russians yesterday, the communique said. This placed the Russians 27 miles from Kupyansk, an important rail junction on the line leading to Kharkov.

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Advance in Caucasus

In the Caucasus the Russians advancing up the Tikhoretsk-Rostov railway occupied Pavlovskaya, only 75 miles below Rostov. Other units wheeling southwestward from Tikhoretsk captured Korenovskaya, only 35 miles from Krasnodar.

Another Russian column is within 40 miles of Rostov in a drive paralleling the thrust from Tikhoretsk.

Aside from the huge territorial strides of the Russians, the destruction of Axis troops and equipment was recorded as even more important in the Allied fight to force Hitler to his knees.

German Equipment Captured

Tremendous masses of enemy equipment has fallen into Russian hands in Germany's unsuccessful effort to fulfill Hitler's vow of last September that Stalingrad would be taken.

In all more than 2,500 officers were captured, the Russians said.

Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus, commander of the Nazi 6th army, surrendered last Sunday to the Russians along with 15 Axis generals. Tonight's bulletin telling of the end of the historic battle announced that Col.-Gen. Walther Heitz, commander of the 8th army corps, Lieut. Gen. Streicher, commander of the 11th army corps, and innumerable other officers had put down their arms.

Berlin Admits End Near

The Germans already had acknowledged the end was near, and Nazi propagandists in their homeland were exhorting the people to total mobilization.

"Today troops on the Don front completely finished the liquidation of the German Fascist troops encircled in the area of Stalingrad," the communique said.

"Our troops broke the resistance of the enemy encircled to the north of Stalingrad and forced him to lay down his arms."

The bulletin said "trophies are still being counted in one of the biggest battles in the history of wars," but listed this booty captured since Jan. 10, when the final push began.

Fifty-six locomotives; 1,125 railway cars; 750 planes; 1,150 tanks; 6,700 guns; 1,362 mortars; 8,135 machineguns; 90,000 rifles; 61,102 trucks; 7,369 motorcycles; 480 carts, tractors and transports; 320 radio transmitters; three armored trains, 235 ammunition and arms dumps; and a large amount of other equipment.

The Moscow radio said tonight that Marshal N. N. Voronov and Col.-Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, the Red Army leaders, sent a message to Premier Joseph Stalin at 6:30 p. m., saying: "Carrying out your order, troops on the Don front at 4 p. m., Feb. 2 finished the rout and annihilation of encircled enemy troops at Stalingrad."

Stalin Congratulates Commanders

The Generalissimo Joseph Stalin issued an order of the day to Marshal Voronov and Gen. Rokossovsky and their troops congratulating them "for their excellent military activities."

Dispatches from Moscow said that captive lines of Nazi and Rumanian troops filled the broken, blasted streets of Stalingrad today asking "where is the place you surrender?"

The city named for Stalin already was trying to make the skeleton ruins of the town livable again. Sappers were clearing the streets of mines imbedded in broken pavements and sidewalks as the Axis prisoners, dirty, ragged, hungry and half-frozen, awaited transfer to concentration camps.

The siege of Stalingrad began last Aug. 25. It was the highwater mark of the 1942 offensive that rolled eastward from the Kursk-Kharkov-Taganrog line, struck Voronezh on the upper Don and veered southeastward to the Volga and the Caucasian foothills.

Tonight Soviet troops not only had broken the last resistance at Stalingrad, but were advancing far to the west over ground where they had themselves retreated in the early days of last summer's Nazi push.

Hitler was determined to strangle Stalingrad not only because of its symbolic importance to the Russians, but because he wanted to cut the Volga river communication artery linking central Russia with the oil of the Caucasus.

It became a German "road of death." When the siege began Aug. 25 the Red army had turned every building into a miniature fortress. The Germans almost took the city once, but Russian reinforcements slipped across the Volga river at night and nailed the German threat.

Losses Heavy on Both Sides

Both sides undoubtedly suffered heavily in the long bitter battle of attrition. Stalin said once that the first 60 days of siege cost the Germans 100,000 men, 1,000 planes, and 8,000 tanks.

The Germans had become very confident that Stalingrad's end was near when they first fought their way into its outskirts. Nazi spokesmen kept saying it was only a matter of days. On Sept. 30 Hitler declared the city would be conquered and said "you may rest assured that no human being will be able to drive us from there."

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Russian counter-offensive blow was struck Nov. 19. Red army wings on both sides of the city crossed the Volga and hammered out a junction on the Don river 25 miles west of Stalingrad. Reinforcements flooded into the captured terrain to seal the fate of the 330,000 trapped Germans.

Nazis Surrender in Droves.

Moscow, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Captured Germans and their allies, shivering in an icy wind, filled the broken, blasted streets of Stalingrad today as the Russian Army methodically slaughtered others who still offered some resistance in a northern sector of the formerly besieged city. Bombs, shells, machine-gun and sniper fire were wiping out those who continued to resist.

The newspaper Pravda said it was impossible to count captives who were still pouring in and asking: "Where is the place you surrender?" GILMORE

Captives filling bomb and shell battered squares raised their collars as high as they could trying to hide their frozen noses, cheeks and unshaven faces.

The newspaper Red Star said that returning citizens and those who had remained behind looked at the captives without pity, "remembering the horrible nights and days when they were wrecking the city with shells and bombs."

Captives revealed, the newspaper said, that during their last stand they had eaten horses, cats and dogs. In the cellar of one building 3,000 soldiers and officers lay upon the cold floor. Some were dead, others were dying of wounds or starvation. Sappers were clearing the streets of mines, many imbedded in broken payements and sidewalks.

Against a bombed wall flapped an old poster. The lettering still was legible: "Stalingrad will never belong to the Fascists."

One Russian Force 40 Miles From Rostov

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,

Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.—Red Army troops have pushed one wedge of their arc around Rostov to within less than 40 miles of the city with the capture of Zernovoy and are developing new thrusts against Kursk, Kharkov and Krasnodar, Soviet authorities indicated today.

(The Russion noon communique, as recorded in London by the Soviet radio monitor, said more towns were taken in advances west of Voronezh by the army that is aiming for Kursk and that stubborn German resistance on the southern front had been broken, with the Axis troops retreating. More towns were reported taken in that area.

(The war bulletin related that confirmation of a German prisoner's story told January 24 was obtained when the Russians entered the town of Kochetovka and found there the bodies of Hungarian Army officers.

(The prisoner had said that 49 Hungarians were shot on the order of Lt. Col. Lentz of a German division when they tried to surrender last month.)

Armies in the Western Caucasus were reporting closing in on Krasnodar, one of the two main German bases left in the area—the naval base of Novorossisk on the Black Sea coast is the other. Another Caucasus column drove up the railroad from Salsk through Metchetinskaya and into the town of Zernovoy and Verbiyud, on the road to Rostov, the Russians announced.

Krasnodar is a rail junction on the Kuban River, a station on the main Stalingrad-Novorossisk railway.

The pincers action on Krasnodar found one Russian column pushing southwest along the railroad from Tikhoretsk to within 56 miles northeast of Krasnodar at Vyselki; another within 37 miles of their goal at Ust-Labinskaya, and a third within 30 miles of the city, as it speared up from the Maikop oil fields, the Russians said.

It was estimated that the Germans had some 200,000 men in the area and the capture of Krasnodar would isolate the Germans based at Novorossisk.

Other columns in the arc around Rostov lay in the Lower Don, So

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and Manych valleys and on the railroad to the north of Rostov.

Kshen Is Captured.

The early communique announced the seizure of Kshen, halfway between Voronezh and Kursk, putting the Red Army there within 45 miles of Kursk on the main railroad leading to the Kursk-Kharkov line after an 18-mile advance west of a Kastornaya. The drive in this sector was expanded, the Russians said, with the capture of Yastrebovka, 30 miles south of Kshen.

Behind this column was a body of encircled Axis troops west of Voronezh estimated numbering 25,000 and Russian forces were said to be slashing into their ranks in a campaign of extermination similar to that which reduced the Axis besiegers of Stalingrad into pitifully small forces.

The war bulletin said another 1,600 were killed in the last garrison held by the Germans to the north of Stalingrad and the rate of extinction was expected here to quicken as enemy strength and resistance were drained constantly.

The pincers action threatening Kursk was contained in the action at Kshen and in another at Gorshechnoe, 30 miles southeast of Kshen.

The sharpest frontline advance was reported made toward Kharkov with the capture of Svatova, 34 miles southeast of Kupyansk and 95 miles southeast of Kharkov. The action cut the railroad running southeast from Kupyansk to the Donets Basin.

BATTLE NEAR END, GERMANS REPORT

Last Radio Message Received from Stalingrad Force, Says Berlin.

FEB 3 1943

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Apparently preparing to acknowledge the fall of the last German forces at Stalingrad, the German radio announced last night that the encircled group had sent out its last radio message Tuesday afternoon.

This announcement was made three hours after Moscow announced crushing of the last surrounded group. A full 2 1-2 hours after Moscow's announcement, the Berlin radio broadcast that the encircled troops "still are offering heroic resistance to the onslaught of vastly superior Soviet forces."

These broadcasts, recorded by the Associated Press, said that the German soldiers at Stalingrad "have been engaged in indescribably heavy fighting during the last few days and hours."

"They have performed feats of heroism which defy description," the broadcast continued. "The positions of the German defenders in the factory zone in the northern outskirts were intermittently hammered by numerous Soviet batteries of the heaviest calibre.

"German soldiers were buried under collapsing walls again and again."

The Berlin broadcasts said the leader of the German troops was General Strecker, whereas the Moscow announcement listed him as Gen. Streicher.

LAST NAZI LINE IS CUT BY REDS AT STALINGRAD

Berlin Admits Forces Are Overwhelmed—Russians Close on Rostov.

The German High Command announced today that Russian forces following a most violent artillery preparation broke into the last bastion of the German Army in Stalingrad. The German communique, broadcast from Berlin, identified this bastion as a tractor works, the Associated Press said today.

Germany military quarters, in another broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, announced the death of Lieut.-Gen. Von Hartmann and Major-Gen. Stempel "at the head of their troops after weeks of resistance against the overwhelming enemy superiority" in the fighting at Stalingrad. The generals were Knights of the Iron Cross.

Describing the last stand in Stalingrad, the German communique stated: "The enemy started the attack with far superior forces against the last bulwark of German defenders in Stalingrad's tractor works. During the night the enemy succeeded in penetrating at several points after our heroically fighting troops had fired almost all their ammunition and in forcing open the defense ring of the Eleventh Army Corps which is so far intact."

German armies, said the communique, were fighting serious battles of defense along virtually the whole front—"from the Caucasus to the central Don and on Lake Ladoga." The communique said the defensive battles had even increased in violence at several sectors.

WREST VILLAGE FROM GERMANS IN TUNISIAN WAR

Americans Clean Up Sened, Beat Off Counter-attack and Then Retire.

EIGHTH ARMY PUSHING WEST

FEB 3 1943

Patrols Established in Gafsa Indicate Attack on Mareth Line Is Imminent.

London, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Thrusting close to Maknassy, thirty-three miles from the east coast of Tunisia, an American raiding force drove the Germans out of the village of Sened, beat off a counter-attack and then withdrew after accomplishing its mission, it was announced today.

Tonight the Algiers radio declared that advance units of the British Eighth Army were patrolling between Ben Gardane and the Matmata area in southeastern Tunisia, apparently indicating that these forces pouring in from Libya were preparing to execute a flanking movement from the south against Marshal Rommel's German Army in the Mareth Line. Ben Gardane is an important Axis airport just inside the Tunisian border from Libya, and Matmata is west of the Mareth Line. The Algiers radio, recorded by the Associated Press here, gave no indication of how far the Eighth Army units had penetrated toward Matmata.

Sened was in the pathway of one or two American columns advancing toward Maknassy, twenty miles to the east. Maknassy itself is about thirty-three miles from the Gulf of Gabes, along which the Axis forces must move to effect a junction between Rommel and Gen. von Arnim, the German commander in Tunisia.

Nazi Airmen Flee.

The American troops took Sened about 2 P. M. yesterday. As they approached the village a force of twenty-four German Junkers 87s supported by from twelve to fifteen fighters came out, only to be met by an American group of Lightnings less than one-third the size, numerically, of the attackers. The Lightnings dived on the Germans and broke up the attack before it started, shot down three JU87s and damaged seven more, an air force spokesman said. "We lost three Lightnings in this fighting."

During the day the Lightnings drove off Nazi fighters over the battle area. "Twice the Germans left without fighting and the third time they stayed but fled after a head-on attack," the spokesman continued.

The American column came from northeast of Gafsa and established contact with another force driving south from Sidi Bouzid.

"Our attack on Sened was purely a raid," a spokesman at Allied headquarters in Africa said, "and we withdrew after accomplishing our purposes. There is no doubt that we got the best of the enemy, and accomplished what we set out to do."

Americans Battle for Pass.

Meanwhile, to the North, another American force, flanked by French troops, was fighting strongly reinforced German detachments in an effort to wrest back control of Faid Pass, which the Germans won over the weekend in a six-mile thrust toward Sidi Bouzid. The headquarters spokesman described the pass as a place of tremendous importance and said: "It is apparent that the Germans plan to hold it."

"In central Tunisia," the communique said, "the enemy made a slight gain in the hills southwest of Pont du Fahs. Our forces counter-attacked, restoring the position."

The spokesman added: "Further to the north, the British smashed a German attack southwest from Pont du Fahs toward Robaa, capturing forty-five Germans, including two officers and inflicting heavy casualties. Later there was a British counter-attack."

Meanwhile, the communique added, Flying Fortresses attacked the docks at Tunis and a convoy just entering the harbor. At least two ships were hit, fires were left burning in the dock area, and the bombers shot down nine Axis fighters that rose to give combat, the communique said.

American fighters and bombers shot down twelve German fighters during the day, it was announced, and four Allied planes were reported missing.

In today's communique British Headquarters at Cairo said that the Eighth Army's artillery was blasting a path forward from Zuara and that patrols were active all along the front. Aerial activity yesterday was directed at shipping along the Tunisian coast, and damaging of an enemy vessel in a convoy off Sicily on Sunday night was announced. Also, two enemy transport planes were shot down, Cairo added.

The main body of the British Eighth Army was driving west from Zuara, in Libya, only thirty-five miles east of the Tunisian border, but the advance units had already crossed into Tunisia to spearhead the attack against Rommel's army intrenching itself behind the Mareth Line.

Eisenhower May Command All.

Speculation at Allied Headquarters in North Africa was that Gen. Eisenhower would be appointed commander-in-chief of the entire African theater of war, and made a full general so that five Allied officers serving with him would not outrank him. Supreme Air Chief would be Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, commander of the Royal Air Force, Middle East, aided by Major-Gen. Carl Spaatz, U. S. A., as commander of American and British air forces in North Africa, and Air Chief Marshal Sir William Douglas as commander of American and British air forces in the Middle East. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British commander in the Middle East, would be made commander of all land forces, aided by Lieut.-Gen. Mark Clark, U. S. A., in North Africa, and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in the Middle East, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham would continue supervision of naval warfare. Any French Army to be formed would serve under the supreme command.

If Gen. Eisenhower is made a full general he would rank with two others now on active service with the United States Army—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Gen. Giraud was to discuss the French situation with Gen. Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, and Gen. Auguste Nogues, Governor of Morocco, at conferences today.

To stabilize the currency situation, headquarters announced the rate of exchange is being dropped from 75 to 50 francs to the dollar.

face of stubborn rear-guard action by Rommel's troops.

American units, meanwhile struck blows from the west in Tunisia. An Allied announcement said American combat teams drove eastward out of Gafsa and southward from Sidi Bouzid. Effecting a liason, they fought their way into Sened, twenty miles west of Maknassy, repelled counter-attacks and withdrew after completion of their tactical mission.

The announcement set forth no reasons for the retreat, but military observers here said it probably was because the enemy was in too strong force in southern Tunisia to risk continued occupation. Another American column to the north met even more resistance at Faid Pass and was turned back, while still farther north the British repelled an Axis attempt to extend lines toward Robaa.

A French high command communique reported that German

8th Army Ready to Hit Rommel From South of Tunisian Line

British Guns Pave Way for Blow Below Mareth Line as U. S. Troops Probe From West, Find Nazis Holding Passes in Strong Force

FEB 3 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The first activity by advance elements of the British 8th Army which crossed into Tunisia last week was reported tonight from Algiers, indicating that General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces may be preparing to strike at the army of German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from the south.

The Algiers radio reported the British units were patrolling between Ben Gardane, an Axis airport inside the Tunisian border, and Matmata, near the southern end of the Mareth line, behind which some of Rommel's forces are believed to be fortified.

However, a British military commentator said that although it is possible the patrols are working in the Zelten region, there is no confirmation here that they are deep in Tunisia, as Algiers reported.

A British communique in Cairo disclosed that 8th Army artillery was blasting a path toward Tunisia from Zuara, Libya, and that patrols were active there in the attacks east of Ousseltia had been repulsed in fighting marked by artillery action. In the Faid region the Germans have not renewed their attacks "after previous heavy losses," the French bulletin added.

Estimates from Allied sources that the job of pushing the Axis forces out of Tunisia will be a tough one appear to have been confirmed in clashes of the last few days, which have left the Germans controlling the heights overlooking the coastal plain.

An over-all picture of the results showed the Germans still holding key passes along the series of ridges stretching from Pichon to Maknassy, with the Allies in possession of a good estimate of the enemy's strength through the successful Sened raid and other clashes.

Observers saw scant hope of the Allies striking serious blows toward Rommel's flanks as long as Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim's Axis

forces hold the heights. But at the same time the weight of his forces apparently is not great enough at present to permit him to push through the passes for possible wheeling actions toward Gafsa in the south or Robaa in the north.

Both Allied Middle East air forces whittled steadily at the Luftwaffe strength, the United States Army Air Force destroying twelve planes and the Royal Air Force downing two. The Americans lost four planes.

American P-40's, supporting the attack on Sened, ripped a large formation of German Stuka dive-bombers to shreds, shooting down three and damaging seven.

The docks at Tunis were blasted yesterday by Flying Fortresses, which hit at least two ships of a convoy entering the harbor.

An Allied spokesman said the thrust against Sened "was purely a raid, and we withdrew after accomplishing our purposes."

"There is no doubt that we got the best of the enemy and accomplished what we set out to do," he added.

Sink 54 Axis Ships.

In a later announcement the 12th Air Force said American bombers on the Tunisian front had hit 54 Axis ships since the American landings in Africa Nov. 8. Most of the losses were attributed to Flying Fortresses, which sank seven ships and damaged 23. B-26's sank four ships and damaged 12, while B-25's sank two and damaged four.

Faid Pass, won by the Germans over the week-end in a six-mile thrust toward Sidi Bouzid, was described by a spokesman as "a place of tremendous importance. It is apparent that the Germans plan to hold it."

May Send Mission to U. S.

ALGIERS, Feb. 2 (AP).—It was stated authoritatively today that General Giraud is preparing to send General Jean Marie Bergeret, his assistant high commissioner, to the United States to try to speed up arms shipments and act as liaison officer between the Giraud administration and the American government.

Giraud declared recently that American and British help in munitions had been only "a drop in the bucket," and he is concerned over the French casualties suffered in Tunisia.

In the recent German breakthrough at Ousseltia, the Morocco Division, one of North Africa's best, suffered heavy casualties when German armor overran their positions.

First American Casualties In Africa Reach England

Courageous Soldiers Make No Squawks, Tell How They Were Wounded.

By LEO BRANHAM

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AN AMERICAN AIR FORCE HOSPITAL BASE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 2—(AP) Swathed in bandages, and some minus an arm or leg, but generally still smiling cheerfully, the first contingent of American soldiers wounded in fighting the Germans in Tunisia have arrived at this hospital.

To a group of correspondents, the first permitted to interview casualties from North Africa here, they quietly described bitter fighting with Nazi mechanized, infantry, and paratroop units who resisted with the desperation of men with backs to the wall.

The casualties were in the second hospital ship carrying American wounded from North Africa. The first one brought those wounded in landing operations.

Scared at First

They frankly admitted: "We were plenty scared at first but once we got into action we forgot all that."

Despite some rather grievous wounds, not a "squawk" was heard from the wards in the huge hospital. The general cheerfulness and bantering was typified by private Otto Huttunen, 37, Warren, Ohio, of the Air Force ground unit.

He lost his eyes, his left hand, and a finger of his right hand in the explosion of an enemy hand grenade which he picked up on a newly captured airfield near Oran. He grinned and joked with the doctor about getting a hair restorer for his partly bald head.

"Get me some more, Doc. That ther stuff is for red hair," said Private Huttunen who is blond.

Youngest Casualty

The youngest casualty was Private William C. Ralph, 17, Louisville, Ky., an artilleryman whose right thigh was pierced by three machine-gun bullets during a battle with German tanks in Tunisia, Dec. 8.

Private Ralph was helping man a 105 millimeter gun, a weapon which the wounded men unanimously praised. One artilleryman said his battery knocked out 17 enemy tanks in a row in one day.

Private Ralph, whose two buddies were killed on the previous day by a direct hit from a dive bomber was wounded by fire from German machine-gun nests after he had been in action 12 days. He said he fibbed about his age when he enlisted two years ago.

Played 'Possum

Private Milton Peterson, 26, Mayville, N. D., said he faked death as he lay wounded in a ditch to avoid capture by German paratroopers who ambushed his signal corps unit which was enroute to the front to repair tank [illegible]. He related:

"Seven of us were riding in a truck through a little gulley 20 miles from Bone Dec. 1 when the Germans suddenly opened up with machine-guns. I was hit as I jumped out of the truck to take cover. A bullet entered my left side, went through the stomach and right arm."

The bullet which fell from an inside coat sleeve into his hand is now a souvenir. Private Peterson said that as he sprawled into a ditch he saw through his half-open eyes Nazi paratroopers wearing goggles and garbed in grotesque green, yellow, and brown camouflaged suits take his comrades prisoner.

Bullet Grazed Forehead

"I was dazed but never lost consciousness," he said. "Another bullet had creased my forehead, my face was covered with blood and the Germans thought I was dead."

A German officer flung a grenade into the truck ten feet away but it was faulty and the explosion slight. Private Peterson lay in the ditch three hours before he was picked up and carried to a first aid station.

Second Lieut. Robert Philips, 25, Merrick, Long Island, N. Y., of the signal corps, said he and three men were working on communication lines when two Junkers 88's attacked. A 100-pound bomb which exploded a few feet away almost tore off his right arm and wounded the other men. He said the planes circled low many times to strafe but failed to hit the truck. Unable to help his companions after the planes left, Lieutenant Philips said he drove the truck with his shattered arm dangling at his side six miles to a first aid station and dispatched an ambulance back for the men. His arm later was amputated just above the elbow.

Plane Strafed Train

Private Paul H. Page, 26, Spirit Lake, Iowa, a member of the Rangers who, with the British Commandos took part in the Allied landings, was wounded Nov. 22 near Bone, where his outfit occupied an airport. His unit was riding flatcars of a train enroute to Tunis from Bone when German planes machine-gunned the train, killing and wounding a number. Page was hit in the right leg.

First Lieut. Ross Hershey, 25, Waynesboro, Va., peeped out of a ditch below a hill dominated by a German machine-gun nest to look for snipers. He got hit in the face, hip, and thumb.

Corporal Floyd Nye, 23, Detroit, Mich., of a tank destroyer unit, said that when he was hit in the skull, elbow, and a finger by machine-gun bullets in the Tebourba area Dec. 6 this thought flashed through his brain: "Hell, they can't kill me. I guess somebody is doing a lot of praying for me."

Turkey's Link with Allies Strengthened by Churchill

Pledge of Aid to 'Defensive Security' Renewed in Speech at Cyprus

FEB 3 1943

LONDON, Feb. 2.—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill's trip to Turkey, viewed with keen interest by the Russians, included a stop-over at the isle of Cyprus where he announced his pledge of aid to the Turks' "defensive security" and promised eventual deliverance of Greece "from foul bondage and tyranny."

Russian interest was noted in the fact that Moscow broadcast today the full text of the British communique on the Prime Minister's trip. It was sent over the air at dictation speed for the Soviet Press and thus was made available for publication throughout Russia.

Renewed Promises

The Ministry of Information disclosed that Mr. Churchill had stopped at Cyprus to renew his promises of arms and assistance against the Axis. For audience he chose a people whose mixed nationalities and history typify in many ways the whole Balkan problem.

In a brief speech to the people who combine Greek and Turkish heritage with membership in the British empire he significantly referred both to the security of Turkey, which was held fast to her alliance with Britain under severe German pressure, and to the future of the Greek member of the Anglo-Balkan bloc.

Coming directly from the defense conferences in Turkey, where the British and Russian interests have been in conflict at times in the past, he also assured the Cypriots that the United Nations were strong not only in arms and men but in "unity of purpose" and "comradeship" as well.

Mark of Recognition

His visit to Cyprus, which after the fall of Crete in May, 1941, became the last island barrier in the eastern Mediterranean to Hitler's expansion, also was regarded here as a mark of recognition of the strategic importance of the island and its "powerful forces" in the military sphere which was surveyed during the talks at Adana, Turkey.

Cyprus, lying near the Italian Dodecanese group and German-occupied Crete on one potential route of Allied attack against the Axis "underbelly," has a population of 360,000, mainly Greeks and Turks. Originally Greek, it had been ruled variously by Greeks, Phoenicians, Egyptians, Romans, Byzantine emperors, Arabs, Venetians, and Turks until the British took over the administration by treaty in 1878 and finally annexed it when they went to war against Turkey, in 1914.

After his arrival in Cairo from Cyprus nothing has been disclosed about Mr. Churchill's whereabouts.

Inspected Garrison

In Cyprus, Mr. Churchill addressed a gathering of leading personalities and inspected the garrison.

"I have had a most agreeable meeting with President Inonu and with the chiefs of the Turkish state and I am glad to tell you our relations with Turks are of the most friendly character," he said. "Their views are very much like our own and we intend to help their own general defensive security in every way in our power."

Observers here saw in the unprecedented visit of a belligerent chieftain to a neutral the closing of one more gap in the armored ring tightened around German Europe, and the implied preparations for the final assault on the Axis.

Additional Conclusions

Considering the United Nations strategy as a whole, these additional conclusions may be drawn:

1. Turkey, because of her diplomatic and geographic position, symbolizes the key to the whole question of Anglo-American-Russian collaboration and Russia is just as much concerned with the Adana conference as the United States and Britain.

2. Turkey has been disabused of any belief in a German victory to the extent that she feels safe in welcoming one of the big four United Nations leadership on her soil, and thus becomes the first of the remaining neutrals in this part of the world to take sides in any degree with the Allies.

3. Turkey has taken sides to the extent of concluding at least a defensive arrangement with the United Nations.

The Adana conference was considered here as clearly a continuation of the strategic plan laid down in Mr. Churchill's 1942 conferences with President Roosevelt and brought up to date at Casablanca in January after its initial objectives were abtained in Libya, French N[illegible] and on the Russian fr[illegible]

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Seek to Encircle Nazidom

The purpose of that strategy as expounded by numerous Allied spokesmen is to encircle Nazidom with a series of potential assault bases and defense bastions from which to undertake the reduction of Axis military power.

The Nazi counter strategy to prevent the steel ring from closing emerged more clearly from Berlin's implied appeals last Saturday to all European nations—neutral (such as Sweden and Turkey), non-belligerent (like Spain) and even belligerent—to join Germany in preventing the Balsheviks from overrunning the continent.

The new stress placed on undersea warfare by the appointment of Admiral Karl Doenitz as the German naval chief seemed to imply an [illegible] to minimize without heavy expenditure of manpower the American-British threat rallying all Europe to repel the Russians whose inexhaustibility of manpower was virtually acknowledged by Reichsmarshal Goering.

A quick look around the perimeter of German Europe shows:

Finland Uneasy

Finland apparently an uneasy partner of Germany but unable to extricate herself from an alliance that is ruining her.

Sweden still firmly neutral.

Portugal still Britain's oldest ally but still passive.

Spain dominated by an anti-Communist party whose press emphasized above all else in Marshal Goering's speech his state-

ment "It's [illegible] reach an agreement with the Bolsheviks."

Metropolitan Russia [illegible] lawn to the Germans.

Turkey [illegible] engaged in open military [illegible] with Britain—to [illegible]

How [illegible] or will contribute to the military operations of the United Nations is questionable. It is not known that the Turks [illegible] to contribute anything except unswerving armed [illegible] to any German attempt to break out of the Allied encirclement.

By terms of the 1938 treaty with Britain, Turkey [illegible] has found an excuse for war against Germany with the invasion of the Balkans and the British gesture of aid to the Greeks but neither Britain nor Turkey thought war practical or expedient at that juncture.

Army of 2,000,000 Men

If Britain should return to fight in Turkey's area of interests, Turkey's obligations to give aid still presumably stands. Turkey has a potential army of 2,000,000 but scarcely enough arms to equip them all for modern warfare.

Germany last year promised to send 18,000,000 Turkish pounds worth of arms to Turkey in exchange for Turkish chrome with formerly was exported exclusively to the Allies.

Strapped for equipment to match the vast Russian reserves, Germany was believed to have been unable to fulfill her commitments. An Ankara dispatch Jan. 10 said, "It is generally believed that the Germans will not receive any chrome until the German side of the bargain is fulfilled."

On the other hand, the Allies with their still growing war production have promised at last to deliver arms where Germany failed and it was more than simply a pretty gesture when British Hurricane fighters newly delivered to Turkey escorted Mr. Churchill to the border on the way to Cairo.

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New Developments Expected After Churchill Talks in Turkey

Broad and Unmistakable Warning to Hitler Against Spring Drive Seen in Conferences

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Prime Minister Churchill, carrying forward the Allied pattern for conquest of the Axis designed at Casablanca, has flown to Turkey at the very edge of Hitler's European domain and agreed with President Ismet Inonu, among other things, on plans for bolstering Turkish defenses, it was announced officially today.

Mr. Churchill carried the greetings of President Roosevelt to President Inonu and, coming directly from the historic war strategy conference at Casablanca, gave a broad and unmistakable warning to Hitler against a spring offensive in the direction of Turkey.

On the return trip Mr. Churchill stopped off at the British island of Cyprus near the Turkish coast to address a gathering of "leading personalities" and to inspect the garrison at Nicosia.

Borrowing a phrase from President Roosevelt, he assured his listeners there that the United Nations "are strong and they will march forward from strength to strength until unconditional surrender is extorted from those who have laid the world in havoc and ruin."

"Strongest Group in History."

He declared that the United Nations represent "incomparably the strongest group of human beings ever marshaled in arms in the whole history of the world."

"I am glad to tell you," he said, "that our relations with the Turks are of the most friendly character. Their views are very much like our own and we intend to help their own general defensive security in every way in our power."

The British and Turkish leaders, accompanied by military and political advisers, discussed in three meetings Saturday and Sunday the entire European situation, giving particular attention to "those regions in which Turkey is directly interested," the British communique said.

These regions include the Nazi-dominated state of Bulgaria on Turkey's northern border, where Hitler frequently has been reported building up an army, and the German-occupied countries of Greece and Yugoslavia.

Turkey, strong on determination but weak on the kind of equipment needed to fight a modern invasion, has been standing fully mobilized at one of Europe's hottest corners for months. President Inonu has held his nation rigidly on a neutral path, although the relation to Britain is more one of "benevolent neutrality."

"Agreement was reached," it was announced "on the manner in which Great Britain and the United States would be able to help Turkey materially to consolidate her own general defensive security and conversations on that subject took place between Turkish and British military leaders."

The meetings were held on a special railway siding near Adana, historic town in Southern Turkey only a few miles from Tarsus, birthplace of the Apostle Paul. Significantly, as Mr. Churchill's plane—a Consolidated Liberator bomber—arrived at Adana, a group of Hurricane fighters was being delivered to the Turkish Air Force. Mr. Churchill, wearing the "siren suit" he displayed on his visit to Washington, stopped for a few moments to watch.

State Dinner Given.

His first session with President Inonu lasted four hours and 45 minutes. Following a state dinner, they met again until 1 a.m. Sunday. The meetings, in which Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, and other high British leaders, Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and Col. Fashih Kayabali, chief of operations of the Turkish general staff, with their advisers participated, was resumed later Sunday morning.

Apparently the one key figure in Ankara's thriving diplomatic world who did not know about the meeting was the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, who was sighted skiing down a slope near Ankara Sunday.

Mr. Churchill took off after lunch Sunday and turned up smiling in Cairo last night.

Observers here regarded it as significant that one of the British conferees was Lt. Gen. Sir Wilfred Lindsell, who organized the supplies for the long drive of the British 8th Army across Egypt and Libya. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander of the British armies in Iran and Iraq at Turkey's rear, also was present.

At a press conference last night in Cairo Mr. Churchill referred to the revival of the old British-Turkish friendship, which he said had been "so tragically splashed by tragedy in the last war." He was referring to Turkey's alliance with Germany and perhaps to the ill-fated Allied campaign in Gallipoli.

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Accord on Post-War Problems.

Mr. Churchill and President Inonu also reached agreement on post-war problems, which were considered along with all the other questions. "Both Turkish and British statesmen expressed themselves as fully satisfied" after the meetings, the communique said.

"The Prime Minister, having so recently been in conference with the President of the United States of America, could speak with full knowledge of the views of President Roosevelt, who had warmly welcomed the proposal for this meeting," it added.

The London press praised highly Turkish neutrality and said it had been a great help to the Allied cause. It was reported that Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia had been informed of the conference and had sent Mr. Churchill a message beforehand, expressing hope that the talks would be successful. Even while the meetings were in progress, a Turkish production mission was touring British war factories and shipyards.

The Daily Telegraph commented that the "Adana conference * * * is one more proof that the Casablanca conference was not mere bluff."

Other Developments Expected.

While the tenor of the communique and the opinion in reliable circles indicated that the principal aim of the meeting was to make Turkey a powerful fortress in the path of any German land drive toward the Middle East, other developments were generally expected.

Some informed sources even spoke of an agreement covering the use of Turkish territory for an Allied drive into the Balkans, and Turkish entry into the war as possibilities.

The Foreign Office reported that the meeting was held at Mr. Churchill's request and the idea appeared to have been born at the meeting of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at Casablanca.

The Turkish-British alliance, which included France before her fall, called for the active military support of Turkey should the war enter the Mediterranean zone and threaten her. Following the defeat of France in 1940, Britain assumed French commitments to supply material aid for the Turkish armed forces.

Has Pact With Germany.

Turkey also has a 10-year amity pact with Germany and a non-aggression pact with Bulgaria, but Turkish sources, mindful of Hitler's disregard for other pacts of friendship and non-aggression, have frequently expressed fear of a Nazi invasion to strike at Russia from the rear and break the Allied line in the Milddle East.

If such a threat became serious, some military observers hold that Turkey's best course would be to strike first through Bulgaria. However, these observers said, with British and United States aid, Turkish armed forces could be developed to the point where they could withstand a German attack.

At Ankara it was regarded as significant that the Turks chose to announce details of the meeting as soon as the security of the Prime Minister permitted, although it could have been held completely secret. The Turks, it was pointed out, would have been entirely justified in requesting secrecy since Turkey is not at war.

Germany has been excessively diligent in seeking Turkish favor and the news of the meeting was seen as bound to create a noisy reaction in the Wilhelmstrasse.

Text of Statement.

The text of the statement of the Ministry of Information on the conference, issued last night, follows:

"At his request, Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, representing his majesty's government in the United Kingdom, came to Turkey as the guest of the government of the republic. On his arrival the Prime Minister was received in audience by the President of the republic who was at Adana.

"Several interviews took place between the Turkish and British statesmen and experts whose names follow:

"For Turkey—M. Sakru Swrajoglu (Sukru Saracoglu), president of the council of ministers; Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, chief of the general staff; M. Numan Menemencioglu, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Feridun Erkin, Minister Plenipotentiary, Assistant Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Senik Cakmak, air adviser of the Turkish general staff; Col. Fashih Kayabali, chief of operations of the general staff.

"For the United Kingdom—Winston Churchill, Sir H. Knatchbull Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey; Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs; Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff; Sir Maitland Wilson, commander in chief of the Persia and Iraq command; Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander in chief of Middle East forces; Lt. Gen. Sir Wilfred Lindsell, lieutenant general to the commander in chief in charge of administration in the Middle East; Air Marshal R. M. Drummond, deputy air officer in the Middle East, and Commodore J. D. Dundas, chief of staff to the commander in chief in the Mediterranean.

Bonds Further Strengthened.

"The bonds of friendship and mutual good understanding between Turkey and the United Kingdom have been confirmed and still further strengthened by the frank conversations which ensued at this meeting. The Turkish statesmen reviewed the course of Turkish policy during the last critical years and the Prime Minister was able to assure them that his majesty's government had followed it with full sympathy and understanding. The Turkish and British statesmen together examined the present situation in Europe, particularly in those regions in which Turkey is directly interested.

"On all the principal points identity of view was established. Agreement was reached on the manner in which Great Britain and the United States would be able to help Turkey materially to consolidate her own general defensive security and conversations on that subject took place between Turkish and British military advisors.

"The Prime Minister, having so recently been in conference with the President of the United States of America, could speak with the full knowledge of the views of President Roosevelt, who had warmly welcomed the proposal for this meeting. Consideration also was given to post-war problems on which agreement again was reached. After these interviews, which took place on the 30th and 31st of January at Adana, both Turkish and British statesmen expressed themselves as fully satisfied."

Papen Sees Turkish Official

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP).—In a quick aftermath of the Churchill-Inonu conference, the Berlin radio reported today that Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, had been received by Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu.

The Berlin diplomatic correspondent of the German Transocean news agency described the results of the conferences at Adana as "meager" and said that "the material assistance which Turkey is being assured under the agreement is nothing sensational."

"Germany, as a matter of fact, is delivering considerable quantities of armament material to Turkey and is bound to Turkey by a friendship pact," Transocean said.

Berlin has known about the Adana meeting for two days and was not surprised by the British communique, the diplomatic correspondent said, adding: "The question now arises: Will the United Nations increase their pressure on Turkey?"

"It is no secret," he wrote, "that expansion of the war in the Middle East was discussed in Casablanca, although official announcements did not mention that. The Dodecanese Islands are not the only object of the British effort, but the action goes much farther and attempts the opening of the Dardanelles."

Roosevelt Message Taken To Inonu by Churchill

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 2 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill bore a message from President Roosevelt to President Ismet Inonu when he came to Turkey last week end, it was disclosed today.

The Turkish President replied direct by cable, thanking the American Chief Executive for his expressions of good will.

The Turkish communique on the British-Turkish conferences at Adana indicated the strength of American interest in the arrangements and proceedings.

It referred to the fact that Prime Minister Churchill so recently had conferred with President Roosevelt and "could speak freely" on the President's views, adding that the American leader warmly welcomed the idea of Mr. Churchill's visit."

The communique's long list of notables at the conferences failed to mention a single American, however, and rumors that American military men had attended were quickly denied.

At the same time, however, observers considered that American diplomatic efforts had a significant role in bringing the conferences to fruition.

Turkey Tells a Lot.

Ankara, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—The week-end conference of Prime Minister Churchill and President Ismet Inonu was regarded by informed, but unofficial observers today as carrying Turkey a long step forward toward positive implementing of the Anglo-Turkish military alliance of 1939. That pact called for active military cooperation if the war should move to the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

PAUL ZOE

Mr. Churchill's conference examined the European situation particularly as it concerns Turkey, it was announced, and the manner in which Britain and the United States can best help Turkey consolidate her general defensive security was decided. The Turkish communique gave a clear indication of the strength of American interest in the arrangements and proceedings. It referred to the fact that Mr. Churchill came to Turkey from his meeting with President Roosevelt at Casablanca and that he "could speak freely" on the President's views.

It was believed significant that Turkey made public these details of the meeting. As a neutral, with German troops across her border in the Balkans, she could have insisted upon secrecy.

It was also disclosed that the Turkish President has replied direct by cable to a message Mr. Churchill bore from President Roosevelt.

Meanwhile today Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, conferred with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Numan Menemencioglu.

Churchill Breaks the News.

Cairo, Feb. 2 (A. P.). While smoke from his cigar twisted up before him, a buoyant and smiling Churchill broke the news last night of the British-Turkish conferences in Adana and said the world war-broken friendship of the two nations now is filled with the fullest strength."

The British Prime Minister, like President Roosevelt, enjoys telling the news first himself.

Primarily, he said, he hoped no more would be read into the agreements and identity of views achieved at Adana than outlined in the communique, suggested that audacious speculation sometimes left people in embarrassing positions.

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He stressed the old, deep-rooted British-Turkish friendship which, he said, was "so tragically splashed by tragedy in the last war," and declared:

"Now it is filled with the fullest strength and sincerity and I cannot doubt that it will continue in the fullest vitality."

TURKISH NEUTRALITY STRESSED IN BROADCAST

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3—(AP) Reuters recorded an Ankara radio broadcast early today in which the announcer, in commenting on Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Turkey said that "Turkey still is going on with the policy of complete neutrality from which she has never wavered in spite of all crises and difficulties."

Turkey, he was quoted as saying, "stands firm by her obligations and friendships."

Reds, China Must Be Equals in Trade Talks, Commons Is Warned

London, Feb. 2 (AP)—Opening a two-day debate in the House of Commons on economic policy, Earl Winterton, a leading independent Conservative Party member, said today that apart from war comradeship, Britain and the U. S. must treat Russia and China as equal partners in discussions of post-war trade.

"Nothing would so alarm the world and make another war more certain than to try to create a post-war exclusive British-American plan," he asserted.

Even though the U. S. now was "by far the greatest industrial and financial power in the world," he said, she might not remain so for the next 25 years, for "the U. S. S. R. or China might take her place."

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Looks to Post-War Period

Winterton offered a resolution urging the government to direct its economic and financial policy to insure development of employment, industry and commerce after the war, in co-operation with other members of the United Nations.

He warned that a serious inflation would "absoluately knock the bottom out of all schemes and plans" for a redistribution of the international wealth and an equalization of opportunity.

Even a comparatively small measure of inflation, he said, would destroy any financial basis for the Beveridge proposals for social security.

200 R.A.F. Fighters Meet Slight Opposition in Raids

Railway Targets Attacked at Abbeville and Bruges

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP). — More than 200 Royal Air Force fighter planes carried out offensive sweeps over occupied Europe today and escorted American-built Ventura medium bombers in raids on railway targets at Abbeville and Bruges, the Air Ministry announced. German fighters offered virtually no resistance, returning pilots reported.

One wing of escorting Spitfires circled over a German airdrome where Focke-Wulfe 190's were seen taxiing about, but none came up to fight, the commander said.

"Although we were in the Abbeville-Boulogne area for about twenty-five minutes, were not even fired on by flak," he declared. "Then we took a look at Boulogne Harbor, but the Hun didn't put a shot up at us."

Of the few enemy fighters encountered, one Focke-Wulf 190 was shot down. The R. A. F. reported every one of its planes returned safely.

U-Boat Base at Lorient Badly Damaged by Raids

Results of U. S.-British Bombings Shown in Pictures

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP). — Aerial reconnaissance reveals that great damage has been done to the German U-boat base at Lorient, France, by American and British bombing attacks, the Air Ministry announced today. Ten acres in the naval arsenal have been devastated by high-explosive and fire bombs, the report said, and 75 per cent of the German headquarters building appears to have been wrecked.

Since the pictures were taken revealing this extensive damage, the news service pointed out, two additional night raids on the submarine nest have been made by heavy British bombers.

All kinds of harbor installations, repair shops, foundries, warehouses and power stations showed evidence of having been hit hard, the announcement said. The German officers' club had been burned out and a block of naval barracks destroyed.

U-BOAT IS SUNK

London, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—A convoy which reached Britain early in January was saved from attack by two escorting British destroyers which sank the only submarine sighted on the voyage, the Admiralty announced today.

Soldiers Won't Farm In Britain This Year

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP).—The farmers of Great Britain were warned today that they can expect no help from the country's soldiers in harvesting their crops next summer.

"The reasons for this are obvious," said Agricultural Minister Robert S. Hudson in a talk to farmers at Maidstone, Kent.

COPENHAGEN HAS ALERT

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.—(AP) Reuters quoted the Swedish radio as saying that Copenhagen, Denmark's capital, had a 30-minute air raid alert last night. No damage was reported.

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Michael Fails to Praise Axis

LISBON, Feb. 2 (AP).—King Michael of Rumania in a proclamation to his people on Jan. 1 withheld any word of appreciation for Rumania's Axis allies and had no reproach for their enemies, it was disclosed today in copies of the text distributed to many persons here. The twenty-one-year-old King in his address to the diplomatic corps, proclamation to the army, speech to the government and proclamation to the people confined his remarks to words of praise for his soldiers, his people and the faithfulness of his government "in defense of their country and independence," and to a

Germans Begin Razing Marseilles Old Harbor

Berlin Radio Denies Reports of Clashes in District

The German radio announced yesterday that the razing of the old harbor district of Marseilles, France, from which the inhabitants had been moved, was started on Monday.

The Berlin broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, declared that "buildings of historical, architectural and archeological value will be preserved." Buildings spared were said to include the seventeenth century town hall, the municipal administration building, St. Lawrence's Church, the old customs building and a number of patrician houses.

The broadcast denied reports from Marseilles by way of Switzerland "that violent collisions had taken place in the evacuation of this district and that numerous people had been killed." It declared that "not a single shot had been fired and evacuation was carried through without incident."

The broadcast failed to mention reports that the harbor district was being cleared to make way for construction of fortifications to help protect "Europe's soft under belly" against any Allied offensive.

2 JAP WARSHIPS HIT

Chungking, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—The official Central Daily News said today that two Japanese warships were damaged and several rice-laden ships sunk January 11 in an attack by Allied submarines about forty miles off Shanghai. The two damaged warships were forced to return to Shanghai for repairs, it was stated.

Chiang to Publish Book

CHUNGKING, Feb. 2 (AP).—Newspaper advertisements announced today that a book by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek entitled "China's Destiny," will appear March 12 on the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.

The book covers Chinese history of the last 100 years, particularly the Chinese revolution. "The Central Daily News" said: "The book will be a lighthouse for the Chinese people. It will reveal the generalissimo's personality and philosophy."

The book will be translated into English and other languages.

Japs Resisting Strongly In Mayu Area of Burma

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.—Japanese occupation forces in Burma are resisting strongly in the vicinity of Donbaik on the Mayu Peninsula leading down toward Akyab, a British communique said today, and the principal fighting apparently is centered in that area.

Forward patrols were reported operating in the Tamu area of the Upper Chindwin district, but elsewhere there has been no change, the communique said.

Two Japanese-occupied villages on the Mayu Peninsula were attacked by RAF bombers, and during the night the bombers went farther south to attack enemy positions on Akyab Island, where fires were started.

RANGOON HEAVILY BOMBED BY U. S.

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New Delhi, Feb. 2 (AP).—United States bombers of the Tenth Air Force carried out a heavy raid yesterday on the dock area at Rangoon in Burma, destroying large warehouses and leaving fires raging through the Japanese held port, a headquarters communique reported today.

A second formation of American bombers sent to attack objectives in the Andaman Islands was forced by bad weather to return, the communique said.

At the same time reports were made on the results of previous bomber missions on January 25 and 26. In an attack on the Myitnge Bridge near Mandalay, which the Japanese were said to be trying desperately to repair, American bombers reported scoring probable hits on its southern approaches. Work on the bridge was reported to have been suspended. Railroad warehouses and rolling stock in Mandalay itself received direct hits in the January 26 attack, the communique said.

'Japan Will Fight to End'

Tojo Says Nation Has "No Territorial Ambitions" in Americas

Premier General Hideki Tojo was quoted by the Tokio radio yesterday as declaring that Japan will fight to the end to crush America so long as America persists in obstructing Japan's war aims," but that Japan "has absolutely no territorial ambitions toward the United States or South America."

The Premier spoke in a meeting of the budget committee of the lower house of the Diet (Parliament), replying to a question by Yusuke Tsurumi, Japanese writer and lecturer widely known in the United States, according to the broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press.

Tojo asserted that because of her conquest in the southwest Pacific area "Japan has now become a 'have' nation far richer than Britain or the United States.

MacNider Likens Jungle War To Fighting in Wet Mattress

Morass Filled With Slant-Eyed Vermin, Too, Says General Wounded in New Guinea Action

By MURLIN SPENCER.

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA (Correspondence of the Associated Press). — "Jungle warfare," said Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider, "is like fighting in the inside of a mattress, except that one can't see so far."

He took a long drink from a glass of ice-cold water, filled it again from a huge pitcher and continued:

"And I don't mean a nice, decent, dry and uninhabited mattress. I mean the kind you've seen half afloat in a puddle down by the city dump, where the slant-eyed vermin like to play."

Gen. MacNider should know. The Mason City (Iowa) general was in the New Guinea jungle at the head of his troops. Like his men, he hugged the ground when Jap planes came over to drop their message of hate.

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Wounded by Shrapnel.

He spent most of his daylight hours in the front lines, rain or shine. In fact, that's the reason he is back in Australia now. He was wounded by shrapnel while he directed a mortar barrage far forward in the front lines.

The first American general to be wounded in ground combat in the Southwest Pacific, Gen. MacNider is back at work again and looks fit as when he first started. And he knows a lot more about jungle warfare—learned the hard way.

"All the good old military rules have some bearing upon a column's first cautious borings into the denseness and dampness," he said. "Presumably they apply thereafter, but with the swamp underfoot and often just under elbow, and with the coils of the mattress one great, continuous spider web of exasperatingly tough creepers, vines and growing hangers-on of all descriptions twining themselves around everything, the tried and true military precepts are all likely to merge into the individual soldier's ambition to get anywhere forward or back, preferably to hell out of there again.

"The jungle is wet. It drips and oozes, and at fairly regular intervals it entertains cloudbursts. Its roof prohibits the sky from giving more than enough light for painfully slow navigation, but it opens itself wide at the first patter of rain.

Wet for the Duration.

"The jungle soldier is almost immediately wet, and that goes for the duration. He never gets really dry again, and if by chance he does the Big Dipper promptly upsets upon him before he can get used to the new comfort."

Gen. MacNider took another drink from the glass of water. Iced water is a luxury to a man who, in the jungle, forgot that it ever was anything but water tasting heavily of chlorine.

He was asked whether the Japanese had all the advantage in such warfare.

"The jungle isn't all evil," he answered. "It has one very distinct advantage for the soldier. It gives him concealment, providing his advance can be cautious enough not to disturb it and slow enough to keep him disentangled from the all-embracing vegetation. It gives him all it gives his enemy.

"Penetration into the thickest and wettest of the jungle is not impossible, but it becomes complicated when you've made yourself a commitment to root some one else out of it, provided you can find him before he spots you. The more aggressive of any two opposing forces boring into this big, green, soggy mattress is under an immediate disadvantage, because that force is the one which is suddenly going to run into fireworks from the green walls before or alongside it.

"Only when great fronds sway or a branch gives way can one get any idea of where the fire comes from. The chances are about even whether the fire is from in front, from above or from far to the flank. Men 6 feet apart will get quite different impressions about that.

One-Man Operations.

"It takes a jungleer of the first order to determine the proper next step in such a situation, and the decision, of necessity, becomes an individual rather than a collective one.

"Except for a general directive, jungle fighting in an advance is bound to be simply a series of one-man operations, in each of which some one is going to kill or be killed.

"If you were to be dropped straight down into the midst of one of these jungle encounters without previous initiation and for the moment unable to hear the noise of gunfire you would undoubtedly make a very logical remark to the effect that men couldn't fight in that stuff.

"The fact is, however, your neighbor's boy and perhaps your own are fighting it out under those very conditions in New Guinea, Guadalcanal and other places. The chances are they will be routing

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the tenacious little Nips out of similar situations in the South and Southwestern Pacific for some time to come. There are plenty of both Nips and jungles to conquer before the Pacific Ocean becomes a really peaceful world highway again.

Tough and Long Job.

"The leader who will clear out these treacherous places and an enemy with all the natural vermin-like characteristics of the crawling things of the jungle is not the commander of the armies, the corps, the divisions or even the regiments. He is the commander of the platoon or even the squad or section patrols who must plunge through the solid jungle walls to close with the enemy man to man.

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"He must do it by day, when there may be some light. He must do it by night to confuse the enemy. He must do it when it is least expected. He must do it so well that he and his men will survive and the enemy will be destroyed.

"He has a tough job and a long one, but before this show is over he will be the best jungle fighter in the world. He will have to be.

"The jungle makes one immediate impression upon even the most matter-of-fact initiate, and that is that it's spooky. It is spooky. The job of the American soldier who is fighting in it is to make it even spookier, to fill it full of more and more spooks, spooks of little Nipponese, who have already proven that that's where they belong, anyway—back in the jungle with the other crawling things.

"They should like it there."

Two U. S. Marines Slain in New Zealand

Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Two United States Marines, Elmer W. Geti of San Diego, Cal., and Sydney S. Sparrow of Quantico, Va., were killed in a shooting affray here last night. A New Zealand girl was seriously wounded. A South African merchant seaman was charged with murder.

ADRIFT 76 DAYS

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—William Colbon, an American seaman brought here today after his ship had been torpedoed off the West African coast, said he had survived seventy-six days in an open lifeboat.

Colbon, who was too weak to give a coherent account of his experience, said twenty men originally were in the lifeboat. Fifteen of them died before they were picked up by a ship, he said, and four others died aboard ship.

Allies Will Rush Weapons To French Troops in Africa

Will Arm 250,000 of Giraud's Troops, Roosevelt Reveals.

FEB 3 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — (AP) President Roosevelt made known today that the American and British governments are going to rush modern weapons to North Africa for a French force of 250,000 under General Henri Giraud.

The chief executive mentioned this decision in reviewing, at a press conference that lasted 46 minutes, his momentous meetings at Casablanca with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and at Natal with President Getulio Vargas of Brazil.

Roosevelt Confident

For the most part, he spoke in generalities but his manner and speech, expressing buoyant confidence without a trace of weariness from his 16,950-mile trip, left no doubt he considered the conferences highly productive ones. He emphasized that:

(1) The Casablanca conference primarily was a military one, concerned with questions of where and how to strike the Axis, and produced a unanimous agreement among the Anglo-American leaders and their military advisers.

(2) Premier Stalin of Russia and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek were kept fully informed and there have since been exchanges between Mr. Roosevelt and the Soviet leader. The President said those who had asked why Stalin and Chiang did not attend might have stopped to recall that Russia is not at war with Japan while China, owing ito its geographical position, is not actively fighting Germany.

Sees Greater Cooperation

(3) He believed the conference would lead to greater coordination of efforts and cooperation between Gen. Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader.

(4) The highlights of the talks with President Vargas were the agreement that Dakar and West Africa must never again become a threat against the Americas and Brazil's decision to increase greatly its anti-submarine activities.

As for West Africa, he said the elimination of any threat from that quarter was something to be worked out in the peace agreement after the war, that it might be accomplished in several ways and that nothing had been worked out.

Brazil would greatly increase its air activity in the anti-submarine war, he said. He remarked also that Brazil was building a great many destroyers and intimated that questions of priorities on certain items received from the United States and going into the ships had figured in the conversations with President Vargas.

Mr. Roosevelt obviously was in a happy mood when members of the press were ushered into his office. Seated behind his desk, he was wearing a light gray, pin-striped suit with a dark tie. His daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger of Seattle, and members of his secretariat were nearby.

Thanks Press, Radio

He began by thanking the press and the radio for withholding, under the voluntary censorship code, all news of his trip until it was officially released. Then he launched into a review of the Casablanca conference filled with anecdotes of his visit there.

By way of illustrating what he meant when he called it a military conference, he read this paragraph from his message to Congress last month:

"I can not prophesy. I can not tell you when or where the United Nations are going to strike next in Europe. But we are going to strike—and strike hard. I can not tell you whether we are going to hit them in Norway, or through the low countries, or in France, or through Sardinia or Sicily, or through the Balkans, or through Poland—or at several points simultaneously. But I can tell you that no matter where and when we strike by land, we and the British and the Russians will hit them from the air heavily and relentlessly. Day in and day out we shall heap tons upon tons of explosives on their war factories and utilities and seaports."

Discussed Military Problems

At Casablanca, he said, it was a matter of working out the ways to fulfill the promise of hard blows contained in this statement.

When he got around to discussing the French situation, Mr. Roosevelt searched through some papers and read a report by Guy Ramsey, correspondent of The London News Chronicle, of an interview with Gen. Giraud.

Mr. Ramsey's article, which Mr. Roosevelt called an excellent interview, said half the population of Algiers still called Gen. de Gaulle "traitor" because they believed his only reason for going to Britain was to gain decorations, high rank or money.

Mr. Ramsey quoted Gen. Giraud as saying that the British were right to support Gen. de Gaulle, that "I am one of his greatest admirers as a soldier for what he has done from London."

Explains Choice of Aides

Gen. Giraud also was quoted as saying in explanation of why he did not clear out every man of Vichy from his government:

"In the first place I need trained administrators. There are not so many trained men in North Africa available. In the second place, not all men who have held office under Vichy are, in the sense one uses the phrase, men of Vichy. For instance, Laval is a man of Vichy and so is (Marcel) Peyrouton. That is, both held office under the Vichy regime. Peyrouton knows this country. He is an able man. The man he replaced was not sufficiently energetic (Algiers is the location of the replacement.)

"Do you think I would have called in a man like Laval no matter how able? There are good men, decent men, who have worked for Vichy—and it is folly to call them men of Vichy merely because they have held office. Peyrouton for example is no man of Vichy in that sense—if he had been I would not have sent for him.

"Boisson (the governor of Dakar) is another."

At another point, Mr. Ramsey said Gen. Giraud emphasized that he would use members of whatever political beliefs under the "sole criterion that they want to fight Germans and not engage in politics."

Mr. Roosevelt remarked that this was not a bad line for any country these days.

A reporter asked if the President approved Gen. Giraud's position as set forth in the interview. Mr. Roosevelt said he did because there was no point of controversy in it.

In saying that modern arms would go to North Africa for 250,000 French soldiers, Mr. Roosevelt remarked that he believed Gen. Giraud had raised his sights since Casablanca. Lately, Gen. Giraud has spoken of a French army of 300,000.

There was another question about detention of political prisoners under Gen. Giraud, and Mr. Roosevelt said he believed about all of them had been released unless there was some reason other than their political beliefs for holding them.

Telling of his review of American soldiers, the President said they were magnificent. The units he visited were on the point of going up to the fighting front, he said, and he was filled with emotion—was, in fact, near tears.

tion, calling it a military matter.

Hope springs eternal, he remarked when a reporter wondered whether he hoped at some future time to confer with Stalin.

of every 14 of the able-bodied men between 18 and 38 will be in the armed services," McNutt said. (There are about 22,154,000 men in this age group; many of these, however, are not able-bodied).

18-38 3As TOLD: TAKE ESSENTIAL

F. D. R. Says Parley Planned For Hard Blows in Europe

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Washington, Feb. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that his Casablanca conference with Winston Churchill was to win the war and to fulfill the promise he made in his annual message to Congress that the United Nations would strike hard in Europe.

The Chief Executive, talking at a press conference, spoke principally in generalities of the meeting and supplied most of the new details in the nature of anecdoes.

But he did say he thought the highlight of the meeting was the emphasis placed on the belief that there should be no negotiated armistice, only an unconditional surrender by the Axis.

Refers to North Africa

Discussing the situation in French North Africa, especially the political problems, he said he thought things were going along pretty well. The problem, he said, is essentially a military one.

Mr. Roosevelt said that anyone who tried to stir up talk of disputes between Gens. de Gaulle and Giraud was helping the cause of the enemy.

He volunteered the information that every effort was being made to supply modern arms for a French Army under Giraud, who said at Casablanca he could put 250,000 men with some military training in the field, but apparently hadraised his sights since then, and, has spoken of an army of 300,000.

The President said he had heard from Stalin since the Casablanca decisions were communicated to the Russian Premier. But he would not discuss Stalin's reac-

WORK OR FIGHT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2 (AP).—The Government today warned hundreds of thousands of American workers to expect no further draft deferments—regardless of number of their dependents—unlesst hey find more essential jobs.

It told men in 29 occupations that, even though they have five or six children, they must find war-important jobs by Spring or face induction.

The "non-essential" occupations range from bartenders to gardeners and waiters.

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Paul McNutt

And Uncle Sam informed 36 kinds of businesses—from curtain makers to tobacco vendors—that their physically fit male workers from 18 to 38 will soon be doing more vital work—or shouldering arms.

This is "just a beginning," Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt declared. The lists will be expanded later. McNutt indicated all dependency deferments would eventually be eliminated.

"By the end of this year 10 out

McNutt served notice, too, that the present 37-year age top on inductions may be increased at any time by executive order.

Draft boards were instructed to start April 1 reconsidering the status of the newly designated "non-deferrables." However, any of these workers who have registered with the U. S. Employment Service in an effort to get more war-important jobs will have until May 1 to find their new places.

In effect, informed quarters said, the new order means the disappearance this week of the 3-A draft classification—that of men deferred from induction because of dependents. McNutt's 10-out-of-14 statement means, these sources said, that Selective Service also will have to enter this year the 3-B classification—that for men with dependents engaged in activities essential to the war or essential to support of the war.

Local boards have been working under instructions to call no men with children until they received "further notice." Today's order, McNutt said, is that "fur-

ther notice."

See 3,200,000 Transfers.

The War Manpower Commission estimates 3,200,000 transfers from non-essential jobs must be made in 1943 to meet production needs. That is one reason for the order, it was explained. Another is that the Government hopes to induct men from non-essential jobs so that it won't have to take too many inductees out of shipyards and other plants engaged in actual war production.

U. S. Has Spent Only Million in British Isles

FEB 3 1943

House Committee Is Told Cost of Army There Is Chalked Up to Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Major George A. Spiegelberg told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that as a result of the lend-lease program, "all United States forces in the United Kingdom have spent only about $1,000,000 for purchases from British commercial sources" since last June.

"This, of course," he said, "is a a drop in the bucket compared to the cost of maintaining an army, and all the rest of the articles, equipment, facilities, and services required for United States forces and available in the United Kingdom are procured as reciprocal aid from the British.

Major Spiegelberg, recorder for the general purchasing board in the Lend Lease Administration, testified in connection with the committee's inquiry into a measure to continue the lend-lease act for another year.

In a prepared statement he reported that the amount of articles and equipment received from the British in the period June 1-Dec. 31, 1942, represented approximately 1,121,786 ships' tons.

"Since the very outbreak of the war," Major Spiegelberg declared, "the British have obligated themselves to deliver, and have delivered to United States troops in the European theater everything which United States forces required and which could be made available by the British."

He listed the type of supplies obtained, ranging from blackout cloth to flame throwers, from candy to laundries, from Cable-laying equipment to pigeon equipment, from bombs to beehives. Other "items" included hangars, airplanes, assault and combat boats, airfields, labor, transportation and communication services.

Japs Raid U. S. Aleutian Bases

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First Attack Since June Causes No Damage —Three Fortresses Lost in Solomons.

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that Japanese planes attacked American positions in the western Aleutian Islands on Sunday and again yesterday, but caused no damage.

This was the first attack reported on American bases in the islands since last June, although as recently as January 28 two Jap planes bombed American ships operating to the westward of our positions, which were not, however, specifically identified.

Today's communique also disclosed heavy air activity over the week end in the South Pacific. One attack was made against the Japanese-occupied Shortland area, in the northwest Solomon Islands, by a flight of Flying Fortresses. After being intercepted by twenty enemy Zero fighters, three of the Fortresses are missing and a fourth is badly damaged. Two American dive bombers also were reported missing, having failed to return from a raid on the Jap air base at Munda in the central Solomons.

The communique said that on January 26, a week ago today, Army planes bombed and scored near-hits on a Japanese cargo ship at Tarawa Island, in the Gilbert group. This, so far as is known here, is the first time land-based bombers have struck so deeply into enemy territory. Tarawa is roughly 1,000 miles from the nearest American bases, which are Guadalcanal, Fiji and Samoa.

Jap Barges Shelled.

Action within the Solomons area developed steadily from Saturday morning when Marauder medium bombers delivered an attack on Munda which was followed in the afternoon by more Marauders and Flying Fortresses. Fires were started as a result of the hits scored during the afternoon assault.

On Sunday a number of enemy barges were discovered off Cape Esperance, Japanese-held beachhead at the northwestern end of Guadalcanal. An American destroyer shelled the barges, but the communique did not report what damage was inflicted.

On Monday morning a force of dive-bombers accompanied by Avenger torpedo planes and Wildcat fighters again assaulted the Munda area and it was from this action that two dive-bombers failed to get home. The results of the attack were not stated.

Also on Monday morning, a force of Flying Fortresses, escorted by Warhawk and Lightning fighters, bombed a large Japanese cargo ship off Shortland Island and scored three direct hits. All the American planes returned to their base although three of the fighters were damaged by anti-aircraft fire. A second wave of Fortresses, following up that attack, went in to attack enemy shipping in the Buin-Shortland area, which comprises the island-studded waters immediately southeast of Bougainville, and was intercepted by the twenty Zeros. It was from this flight that the three Fortresses were apparently lost and the fourth badly damaged.

Gain in Guadalcanal.

The communique said that while all the air action was in progress, the ground forces on Guadalcanal continued to advance slowly westward in their campaign to wipe out organized Japanese resistance.

There was no amplification beyond the bare statements of the communique regarding the Japanese attacks in the Aleutians. The location of the positions attacked was not disclosed. Presumably, however, they were bases in the Andreanof group. The only previous raid on an American outpost in the North Pacific came a few hours before the battle of Midway in June when an aerial force raided Dutch Harbor, inflicting considerable damage.

Apparently the latest raids were made by light forces. The communique specifically stated that only two floating type Zeros, which could carry but light bombs, delivered the Sunday attack and while the number and type of craft participating in the follow-up on Monday were not given, it was stated that "no damage to ships or shore installations resulted."

TREASURY ASKS PAY-AS-YOU-GO LEVY OF 24 P. C.

FEB 3 1943

Would Withhold 19 P. C. of Income, Plus 5 P. C. Victory Tax.

FLATLY OPPOSES RUML PLAN

Wants New Method Operative Not Later Than July 1—House Members Noncommittal.

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Enactment of pay-as-you-go tax legislation to provide a 19 per cent withholding tax after deduction for millions of America's income tax payers was urged today by the Treasury. It flatly opposed the Ruml plan to skip one year of tax liability to make income payments current.

Treasury officials said the proposed new levy would be in addition to the 5 per cent victory tax, now being withheld from pay checks. That would make the total Federal withholding tax 24 per cent after deductions, with a portion of the victory levy being set aside for post-war refund unless used by the taxpayer for certain purposes at the end of each tax year.

Randolph E. Paul, general counsel of the Treasury, stressed the importance of prompt action as he told the House Ways and Means Committee that a 19 per cent withholding tax, equivalent to the levy provided for by the normal 6 per cent income tax plus the 13 per cent surtax rate on the first bracket, would simplify the collection problem and avoid unnecessary refunds.

The normal tax and first bracket of surtax income includes the first $2,000 of taxable income after deductions.

Mr. Paul said the proposed withholding rate would make fully current in their income tax payments about 70 per cent of the estimated 44,000,000 taxpayers. He proposed that Congress provide for deferment of 1942 tax liabilities during the period of transition to the new system.

Would Start System by July 1.

He told the committee that inauguration of the collection at the source system "should certainly not begin later than July 1 of this year."

Opposing the proposal of Beardsley Ruml, New York department store executive, to put taxpayers on a current payment basis by forgiving all 1942 taxes, Mr. Paul said:

"In the light of the revenue needs of the Government and the equitable distribution of the tax burden, complete forgiveness seems very undesirable. Complete doubling up (payment of two years in one) would undoubtedly be too harsh for some taxpayers. Accordingly, deferment of payment of taxes for the transition year to the extent necessary to relieve such hardships appears to be desirable."

Mr. Paul added, however, that "this is not to say that some discount, or even a certain amount of forgiveness, may not be found to be desirable for the same reason."

Paul Reads 17-page Statement.

The Treasury tax official read a seventeen-page statement to the committee. Discussing the effect of forgiveness on Federal revenues, he said:

"The tax liability of the taxpayer is an asset of the Government, although it is not counted as such in the general accounts of the Government. Forgiving a year's tax would wipe out assets of this kind amounting to close to ten billion dollars—the estimated amount of individual tax liabilities on April 30th.

"The Government by forgiving a year's tax liabilities would be discarding assets as a business would that canceled its accounts receivable from customers. Such a business might be able to maintain its receipts by going on a cash sales basis. Yet no one would say that the business had not lost assets to the extent of the accounts canceled."

As to whether an attempt should be made to bring completely current the tax on incomes which extend into the higher surtax brackets, Mr. Paul said: "It seems desirable that they should be made as nearly current as possible, subject to inevitable adjustments which cannot be made until the following year. But if the compliance difficulties of making taxes on such incomes fully current are deemed too great, substantial currency for the great majority of taxpayers can be achieved by making the basic liability current with payment of the balance in the same manner as the whole tax is collected at present, namely, in the following year."

Other Features of Plan.

With respect to income derived from sources other than wages and salaries, and thus not easily adapted to collection at the source, Mr. Paul said "it seems desirable that the tax should be based on the current year's income" but added that "further exploration may be needed to determine whether this could be done more simply by an annual estimate in March with periodic adjustments, or by a quarterly statement of income."

He said that "it seems imperative" that the collection at the source system should be based on marital and dependency exemptions allowed under the law.

"Otherwise," he said, "the amounts collected would be so far from the amounts due as to fail to meet the objectives of collection at source in any satisfactory manner. Such a collection at the source system can readily be handled by employers."

Returns Still Due March 15.

Committee members had indicated a desire to question Mr. Paul and John Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on the Ruml plan and a compromise proposal by Representative Robertson, Democrat, of Virginia, to erase 1942 income tax obligations only in the lower bracket, closely in line with the Treasury's recommendation, but there was no discussion when Mr. Paul finished his lengthy statement. Another proposal under study would apply the pay-as-you-go principle.

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There was no explanation given of how it was proposed to defer 1942 tax liabilities, which come due March 15 but may be paid in quarterly payments, though the committee emphasized in a formal statement that all taxpayers should make their returns March 15 as usual.

The committee emphasized to the 35,000,000 taxpayers that enactment of a pay-as-you-go law would not remove the requirements that they file their 1942 returns and pay at least the first installment by March 15.

Few Returns Filed in January.

Mr. Sullivan told the committee returns filed in January were not half those of the same month last year, although the number of taxable incomes had increased vastly. In one Internal Revenue district, he reported, 22,000 returns were filed in January, 1942, and only 700 in the month just closed, and in another 16,870 against 870.

Unless the taxpayers start filing their returns immediately, Mr. Sullivan predicted a "very serious" situation in the immediate days preceding March 15, with thousands of war workers probably having to form long lines, losing time in vital industries, to get their returns in. He emphasized that only 34 days remained before the March 15 deadline. The Ways and Means statement, similar to a Senate Finance Committee resolution, pointed out that in the event a pay-as-you-go law was enacted, forgiving all or part of 1942 taxes, persons in the "forgiven" class and having made payment on 1942 incomes then would have the amount paid applied to their 1943 obligations.

The committee emphasized that its resolution was in no way prejudicial to any pay-as-you-go proposal.

Col. MacKechie, Pilot Are Missing in Action

Former A. & P. Executive Was Army Buyer for Europe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Colonel Douglas Cornell Mac-

30.24 — 841

30.24 — 841

Keachie, forty-two years old, general purchasing agent for the European theater of operations, and Lieutenant Colonel Russell R. Brunner, thirty-two, an Army Air Forces pilot, are missing in action, the War Department reported today. No details were disclosed.

Native of Brooklyn

Mr. MacKeachie, a native of Brooklyn, was president of the Atlantic & Pacific Company of Vermont until 1940, when he went to Washington as deputy director of purchases of the Office of Production Management. Later he served as director of purchases for the War Production Board.

In May, 1942, Mr. MacKeachie was commissioned a colonel in the Army and became deputy director of procurement and distribution for the Services of Supply. A few months later he was named general purchasing agent for the European theater of operations.

Mr. Brunner, a native of Baltimore, was an electrical engineer for the Bendix Radio Corporation before the war. He was commissioned a captain in the Army Air Forces in May, 1942.

their mother said, "and that's why I want to help the Navy."

With lips quivering, but her voice steady, Mrs. Sullivan proudly quoted the boys' last letter as saying they were "out to get more jaybirds (Japs)."

"I haven't given up hope yet, that they'll come back," she said.

ARGUMENTS HEARD IN VIERECK CASE

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—A Government attorney asserted today before the Supreme Court that Congress had provided that foreign agents should make "full disclosure of their political propaganda activities" to the State Department. Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney-General, urged the tribunal to uphold the conviction of George Sylvester Viereck, alleged German agent, on a charge of failing to give the department full information concerning his activities in the United States.

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The case was taken under advisement by the court after O. R. McGuire, Washington attorney for Viereck, had continued that his client had followed "the plain meaning of the statute," and had registered only as an author and journalist.

In his principal argument yesterday, Mr. McGuire said the registration statute was "unconstitutional because of its indefiniteness and uncertainty" and that those who registered could not tell exactly what information was desired.

"There can be no doubt," Mr. Berge said, "that Congresss intended to prevent the spreading of political propaganda by foreign agents unless the public was fully informed as to the possibility that it was subsidized from abroad. . . . It seems plain that any registered propagandist would know that the Secretary of State was required to obtain information as to the registrant's activities of a political nature in connection with the dissemination of propaganda in the United States."

PARENTS OF 5 SULLIVAN BOYS PLAN NAVY TALKS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The mother of five sons listed as missing when the cruiser Juneau was sunk in mid-November, said today she wanted to do everytning she could to help win the war "so other boys will be able to come home."

Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan of Waterloo, Ia., and her husband have offered their services to the Navy with the expressed desire to visit war plants "to talk to the men and get them to work harder to turn out more ships and everything the Navy needs."

"The sooner the people work harder other boys will be able to come home to their mothers," Mrs. Sullivan said today in an interview at Rear Adm. Clark Woodward's office.

"The boys always used to write and tell us, 'Well, mother, keep chin up,' and we want to carry on for their sakes," Mrs. Sullivan explained.

"I'm proud they went togetner because that's the way they wanted to,"

Roosevelt Announces Itinerary of His Trip

Lists Day-by-Day Stops; Hated to Get Up at 4:30 A. M.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Here is the itinerary of President Roosevelt's trip to North Africa and return as disclosed by the Chief Executive today at a press conference:

First Day—Washington to Miami, Fla. Second Day—Miami to Trinidad, British West Indies. Third Day—Trinidad to Belem, Brazil. Fourth Day—Belem across the Atlantic to Bathurst, Gambia. Fifth Day—Bathurst to Casablanca, French Morocco.

Arrival in Casablanca was on Jan. 14. On Jan. 21 the President took time out from war conferences to make a long drive of inspection to Rabat, capital of French Morocco, and thence to Lyautey.

At the conclusion of his conferences on the 24th he motored inland to Marrakech; on the 25th arrived at Bathurst; on the 27th arrived at Roberts Field in Liberia and returned to Bathurst the same night, when he left for Brazil, arriving on the 28th.

He left Jan. 29 for Trinidad, passed the night, and on the 30th left for Miami, and the next day made the trip to Washington.

The President's trip began the night of Jan. 9, a date he neglected to mention. He said he had to get up each day around 4:30 or 5:30 a. m. and he did not like it at all.

dentally, that the total mileage of his trip was 16,965. He laughed when asked about reports that Finnish and Italian planes were seen near the meeting place in Casablanca, and said he hoped there weren't any there.

Roosevelt Celebrated His Birthday Over Haiti

Party, Complete With Cake, Held on Flight to Miami

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Roosevelt celebrated his birthday last Saturday in a plane 8,000 feet above Haiti, en route from Trinidad to Miami, he said today. He said the party was complete with a cake with six candles around it and one in the middle—the six being for decades and the one for the added year. There were presents, too, bought in Trinidad by some of his companions.

Food came in for comment again at the press conference when the President was asked if he enjoyed his Army meal in North Africa. He said he ate it all and pronounced it "et" to show that he meant he liked it.

President Roosevelt said, inci-

UNDECIDED ABOUT AUSTRALIA ENVOY

FEB 3 1943

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told his press conference today he hoped to make a new appointment soon of a minister to Australia in place of the withdrawn nomination of Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic National Committee chairman.

Asked about reports that Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, might be sent to Australia, the President said he had made no decision.

Should Mr. Grew go to Australia he would succeed Nelson T. Johnson, whose diplomatic career has been spent mostly in China. There have been reports that Mr. Johnson might retire.

Puerto Rico to Get Newsprint

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Steps have been taken to expedite shipment of newsprint and ink to Puerto Rico, Benjamin W. Thoron, chief of the Interior Department Division of Territories, said today. Dispatches from the island reported that the newspaper, Imparcial, had been forced to suspend because it was out of newsprint and ink.

...tions to Buy ...American Meat

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—Arrangements are being made by the United Nations to acquire all Argentine and Brazilian meat available in 1943 for export, Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has informed Representative Anderson, Republican, of California.

A large part of this stock, Mr. Hill explained in a letter which Mr. Anderson made public today, will be in canned form for consumption by the armed forces.

DIES ASSAILS GROUP AS REDS

Urges Government to Oust Radical Bureaucrats.

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—To the accompaniment of applause from both sides of the House, Representative Dies, Democrat, of Texas, called on Congress yesterday to purge the Government of "irresponsible, unrepresentative, crackpot and radical bureaucrats" by withholding funds from the agencies employing them.

The Texan, who is chairman of the Committee on un-American Activities, made direct charges of communistic affiliations against numerous persons in Government positions. He also declared that persons of un-American views have engaged in a conspiracy to "smear Congress and discredit its members."

When he had finished, Representative Will Rogers, Democrat, of California, son of the late humorist, gained the floor for his first speech since becoming a member of Congress, and said:

"I should like it to be known that I disagree with the sentiments expressed, the flamboyant manner of expression used and the use of this great forum as a means of what we in Hollywood would call personal publicity."

Parmelee on List.

Prominent on Mr. Dies's list was the name of Maurice Parmelee, who several months ago, while an employee of the Board of Economic Warfare, figured prominently in the news after the Dies committee gave publicity to a book bearing Mr. Parmelee's name and entitled "Nudism in Modern Life."

At one point, moving away from Government employees, Mr. Dies asked: "What was the reason Marshall Field (owner of the New York newspaper PM and the Chicago Sun) would contribute large sums of money to known communist organizations?"

"Here is a man who by his great wealth," he said, "is financing publications and organizations that attack not one member, not five members, but the majority of the members of this House as secret sympathizers and agents of our enemies."

Mr. Dies included the following names and descriptions:

Frederick L. Schumann, chief political analyst, Federal Communications Commission.

Goodwin B. Watson, chief broadcast analyst, Federal Communications Commission.

William E. Dodd Jr., Federal Communications Commission.

Paul R. Porter, chief of the shipbuilding stabilization branch of the War Production Board.

John Hering, principal business consultant, Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Paul F. Brissenden, consultant in the shipbuilding stabilization committee WPB.

David J. Saposs, assistant to the chief of labor division, WPB.

Harold Loeb, senior economist in building materials, WPB.

Sam Schmerler, policy consultant, Social Security Board.

Emil Jack Lever, head labor adviser, WPB.

David Lasser, senior labor economist, WPB.

Tom Tippett, assistant chief, rent section, Office of Price Administration.

Henry G. Alsberg, senior feature writer, Office of War Information.

David Karr, assistant chief, foreign language division, OWI.

Giuseppi Fenoaltea, senior foreign language adviser, OWI.

David Wahl, associate analyst, Board of Economic Warfare.

Hugh Miller, senior attorney, Bituminous Coal Commission.

Walter Gellhorn, assistant general counsel, New York office of OPA.

Jack Fahy, principal liaison officer, Board of Economic Warfare.

Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands.

Merle Vincent, director hearings branch, Department of Labor.

Gardner Jackson, until recently a Department of Agriculture economist.

Alice Barrows, specialist in school buildings, Office of Education.

William Pickens, principal securities promotion specialist, Treasury Department.

Arthur F. Goldschmidt, special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

Marcus I. Goldman, employed by Department of Interior.

Leonard Emil Mins, Office of Strategic Services.

Henry T. Hunt, special assistant to the general counsel, Federal Works Agency.

Mary McLeod Bethune, National Youth Administration.

Harry C. Lamberton, head attorney, Rural Electrification Administration.

T. A. Bisson, principal economic analyst, Board of Economic Warfare.

Katherine Kellock, Board of Economic Warfare.

Jay Deiss, senior editor-writer, Federal Security Agency.

Milton V. Freeman, assistant solicitor, Securities and Exchange Commission.

George Slaff, principal attorney, Federal Power Commission.

A. C. Shire, director of the technical division, Federal Public Housing Authority.

Edward Scheunemann, assistant attorney, OPA.

Gellhorn Denies He's a Red.

Walter Gellhorn, among those mentioned by Representative Dies, denied today that he had ever been a Red.

"The suggestion that I am a Red is utter nonsense," Mr. Gellhorn said. "My record is one of consistent Americanism and anti-Fascism."

An OPA information officer, who said that Mr. Gellhorn had to attend a staff conference and could not see reporters, conveyed their question to him. Mr. Gellhorn's reply came in the form of a typewritten statement given to the press.

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By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Twice frustrated by world wars, plans of the Fullard-Leo family of Honolulu to develop a haven of peace in the 52 virtually uninhabited Palmyra Islands of the Pacific have been shelved permanently by court order.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that the United States Government is the rightful owner of these strategic palm-covered lands 1,000 miles southwest of Honolulu—and, of course, incidentally they could not be British possessions as maps and atlases erroneously designated them before 1925.

Mrs. E. Fullard-Leo, boss of Palmyra, explained that her family purchased the islands with the idea of leisurely developing an "earthly paradise," but that the World War and now the present one had interrupted the plans.

In fact the latest conflict stirred the interest of the Navy—first into negotiating with the Fullard-Leo family for a lease, and then, after further investigation, to the successfully-waged suit for outright possession without compensation.

The Fullard-Leo family contended that in 1922 Henry E. Cooper conveyed major ownership in the islands to it. He had obtained them from the Pacific Navigation Co., which had bought them in 1885 from Capt. Zenas Bent and J. Wilkinson, who had taken possession of them in the name of tthe Hawaiian kingdom.

The court ruled that the United States owns the property as the successor to the Hawaiian kingdom, and that while Capt. Bent and Mr. Wilkinson may have taken possession of the islands in the name of the Hawaiian kingdom, but that in return they had been given only a five-year fertilizer and fruit concession.

The court held that Capt. Bent and Mr. Wilkinson had no right to sell the islands and nullified all sales transacted thereafter.

FOUR NUNS RELATE TRIP IN U. S. SUB

U. S. Owns Palmyra Islands, Court Says; Peace Haven Balked

TO ESCAPE JAPS

Seven Sisters, 20 Priests Captured in Solomons, Survivors Say.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2—(AP) Four white-robed Catholic nuns who left Bougainville island in the Solomons "just one hour ahead of the Japs" said today that seven Marist order sisters and 20 priests were not so fortunate and became prisoners of the enemy.

Still at large and hiding in the bush is Bishop Thomas J. Wade, vicar apostolic of the northern Solomon islands, who escaped from the Japanese, they told interviewers.

The four, all of the order of St. Joseph of Orange, were Sister Superior Mary Isabel, Sister Mary Irene, Sister Mary Hedda and Sister Mary Celestine.

With the Japanese only an hour away, "we struggled through the jungle to the beach," Sister Mary Isabel related. "We walked eight hours through the underbrush and jungles—20 of us."

Then came the American submarine to take them away. And again they barely missed capture. Said Sister Mary Isabel:

"We learned afterward that an hour and a half after we were gone, the Japanese were on the very spot where we left the beach.

"Most of the party got into a launch. There wasn't room for us, however, so we rode in a rubber lifeboat, towed behind the launch, about eight miles across reefs and shoals and through shark-infested waters to the submarine. It seemed like Christmas when the sailors brought us ham sandwiches and coffee. We were hungry.

The four left California in 1940 to become teachers and nurses for the natives on the island of Buka in the Solomons. When the Japs moved in at Buka, they moved to Bougainville.

Food for Tripolitania

Red Cross Sends 3 Truckloads for Italian Civilians and Arabs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Three truckloads of food for Italian civilians and the Arabian population in Tripolitania, Libya, have been sent from Cairo, the American Red Cross announced today.

The 15,000 pounds of dried milk, rolled oats and chocolate would provide an estimated three weeks feeding for Italian mothers, children, invalids and civilian casualties as well as for the Arabians in the area, the Red Cross said. It added that the supplies were sent in response "to an emergency request of the British authorities."

Rickenbacker Says Veterans Won't Accept Regimentation

Declares Service Men Will Return as Rugged Individualists and Should Be Able to Get Jobs Without Joining Unions.

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Los Angeles, Feb. 2.—When this war is over, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker told the members of the Advertising Club here today, there will stream back to America from the four corners of the world more rugged individualists who want nothing to do with regimentation of their lives or planned economy than this country has ever known.

In a speech in which he struck out against the high percentage of absenteeism in war industry and advocated that Congress should pass legislation which would permit returning service men to enter industry without the necessity of joining an organized labor union, Capt. Rickenbacker pleaded that these men be given the opportunity they deserve.

"It is imagination, individuality, self-reliance and initiative that are going to win this war for America," he said, "not only on the field of battle, but on the home front. For bear in mind that when this war is over—pray God that it will be soon—there will be more rugged individualists coming back to America from the four corners of the world than we ever had at any one time in our history, and I thank God for that.

"They do not want, and will not accept regimentation of their lives or planned economy. They will want the same opportunities and will demand them, and will get them, that we have had, for they are entitled to them.

"As I have said before, if necessary to make us appreciate our duties, bring back the troops from the hell-holes of the world, place them in the factories—take the war workers and place them in the fox-holes with filth, vermin, diarrhea, malaria and the Japanese, and I will guarantee you that our production will be increased, and much of it doubled—within thirty days. We would have no more feather bedding—no more slow-downs—no more restrictions on effort.

Scores Absenteeism.

"The perpetual slow-down in war industry caused by absenteeism—particularly in the aircraft industry, where it exceeds an average of 10 per cent—is probably the most flagrant abuse of your obligation, since Pearl Harbor."

"It is not the loss of [illegible] man hours that is so deadly, but the accumulated loss of thousands of hours on the production line [illegible] by individual absenteeism which, during the past year, has run well into millions of man hours.

"Cut this absenteeism in half and our fighting forces throughout the world will be grateful, as it will add sufficient planes and parts for their use to hasten final victory, and save the lives of untold thousands of our boys.

"There is no absenteeism in the fox holes in the jungles of the Pacific or the burning sands of Africa, for if attempted there, they would get a bayonet in their bellies from their fellow Americans.

"We hear a lot nowadays about the shortage of man power hours. It is not the shortage of man power hours that is slowing up the badly needed production of our war weapons. No—but it is the shortage of productive man power hours, for again none of us are producing so much that we cannot—all of us—produce a little more.

"There are still millions of old men and middle aged women," he continued, unemployed by war industries, who would gladly and conscientiously contribute, if given an opportunity.

"And it is now time that our Congress should provide legislation, to first—upon his release or discharge any member of our armed forces can be employed by any employer without having to join any organized labor unions.

"Second — upon his employment, he shall have equal voting rights with any other employee in any union, and any employee and management plan of the employer.

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"Third, his seniority in relation to other employees of draft age should date as of the day he enlisted or was inducted into his country's service.

"And, further, if there is any question about the capabilities or the sincerity of our war workers, bring back groups of twenty or thirty of these men from these hell-holes at $50 per month, place them in the factories in uniform, side by side with the rest of us and you will soon find out whether you are doing your maximum or not.

"No, I am not a labor hater. I believe in honest labor unions who are doing their darndest to turn out the weapons we need. I have been laboring for forty odd years—since I was 12 years of age, in many lines of endeavor, I come from humble parents. I know the value of honest labor. I have served labor as well as employer.

"I hope that I may be permitted to continue to do so in the interests of this land which I love with a passion beyond words. This land, which has given me and millions of others a chance to enjoy the freedom and standard of living found nowhere else in the world."

Private Off for Stroll in Jungle Returns with Jap Officer's Sword

By SGT. E. J. BURMAN
U. S. Marine Corps Combat Correspondent
Distributed by International News Service.

GUADALCANAL, (Delayed) — Private Charles A. Johnson, U.S.M.C., of Ceattle, Wash., spent his day off to stroll "up front" and came back the proud possessor of a Japanese officer's sword which has become the envy of the entire company.

Pvt. Johnson tells this story of the capture of this prize:

"Today I had some time off so I decided to look up a pal who's up in the front lines. I crossed the Matanikau (river) and hiked west, asking for my friend on the way. Nobody knew exactly where he was so I continued walking.

"When I'd gone about a half mile, I saw three guys come out of the jungle, but I didn't pay much attention to them. Pretty soon we got closer. I stopped. At the same time we caught on that we weren't friends. They jabbered a few words and the two smaller ones, probably enlisted men, dropped the coconuts they'd been carrying, and ran.

"The big one did not move. He just stood and stared at me. I knew he was an officer because he wore their little cap, carried the sword, and had a pistol. I dropped to one knee, unslung my good rifle and fired. The Jap pitched forward on his face, the sword falling in front of him. I fired two shots at the soldieds, but they reached cover before I could get them.

"First thing I thought of was to get that sword. I grabbed it and ran as fast as I could. Guess I didn't slow down until I'd gone a quarter mile. I thought the soldiers had gone to get help, thinking I was the point of a Marine patrol. I hurried back to be in time for chow. When the colonel saw it, he said it was one of the finest he had seen."

Says Allies Must Free Slave Nations

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Harold Butler, British minister in Washington, declared tonight that the war must be fought until all people enslaved by German rule are freed.

In an address prepared for delivery at the 25th anniversary observance of the Foreign Press Association, Butler said that the Allies are fighting "first of all to defend our bill of rights as ordinary free men.

"We shall not have won until we have not only preserved our own freedom but have restored freedom to every country which now lies prostrate under the German heel," he said.

"We can only recover a real peace which will rid us and our children of fear in the coming generations by perseverance and endurance to the end, whatever the cost," the minister stated.

for the production of merchant ships and warships and aircraft to protect them. All our energy and all our skill are given unceasingly and without stint."

ENGLISH THINK YANKS ODD, FIRST LADY SAYS

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NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Many American servicemen sent to Great Britain are prejudiced against the English because "history is not taught intelligently in American schools," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today.

"Many of our young people stopped with the Revolution in evaluating the British," she said, speaking before the English Speaking Union, and so many young Americans think of the British as "still trying to conquer them—as a people they once fought."

Mrs. Roosevelt said the British never had any bitterness or prejudice toward Americans, though "perhaps they thought we were queer or talked funnily."

"American and British boys," she said, "have to be made to understand each other. We should take more interest in how we teach history. It would do a lot toward helping us make a better peace."

Alexander Calls Allies Sea Lines No. 1 Problem

British Admiralty Head, on Air, Tells Foreign Press Dinner Here of Big Task

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Threats of U-boats and surface ships to United Nations sea communications was listed as the No. 1 problem of the United States and Great Britain in a radio speech from London last night by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Foreign Press Association at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"The United States and the British Commonwealth have one fundamental strategical task in common," said Mr. Alexander, "namely, to maintain at all costs the sea communications of the United Nations against the threat of surface and U-boats. For our sea communications are essential to enable us to carry the war to the enemy, as we must and intend to do.

"I am confident there can be no doubt of the outcome in the execution of the great program now being fulfilled in both countries for the production of merchant ships and warships and aircraft to protect them. All our energy and all our skill are given unceasingly and without stint."

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who has just returned from an inspection tour of the South Pacific battle front, was scheduled to speak by telephone.

President Roosevelt sent a greeting, as did Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, emphasizing the responsibility of the press during the war and in the future peace. The association is comprised of representatives of newspapers of other countries assigned to the United States. S. Randal Heymanson, editor-manager of the Australian Newspapers Service, the president of the association, presided.

In his message President Roosevelt recalled the formation of the association during the last war with the support of President Woodrow Wilson.

"In this second opportunity which is now given us to achieve a lasting world peace," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "you of the Foreign Press Association must play a great part and accept a great responsibility. Your role calls for honesty, forbearance, sympathy, for an exact appreciation of the weight of your responsibility. I know, from my own acquaintance among the overseas correspondents, of few men more desirous of bringing about that true understanding which can be the only solid basis for lasting peace."

Lord Halifax said: "You meet in a great hour when the initia-

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tive is rapidly passing from the Axis to the United Nations," adding the hope "that you will celebrate your next birthday within sight of victory."

From China came a message through Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, that an offensive in Asia "is urgent and necessary." Only through China, he asserted, is there any "shortcut to victory" against Japan and hope for the 200,000,000 people now "under the Japanese yoke" in the Far East. Such an offensive, he said, would forestall Japan's plans to consolidate her gains and resources in the conquered territories."

Harold Butler, British Minister in Washington, warned in a speech that "once the rulers of Germany see defeat staring them in the face, they will use every wile and artifice to weaken our will and to undermine our unity." He asked the press to be on guard against "the war of words, the lies and the false hopes" which will be spread from Berlin and Tokio.

Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Netherlands Minister for the Colonies, another speaker, said that safeguarding of free speech and a free press must not only be a war aim but also one of the conditions of peace "following the unconditional surrender of the Axis."

NAZIS RAZE OLD MARSEILLES AREA

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The German radio announced today that the razing of the old harbor district of Marseilles in southern France from which the inhabitants had been moved was started yesterday.

The Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, declared that buildings of historical, architectural and archæological value will be preserved. Buildings spared were said to include the Seventeenth Century Town Hall, the Municipal Administration Building, St. Lawrence's Church, the old Customs Building and a number of patrician houses.

The broadcast denied reports from Marseilles by way of Switzerland that violent collisions had taken place in the evacuation of this district and that numerous people had been killed. It declared that not a single shot had been fired and evacuation was carried through without incident.

The broadcast failed to mention, however, reports that the harbor district was being cleared to make way for construction of fortifications.

'Don't Like You,' Mayor Told at Dinner to Guani

Heckler Startles Guests After an 'Undiplomatic' Speech by LaGuardia

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Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and an unidentified spectator added some unexpected excitement last night to the Free World Association dinner honoring Dr. Alberto Guani, vice-president-elect and foreign minister of Uruguay and former president of the League of Nations, at the Roosevelt Hotel.

The audience of about six hundred froze into silence when the anonymous critic said in a ringing, Spanish-accented voice, "Mayor LaGuardia, I don't like you." The Mayor, nonplussed, waved his hand for silence.

He had just finished an unprepared address, which he repeatedly called "undiplomatic," and was speaking softly in Italian to both the crowd and the guest of honor.

Rodolpho Michels, Chilean ambassador to the United States, preceded Mr. LaGuardia on the program and mentioned that Chile had recently broken relations with the Axis nations.

"Wasn't it nice to hear from Chile at last?" the Mayor asked. "Any time I am invited to a dinner and can say the same of Argentina, I'll put on my dress clothes." He was dressed in a blue business suit.

Continuing in his self-styled "undiplomatic" vein, the Mayor said "I really don't know what I'm doing here at this table with all these diplomats. I've been cleaning the streets of New York all day."

Twelve speakers in all praised Dr. Guani, who has led the fight in South America against German and Japanese espionage. He was Foreign Minister when Uruguay was the only South American nation to offer any strong resistance to the Axis. It was he who insisted that the German pocket battleship Graf Spee leave Montevideo Harbor in 1940.

"The peace following the war will not have as its chief object the redetermination of geographical boundaries," Dr. Guani said. "What will be determined will be the moral frontiers of the human race."

Dr. Guani is in the United States on a good-will tour suggested by President Roosevelt. He recently completed a trip through Canada.

Dr. H. Fernandez Artucio, professor of philosophy at the University of Montevideo and authority on Axis espionage, presided. The dinner was attended by representatives of the twenty-one Latin-American republics and most of the United Nations.

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LONDON, FEB. 2—(AP)— A NEW TYPE OF AUTOMATIC PILOT, WHICH WILL PULL AIRPLANES OUT OF DIVES OR RECTIFY "ANY OTHER VIOLENT MISMANEUVER" WHEN PILOTS ARE WOUNDED OR INCAPACITATED, NOW EQUIPS MANY BRITISH AIRCRAFT," THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES SAID TODAY.

LONDON, FEB. 2—(AP)— DAY AND NIGHT, SIX ARMORED JEEPS DROVE NON-STOP AROUND THE [redacted] AREA AT CASABLANCA WHERE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WERE IN CONFERENCE WITH THEIR STAFFS.

"THE CAMP WAS HEAVILY GUARDED WITH SENTRIES GALORE," SAID A YOUNG WREN OF THE NAVAL AUXILIARY SERVICE, [redacted] IN A BROADCAST. SHE WAS ONE OF SIX SENT TO CASABLANCA FOR SECRETARIAL WORK.

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SHE SAID THEY WERE NOT TOLD WHERE THEY WERE GOING UNTIL THE DAY BEFORE THEY ARRIVED, "BUT WE ALL MADE PRETTY GOOD GUESSES WHEN WE WERE TOLD THAT ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CONFEREES HAD A HABIT OF WORKING PRETTY LATE."

TO SAVE WOUNDED PILOTS

THE DEVICE REMAINS IN [illegible] POSITION WHILE THE PILOT HAS HIS HANDS ON THE STICK, "BUT WHEN HE TAKES HIS HANDS OFF, IT AUTOMATICALLY TAKES CONTROL AND BRINGS THE AIRCRAFT INTO A LEVEL POSITION," THE [illegible]

LONDON, FEB.2-(AP)- SIX DAYS OF DANCING IN THE PONY LINE IS ENOUGH IN ANY WEEK, THE LONDON CHORUS GIRLS SAY, AND THEY DON'T WANT SUNDAY PERFORMANCES.

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MEETING IN A PRIVATE ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY 100 OF THE GIRLS ADOPTED A RESOLUTION OPPOSING ANY ALTERATION IN [illegible] AT PRESENT LAW WHICH WOULD PERMIT SUNDAY THEATER PRESENTATIONS.

LONDON, FEB. 2-(AP)--THE ALGIERS RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT ADVANCE UNITS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WERE PATROLLING BETWEEN BEN GARDANE AND THE MATMARA AREA IN SOUTHEASTERN TUNISIA, APPARENTLY INDICATING THAT GEN. SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY'S FORCES WERE PREPARING TO EXECUTE A FLANKING MOVEMENT FROM THE SOUTH AGAINST MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S GERMAN ARMY IN THE MARETH LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS.

BEN GARDANE IS AN IMPORTANT AXIS AIRPORT JUST INSIDE THE TUNISIAN BORDER FROM TRIPOLITANIA. MATMATA IS WEST OF THE MARETH LINE. THE ALGIERS RADIO, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HERE,

GAVE NO INDICATION OF HOW FAR MONTGOMERY'S UNITS HAD PENETRATED TOWARD MATMATA.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE UPPER TUNISIAN FRONT SAID THAT LIGHT ALLIED FORCES WERE [illegible] COUNTER-ATTACKING IN THE PONT DU FAHS SECTOR

LONDON, FEB. 2-(AP)— THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ HAD ARRIVED IN BERLIN TO TAKE OVER COMMAND OF THE GERMAN NAVY FROM GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER, WHO WAS MADE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

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DOENITZ HAS DECLARED HIS PURPOSE WILL BE TO INTENSIFY GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LONDON, FEB. 2-(AP)-FLIGHT SERGEANT WILLIAM GAUNT OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IS GOING TO PASS HIS HOME TOWN PAPER, THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN, ON TO THE GERMANS.

HE LIVED AT 2514 SOUTHWEST 13TH AVE., PORTLAND, AND RECENTLY GOT A BATCH OF 20 OREGONIANS IN ONE MAIL DELIVERY.

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GAUNT SAID HE THOUGHT THE GERMANS CERTAINLY COULD USE A GOOD NEWSPAPER AND THAT SOME NIGHT HE'S GOING TO TAKE THEM OVER AND DUMP THEM ALONG WITH A LOAD OF BOMBS.

"I HAVEN'T HAD THE TIME YET BUT I THINK IT'S A SWEEL IDEA," HE SAID.

TA527PEW

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LONDON, FEB. 2-(AP)—THE VICHY RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT ALL INHABITANTS OF MARSEILLES, EXCEPTING CHILDREN, HAD BEEN ORDERED TO REPORT FOR REGISTRATION.

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, FOLLOWED AN EARLIER RADIO REPORT FROM BERLIN THAT ALL BUILDINGS IN THE OLD HARBOR DISTRICT WERE BEING RAZED.

LONDON, FEB. 2-(AP)— THE GERMAN DECREE ORDERING MEN 16 TO 75 AND WOMEN 17 TO 45 TO REGISTER IMMEDIATELY FOR WAR SERVICE HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO INCLUDE THE PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA-AND MORAVIA, THE CZECH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON DECLARED TODAY.

LONDON, FEB 2-(AP)-THE TEXT OF JOSEPH STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY AS BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET RADIO MONITOR:

ORDER OF THE DAY BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE TROOPS OF THE DON FRONT:

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TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MARSHAL OF ARTILLERY, COMRADE VORONOV; TO THE COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS ON THE DON FRONT, COL.GEN.ROKOSSOVSKY:

I CONGRATULATE YOU AND THE TROOPS OF THE DON FRONT ON YOUR SUCCESSFUL CARRYING OUT OF THE LIQUIDATION OF THE ENCIRCLED ENEMY TROOPS AT STALINGRAD.

I EXPRESS MY GRATITUDE TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE RED ARMY MEN AND TH

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POLITICAL WORKERS OF THE DON FRONT FOR THEIR EXCELLENT MILITARY ACTIVITIES.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

J.STALIN.

LONDON-THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD STALINGRAD XXX NAZI PUSH.

HITLER WAS DETERMINED TO STRANGLE STALINGRAD NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF ITS SYMBOLIC IMPORTANCE TO THE RUSSIANS, BUT BECAUSE HE WANTED TO CUT THE VOLGE RIVER COMMUNICATION ARTERY LINKING CENTRAL RUSSIA WITH THE OIL OF THE CAUCASUS.

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IT BECAME A GERMAN "ROAD OF DEATH." WHEN THE SIEGE BEGAN AUG. 25 THE RED ARMY HAD TURNED EVERY BUILDING INTO A MINIATURE FORTRESS. THE GERMANS ALMOST TOOK THE CITY ONCE, BUT RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS SLIPPED ACROSS THE VOLGA RIVER AT NIGHT AND NAILED THE GERMAN THREAT.

BOTH SIDES UNDOUBTEDLY SUFFERED HEAVILY IN THE LONG BITTER BATTLE OF ATTRITION. STALIN SAID ONCE THAT THE FIRST 60 DAYS OF SIEGE COST THE GERMANS 100,000 MEN, 1,000 PLANES, AND 8,000 TANKS.

THE GERMANS HAD BECOME VERY CONFIDENT THAT STALINGRAD'S END WAS NEAR WHEN THEY FIRST FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO ITS OUTSKIRTS. NAZI SPOKESMAN KEPT SAYING IT WAS ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS. ON SEPT. 30 HITLE DECLARED THE CITY WOULD BE CONQUERED AND SAID "YOU MAY REST ASSURED THAT NO HUMAN BEING WILL BE ABLE TO OUST US FROM THERE."

RUSSIA'S POWERFUL COUNTERBLOW WAS STRUCK NOV. 19. RED ARMY WINGS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CITY CROSSED THE VOLGA AND HAMMERED OUT A JUNCTION ON THE DON RIVER 25 MILES WEST OF STALINGRAD. REINFORCEMENTS FLOODED INTO THE CAPTURED TERRAIN TO SEAL THE FATE OF THE 330,000 TRAPPED GERMANS.

AT FIRST IT WAS BELIEVED THE RUSSIANS HAD ONLY THAT SINGLE

OBJECTIVE. WHILE THE GERMANS OUTSIDE THE RING AND INSIDE WERE TRYING TO BREAK THE RUSSIAN CIRCLE, OTHER RED ARMY OFFENSIVES UNFOLDED---IN THE CAUCASUS TO THE SOUTH, ON THE MIDDLE DON AND VORONEZH FRONTS TO THE NORTHWEST.

WITH ALL GERMAN RELIEF EFFORTS SMASHED, THE NAZIS WERE REDUCED TO SUPPLYING THEIR STALINGRAD FORCES BY TRANSPORT PLANE. HUNDREDS OF THESE WERE SHOT DOWN, AND AS THE CIRCLE CONTRACTED THERE NO LONGER WERE ANY AIRFIELDS AVAILABLE TO THE GERMANS.

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THE LAST RUSSIAN PUSH AT STALINGRAD BEGAN JAN. 10 WHEN THE GERMANS REFUSED TO SURRENDER. GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUES BECAME MORE AND MORE RETICENT AT FIRST, THEN BEGAN ACKNOWLEDGING THE DANGER TO GENERAL PAULUS' TROOPS. SOON BERLIN PICTURED THE MEN AS MARTYRS WHO, WHILE FIGHTING "ONLY WITH RIFLE BUTTS AND BAYONETS," WERE PREVENTING THE RUSSIANS FROM EXPANDING SUCCESSES ELSEWHERE.

BERLIN ANNOUNCED THE ELEVATION OF GENERAL PAULUS TO FIELD MARSHAL LAST SUNDAY JUST BEFORE THE RED ARMY ANNOUNCED HIS CAPTURE--A FINAL GESTURE TO THE DOOMED LEADER.

COLONEL GENERAL WALTHER HEITZ OF THE SECOND GERMAN ARMY CORPS ALSO WAS PROMOTED TO THAT RANK SUNDAY. HE WAS LISTED TONIGHT AS AN ADDITIONAL RUSSIAN PRISONER.

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THE ERASURE OF THE FINAL NAZI AT STALINGRAD CAME THREE DAYS AFTER BERLIN'S GLOOMY CELEBRATION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER'S RISE TO POWER. HITLER HIMSELF WAS NOTABLE BY HIS FAILURE TO MAKE A SPEECH ON THE ANNIVERSARY LAST SATURDAY WHEN BRITISH BOMBERS CALLED TWICE TO DISRUPT THE PROGRAM CARRIED OUT BY HIS PARTY LEADERS.

FINAL GERMAN RESISTANCE APPARENTLY WAS NOT VERY DETERMINED AT STALINGRAD, TONIGHT'S SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAYING 45,000 AXIS TROOPS SURRENDERED IN THE PAST TWO DAYS. THAT WAS ABOUT ALL THERE WERE LEFT

AMONG A GALAXY OF GERMAN OFFICERS CAPTURED THE RUSSIAN BULLETIN INCLUDED THESE:

LIEUT. GEN. VON RODENBURG XXX 16TH GRAPH PREV.

LONDON-FOURTH ADD STAL... ... . 10.

THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED SUNDAY ... THE CAPTURE OF FIELD MARSHAL FRIEDRICH PAULUS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE 6TH GERMAN ARMY, ALONG WITH 15 OTHER AXIS GENERALS.

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TONIGHT'S BULLETIN, BESIDES LISTING THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL STREICHER AND COLONEL ROCHBUL, IDENTIFIED THESE ADDITIONAL PRISONERS:

COL.-GEN. WALTHER HEITZ, 8TH ARMY CORPS COMMANDER,

LIEUT.-GEN. VON RODENBURG, COMMANDER OF 76TH INFANTRY DIVISION,

LIEUT.-GEN. VON ZIKST Arnim, 113TH INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDER,

LIEUT.-GEN. VON LEHRSICH, 24TH TANK DIVISION COMMANDER,

MAJ.-GEN. MARTIN LATMANN, 389TH INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDER,

MAJ.-GEN. Raske, COMMANDER OF A GROUP OF GERMAN TROOPS THAT HAD BEEN ENCIRCLED IN THE CENTRAL SECTORS OF STALINGRAD AND WEST OF THE CITY.

Spellings corrected as per communique

OTHER PRISONERS LISTED TONIGHT INCLUDED THESE:

A MAJOR GENERAL Magnon, COLONEL ADAM, PERSONAL ADJUTANT OF FIELD MARSHAL PAULUS; COLONEL LUDWIG, COMMANDER OF THE 14TH TANK DIVISION; COL. FRANZ Heidrik, COMMANDER OF THE 227TH INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE 100TH DIVISION; COL. FREDERICK MEYER, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND MORTAR REGIMENT; COL. Guenther Krae, COMMANDER OF THE 29TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT OF THE 29TH MOTOR DIVISION; COLONEL SMITZER, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 8TH ARMY CORPS; COLONEL MALTOPOL, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY OF THE FIRST RUMANIAN CAVALRY DIVISION; COLONEL Schillene, COMMANDER OF THE 3TH SAPPER REGIMENT OF THE 8TH ARMY CORPS.

30.24 — 847

LONDON, FEB.2-(AP)-MAJOR TERENCE ATHERTON, WHO UNTIL HE JOINED THE BRITISH ARMY WAS THE DAILY MAIL'S CORRESPONDENT IN BELGRADE AND A RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON THE BALKANS, WAS REPORTED BY THE WAR OFFICE TODAY AS MISSING AND BELIEVED DEAD.

NO OTHER DETAILS WERE DISCLOSED. FEB 3 1943

ATHERTON WAS THE ONLY ONE OF THE BRITISH JOURNALISTS IN YUGOSLAVIA TO ESCAPE WHEN THAT COUNTRY WAS INVADED. WITH ROBERT ST.JOHN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THREE OTHER AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN AND A YUGOSLAV SAILOR THEY SAILED DOWN THE ADRIATIC TO ESCAPE. FOUR OF THEM WERE WOUNDED BY MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM A PLANE.

LONDON, FEB 2-(AP)-HERE'S PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S LOG AFTER PARTING FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT:

MONDAY, JAN.26--FLEW DIRECT FROM CASABLANCA TO CAIRO THROUGH THE NIGHT.

TUESDAY--HARD WORK WITH SERVICE CHIEFS.

WEDNESDAY--CONTINUED STAFF TALKS.

THURSDAY--CONTINUED STAFF TALKS.

FRIDAY--"QUIET DAY" ON WHAT ONE OF HIS SECRETARIES CALLED "HIS OWN WORK."

SATURDAY--LEFT EARLY IN THE MORNING FOR TURKISH CONFERENCES IN ADANA.

SUNDAY--CONCLUDED CONFERENCES. FEB 3 1943

YESTERDAY--BACK IN CAIRO.

FIRST LEAD COMMONS (PREV ON AA)

LONDON, FEB. 2-(AP)-SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, CALLED TODAY FOR A POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY "AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE NATIONS, AND AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM WHICH WILL BE THE INSTRUMENT OF THAT POLICY."

"THIS MEANS THAT IF ANY GOVERNMENT IS TEMPTED TO MOVE TOO FAR EITHER IN AN INFLATIONARY OR DEFLATIONARY DIRECTION, IT WOULD BE

30.24 —— 847

SUBJECT TO CHECK," SIR KINGSLEY SAID, REPLYING FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN A TWO-DAY DEBATE ON ECONOMIC POLICY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HE DECLARED THAT THE DANGER OF INFLATION WOULD BE GREATER AFTER THIS WAR THAN AFTER THE LAST ONE AND THAT IT MIGHT BE DESIRABLE TO CARRY OVER TO PEACE TIMES THE WAR STABILIZATION OF PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER RAW MATERIALS AND THE ISSUE OF NEW CAPITAL WOULD BE POST-WAR NECESSITIES, SIR KINGSLEY SAID.

IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN WOULD HAVE TO BE LIMITED FOR SOME TIME AFTER PEACE COMES AND THE EXPORT TRADE MUST BE GIVEN "A HIGH PRIORITY" IN ANY POST WAR EFFORT, THE CHANCELLOR SAID.

HE HELD OUT "THE HOPEFUL POSSIBILITY FOR PROGRESSIVELY RAISING OUR STANDARD OF LIVING" AFTER THE WAR, AND DECLARED THAT WHEN PEACE CAME TAXES WOULD BE CUT AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE "IF FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN TO INCREASE TRADE AND BUSINESS AND TO INCREASE THE EXPORT TRADE."

OPENING A TWO-DAY X X X START PREV. FEB 3 1943

EJ1256PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, FEB. 2-(AP)-A MARSEILLE DISPATCH TO THE GENEVA TRIBUNE TODAY REPORTED THE EVACUATION OF THE OLD PORT QUARTER OF THE CITY HAD CAUSED THE DEATH OF "MANY SICK AND ELDERLY PERSONS" WHO WERE UNABLE TO ENDURE THE HARDSHIPS OF SUDDEN REMOVAL TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS. FEB 3 1943

THE DISPATCH SAID "LIVELY DISCONTENT" REIGNED IN MARSEILLE WHERE RUMORS OF A SIMILAR STEP AGAINST OTHER QUARTERS PROMPTED THE INHABITANTS TO HOLD MASS MEETINGS IN WHICH THEY RESOLVED TO "RESIST FORCIBLY ANY [redacted] ORDER OF EVACUATION."

THE PEOPLE, THE DISPATCH SAID, ARE OBJECTING THAT

ONLY A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE THOUSANDS TURNED OUT

OF THE PORT AREA WERE CRIMINAL OR DANGEROUS ELEMENTS.

THE AREA CONTAINED NOT ONLY BANDITS AND BLACK MARKETERS

BUT HUMBLE FAMILIES OF WORKERS, MANY ELDERLY AND SEMI-INVALID

FEB 3 1943

FOR WHOM THE BRUSQUE TRANSFER TO CAMPS PROVED FATAL.

BERN, FEB. 2-(AP)-WHILE THE NAZI AND FASCIST PRESS OF EUROPE WAS ON THE WHOLE RETICENT CONCERNING THE NEW AGREEMENT BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS REACHED WITH TURKEY, THE NEUTRAL PRESS WAS QUICK TO PRONOUNCE IT AN IMPORTANT EVENT LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE FOR GERMANY.

IN THE WORDS OF THE NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG, OF ZURICH, THE ADANA CONFERENCE "VERY POSSIBLY MIGHT PRODUCE COMPLICATIONS FOR GERMANY." IN THE SAME VEIN, THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG OF BASEL OBSERVED THAT THE FIRS TANGIBLE RESULT IS THAT IT MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR THE AXIS TO MAINTAI ITS ATTITUDE THAT THE PRECEDING ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CONFERENCE AT CASABLANCA WAS A MERE "THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE."

FEB 3 1943

POLITICALLY AND IN A SENSE MILITARILY, THE ZEITUNG SAID, THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ADANA CONFERENCE "CAN HARDLY BE OVERESTIMATED." THIS PAPER SAW SIGNIFICANCE IN THE ATTENDANCE OF GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, COMMANDER OF AN ALLIED ARMY OF HALF A MILLION MEN IN THE NEAR EAST, AND COMMENTED POINTEDLY THAT THE DARDANELLES AGAIN WILL BE IMPORTANT AFTER THE WAR AND "TURKEY KNOWS THAT ONLY THOSE ACTIVE IN THE WAR WILL HAVE A PLACE AT THE COUNCIL TABLE."

THE TAGBLATT OF BERN SAW TURKEY'S NEUTRALITY "NOT AS A FUNDAMENTAL STATE POLICY SUCH AS SWITZERLAND'S" BUT RATHER AS A "SIDELINE POSITION OF WHICH THE LEADERS AT ANKARA PROMISED THEMSELVES TO MAKE THE BEST USE."

THE BASEL NATIONAL ZEITUNG SAID THAT IF A "RECOGNIZED REALIST" AND "WISE POLITICIAN" SUCH AS TURKISH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU HAD JOINED SUCH A MEETING, HIS DECISION "MUST BE ATTRIBUTED TO VERY FAR-REACHING PLANS OF TURKISH POLICY."

FEB 3 1943

DER BUND OF BERN SAID THAT TURKEY'S WANTS CERTAINLY "CERTAINLY INCLUDE THE ITALIAN DODECANESE (ISLANDS), THE SYRIAN HALEB-ALEPPO, WHICH FORMERLY WAS TURKISH-ADMINISTERED, AND PARTICIPATION IN THE MOSU OIL PRODUCTION." THE PAPER SAID IT COULD BE ASSUMED THAT THESE POINTS WERE DISCUSSED AS POST-WAR PROBLEMS OF INTEREST TO TURKEY.

"CERTAINLY," THE PAPER ADDED, "TURKEY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE WAS NOT PURELY PLATONIC."

AN EXCEPTION TO THE GENERALLY RETICENT AXIS PRESS WAS THE GIORNALE D'ITALIA OF ROME, WHICH DENIED THAT THE TURKISH SITUATION HAD BEEN CHANGED BY THE MEETING.

"IN REALITY," SAID THIS PAPER, "NOTHING COULD BE CHANGED EXCEPT BY THE INITIATIVE OF THE AXIS POWERS, WHICH COULD TODAY OR IN THE NEAR FUTURE CREATE NEW CONDITIONS FOR TURKEY AND HER POSITION OF NEUTRALITY WHICH UP TO NOW HAS BEEN LOYALLY OBSERVED."

A TRIBUNE DE GENEVE DISPATCH FROM ROME SAID THAT IT WAS TOO EARLY FOR AUTHORIZED COMMENT BUT ADDED THAT THE ITALIAN CAPITAL WAS AWARE THAT "TURKEY IS A BASE WHICH THE ALLIES COULD USE TO PENETRATE FORTRES EUROPE."

W1147PEW

WITH BERN

MADRID, FEB. 2-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM PARIS TO THE SPANISH PRESS REPORTED TODAY THAT 15,000 PERSONS HAD BEEN SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS, AND 45,000 EVACUATED FROM THE OLD PORT DISTRICT OF MARSEILLE BY GERMAN ORDERS.

FEB 3 1943

"A THOROUGH HOUSE-CLEANING OF MARSEILLE'S OLD PORT DISTRICT HAS BEEN NECESSARY SINCE THE ARMISTICE," SAID THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE EVENING MADRID.

"THE POLICE OPERATION CARRIED OUT IN A FEW HOURS IN MARSEILLES SHOULD BE A HUMILIATION TO THE FRENCH THEMSELVES. THE GERMAN ARMY HAD TO MOUNT GUARD IN THE GREAT PORT AND HAD TO ASK FOR EVACUATION OF THE PICTURESQUE QUARTER FOR ITS OWN PROTECTION BEFORE THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES ON THEIR PART PROCEEDED WITH A PUNITIVE INVESTIGATION BEFORE PERMITTING THE INHABITANTS TO LEAVE."

LISBON, FEB. 2-(AP)-- GEN. JOAO DEAZEVEDO MONTEIRO DE BARROS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN GUARD, DIED SUDDENLY TODAY AT HIS OFFICE.

FEB 3 1943

DE BARROS, [illegible] 62, WAS PROMOTED TO GENERAL IN [illegible] 1939 WHEN HE WAS NAMED COMMANDER OF THE REPUBLICAN GUARD, AND FOR SEVERAL YEARS PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LISBON.

HE WAS "NOT ENTIRELY WELL" OF LATE, HIS FRIENDS SAID.

DEATH WAS BELIEVED DUE TO A HEART ATTACK.

30.24 - 849

30.24 — 849

LISBON, PORTUGAL, FEB. 2-(AP)- ALL RUMANIANS OF MILITARY AGE WERE ORDERED IN NOTICES PUBLISHED TODAY TO REPORT TO THEIR LEGATION WITHIN THE NEXT EIGHT DAYS.

IT IS BELIEVED THEY WILL BE MOBILIZED AND SENT TO RUMANIA.

FEB 3 1943

(ADVANCE -01632 AMERICAN ARMY HOSPITAL SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND,

FEB. 2 -(AP)- THE HAPPIEST MAN IN THIS HOSPITAL WHERE AMERICAN WOUNDED FROM NORTH AFRICA ARE RECUPERATING IS AN ELDERLY, LITTLE ITALIAN ARMY OFFICER WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION CAPTURED BY AMERICANS IN ALGIERS.

SACK, HE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM AN INTERNMENT CENTER IN BRITAIN TO THE HOSPITAL WHERE HE BECAME "JUST ANOTHER PATIENT" TO AMERICANS IN HIS WARD.

THE ITALIAN CLICKED HEELS, BOW LONG AND KISSED THE HAND OF A WOMAN WRITER DURING AN INTRODUCTION TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SMILING HAPPILY HE SAID IN FRENCH, "I LIKE IT HERE. IT'S SO NICE. I AM WELL FED, and CARED FOR AND THE FELLOWS TREAT ME LIKE ONE OF THEM."

HE PREDICTED THE END OF THE WAR IN 1943 AND A

REVOLUTION — NOT OF BLOOD, BUT OF THE HEART"— IN ITALY.

HE DECLINED TO DISCLOSE HIS IDENTITY FOR FEAR OF REPRISALS TO

HIS FAMILY IN ITALY."

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FEB. 2)

AN AMERICAN ARMY HOSPITAL BASE SOME-WHERE IN ENGLAND 2ND ADD WOUNDED AMERICANS (TRUNKED) X X X PRAYING FOR ME."

AMONG OTHER WOUNDED:

FEB 3 1943

PRIVATE ALVIN SMITH, 27, TANK GUNNER, BLACK OAK, ARK., BULLET WOUND INCURRED IN THE LEFT LEG AS HE WAS LOADING AMMUNITION INTO A TANK WHILE ADVANCING TOWARD TUNIS NOV. 29; SERGEANT GEORGE D.WALDRON, 23, GARFIELD, UTAH, WAISTGUNNER OF A FLYING FORTRESS, WOUNDED IN THE LEFT THIGH AND CHEST BY A CANNON SHELL WHILE BOMBING BIZERTE DEC. 4; FIRST LIEUT. ALFRED H.NELSON, 31, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., RANGER WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DIEPPE RAID, LEG BROKEN BY ENEMY FIRE WHILE HE WAS ADVANCING ON A MOTORCYCLE TOWARD ENEMY POSITIONS IN HILLS NEAR ORAN NOV. 15.

SERGEANT RALPH S.MOORE, 24, PHILADELPHIA, A PARATROOPER, LOST HIS LEFT EYE BY A CANNON SHELL EXPLOSION WHEN HIS TRANSPORT WAS INTERCEPTED BY THREE FRENCH FIGHTER PLANES NEAR ALGIERS IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE NORTH AFRICAN INVASION. THE TRANSPORT HAD TO MAKE A CRASH LANDING. MOORE SAID HIS GROUP LOST A NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE ENGAGEMENT.

SERGEANT ALTON RICH, 34, DURHAM, N.C., WAS BAYONETED IN THE BACK BY A FRENCH LEGIONNAIRE WHO SLIPPED UP BEHIND HIM DURING THE NIGHT SHORTLY AFTER THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN ALGIERS. HE LAY IN DARKNESS THREE HOURS BEFORE HE WAS FOUND.

MOST OF THE STAFF OF THIS HOSPITAL WAS RECRUITED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY AND GRADUATES. THEY TRAINED THERE AND AT CAMP ROBINSON, ARK., BEFORE ARRIVING IN ENGLAND. COLONEL OSCAR T.KIRKSEY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, HEADS THE STAFF. THE HOSPITAL WAS BUILT BY THE BRITISH AND TURNED OVER TO THE AMERICAN ARMY. IT IS ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED WITH STURDY AIRRAID SHELTERS AND THE BUILDINGS ARE ROOFED WITH REINFORCED CONCRETE CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING ALL BUT DIRECT BOMB HITS.

FEB 3 1943

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FEB. 2)

MOSCOW, FEB. 2-(AP)—MOSCOW'S SNOWY STREETS SPARKLED WITH COLOR TODAY AS THE RED ARMY WORE ITS NEW SHOULDER EPAULETTES FOR THE FIRST TIME.

FEB 3 1943

WORN BY ALL, FROM PRIVATE TO GENERAL, THE NEW INSIGNIA RANGED IN COLOR THROUGH SILVER, BLUE, RED AND GOLD. THEIR APPEARANCE PRODUCED AN IMMEDIATE EFFECT UPON PEOPLE IN THE STREET, MANY OF WHOM STOPPED AND STARED.

EXCEPT IN THEATRES, SOVIET CITIZENS BORN SINCE THE REVOLUTION HAD NEVER BEFORE SEEN EPAULETTES ON SOLDIERS. AT FIRST THE PATCHES OF COLOR LOOKED STRANGE ON THE MODEST, ALMOST SEVERE RED ARMY UNIFORM.

30.24—851

30.24 — 851

THE SOLDIERS THEMSELVES LOOKED SOLEMN AND A LITTLE UNEASY AT FIRST, BUT AFTER A FEW HOURS THEY APPEARED AT EASE, DESPITE THE STARES OF THE CITIZENS.

FEB 3 1943

THE EPAULETTES, A RED ARMY COMMANDER EXPLAINED, STRICTLY ARE INSIGNIA AND NOT DECORATIONS. GUARDS WALKED THE STREETS TO MAKE CERTAIN ALL SOLDIERS WORE THEM.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, FEB.2-(AP)-KURT SCHUSCHNIGG, FORMER AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR, STILL IS A GERMAN GESTAPO PRISONER AND NOW IS CONFINED IN A VILLA WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILD IN ZEHLENDORF, A BERLIN SUBURB, RELIABLE REPORTS FROM GERMANY SAID TONIGHT.

BEFORE BEING TAKEN TO BERLIN, SCHUSCHNIGG, A PRISONER SINCE THE GERMANS TOOK OVER AUSTRIA IN MARCH, 1938, HAD BEEN KEPT UNDER GUARD NEAR MUNICH. HIS HEALTH WAS DESCRIBED AS FAIR.

FEB 3 1943

NICOSIA, CYP , FEB. 2-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, RETURNING FROM CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU IN TURKEY, INSPECTED CYPRUS TROOPS AND RODE THROUGH THE STREETS OF NICOSIA, GREETED ENTHUSIASTICALLY BY RESIDENTS WHO THREW FLOWERS IN HIS PATH.

CHURCHILL TOLD THE ISLANDERS THAT CYPRUS "DESERVES WELL" OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. HE WAS THE GUEST OF GOVERNOR AND LADY WOOLLEY.

--CHOSSPEW

THE RAF WAS FLYING CHURCHILL FOR THE FIRST TIME, FOR THE LIBERATOR PILOTED BY AMERICAN CAPTAIN WILLIAM J.VANDERKLOOT, WHICH HAD CARRIED HIM FROM ENGLAND TO CASABLANCA AND THEN CAIRO AND TURKEY, HAD BOGGED DOWN ON THE ADANA AIRFIELD.

CHURCHILL WORE THE FAMILIAR SIREN SUIT AND A BATTERED GRAY HAT WHEN HE STEPPED OUT OF THE LIBERATOR THAT BROUGHT HIM FROM TURKEY.

HE SAT WITH THE NAVIGATOR DURING MUCH OF THE FLIGHT, AND POINTED OUT PLACES OF INTEREST.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB.2-(AP)-CAPT.JOHN BRADLEY OF SHREVEPORT, LA., SHOT DOWN TWO JUNKERS 87'S WITHIN 30 SECONDS WHEN AMERICAN P-40'S RIPPED INTO A GROUP OF GERMAN PLANES AT SENED IN TUNISIA, AN AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OUTNUMBERED MORE THAN THREE TO ONE, THE AMERICAN FLIERS ALSO DOWNED A THIRD JU-87, CREDITED TO MAJ.MARK HUBBARD OF ST.PAUL, MINN., AND DAMAGED SEVEN OTHERS.

FEB 3 1943

THE P-40'S SUPPORTED AN AMERICAN GROUND FORCE WHICH DROVE THE GERMANS FROM SENED, A VILLAGE WEST OF MAKNASSY, YESTERDAY AND WITHDREW AFTER ACCOMPLISHING THEIR MISSION.

"BRADLEY REPORTED HE HAD JUST SHOT DOWN ONE JU-87 AND TURNED TO WATCH IT WHEN HE CAUGHT A SECOND IN HIS SIGHTS FROM LESS THAN 100 YARDS AND PRESSED THE FIRE CONTROL BUTTON," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "THE STUKA JUST EXPLODED IN FLAMES IN MIDAIR."

THE 12TH U.S. AIR FORCE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT LIEUT.RODMAN D. BURLEY OF PORT HURON, MICH., HAD RETURNED TO THIS THEATER OF WAR FROM MALTA AND WAS READY FOR DUTY. BURLEY, A BOMBARDIER ON A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN OVER TUNISIA, WAS RESCUED WHEN A BRITISH DESTROYER SANK THE SUBMARINE TAKING HIM TO ITALY.

XM823PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 2-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY'S 12TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AMERICAN BOMBER

ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT HAVE HIT 54 AXIS SHIPS SINCE LAST NOV. 8 WHEN THE AMERICANS LANDED IN NORTHWEST AFRICA.

THE SHIPS INCLUDED LIGHT CRUISERS, CARGO VESSELS UP TO 500 FEET LONG AND OTHER 150-FOOT FREIGHTERS ENGAGED IN SUPPLYING AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIA.

UP TO JAN. 30, "THIRTEEN SHIPS WERE SUNK, SEVEN SEVERELY DAMAGED AND 34 OTHERS DAMAGED," THE AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED. "SHIPS CLASSED AS SUNK WERE SEEN TO SINK OR TO EXPLODE."

FEB 3 1943

FLYING FORTRESSES ACCOUNTED FOR MOST OF THE LOSSES SINKING SEVEN SHIPS AND DAMAGING 29. B-25'S SANK TWO AND DAMAGED FOR, AND B-26'S SANK FOUR AND DAMAGED 12.

A-203

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 2-(AP)-A SECOND DETACHMENT OF OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FROM THE CANADIAN ARMY IN BRITAIN HAS ARRIVED IN NORTH AFRICA TO GAIN BATTLE EXPERIENCE ALONGSIDE UNITS OF THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY IN TUNISIA, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

THE FIRST DETACHMENT ARRIVED A MONTH AGO.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND ARMORED REGIMENTS, AND SUPPLY SERVICES WERE INCLUDED IN THE NEW GROUP.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 2-(AP)-GEN. HENRI GIRAUD TODAY SUMMONED THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL TO DISCUSS THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, WHICH APPEAR STAGNATED THROUGH THE DELAY OF T FRENCH LEADER IN LONDON TO FULFILL THE CASABLANCA AGREEMENT BY SENDING GEN. GEORGES CATROUX AS HIS REPRESENTATIVE TO ALGIERS.

IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED THAT GIRAUD ALSO WAS PREPARING TO SEND GEN. JEAN MARIE BERGERET, HIS ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSIONER, TO THE UNITED STATES TO TRY TO SPEED UP ARMS SHIPMENTS AND ACT AS LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE GIRAUD ADMINISTRATION AND THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

GIRAUD RECENTLY DECLARED THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH HELP IN MUNITIONS HAD BEEN ONLY "A DROP IN THE BUCKET," AND HE IS CONCERNED OVER THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN SUFFERING IN TUNISIA.

FEB 3 1943

IN THE RECENT GERMAN BREAK-THROUGH AT OUSSELTIA, THE MOROCCO DIVISION, ONE OF NORTH AFRICA'S BEST, SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES WHEN GERMAN ARMOR OVERRAN THEIR POSITIONS.

THE BRITISH REPORTED THE MOROCCO DIVISION FOUGHT WITH GREAT GALLANTRY BUT DID NOT HAVE THE WEAPONS TO HALT THE ARMORED THRUST.

GH51

FIRST LEAD TUNISIA

BY WES GALLAGHER

FEB 3 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 2-(AP)-UNDER AN UMBRELLA OF FIGHTER PLANES, AMERICAN TROOPS STRIKING TOWARD THE COAST IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA DROVE THE GERMANS OUT OF THE VILLAGE OF SENED YESTERDAY AND THEN WITHDREW AFTER ACCOMPLISHING THEIR MISSION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

30.24 853

7. AFTER SMASHING INTO SENED, WEST OF MAKNASSY, THE AMERICANS REPULSED A NAZI COUNTERATTACK BEFORE WITHDRAWING ON ORDERS, AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN SAID.

3 IN SEVERE AIR FIGHTING THE ~~GERMAN~~ Allied AIRFORCE SHOT DOWN 12 GERMAN PLANES OVER TUNISIA. FOUR AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST.

4 "OUR ATTACK ON SENED WAS PURELY A RAID AND WE WITHDREW AFTER ACCOMPLISHING OUR PURPOSES," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

5 AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS OPERATING IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF THE ATTACKING INFANTRY AND HAMMERING TUNIS HARBOR, VITAL AXIS SUPPLY BASE, SHOT DOWN 12 GERMAN FIGHTERS.

FEB 3 1943

6 BOTH ALLIED AND AXIS FORCES TRIED JABS AT EACH OTHER'S DEFENSES IN THE REGION SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS AND AT THE STRATEGIC FAID PASS.

7 THE SPOKESMAN, DESCRIBING THE RAID ON SENED, SAID THAT THE AMERICAN COLUMNS WHICH HAD COME OUT FROM GAFSA ESTABLISHED LIAISON WITH A FORCE DRIVING SOUTH FROM SIDI BOUZID TOWARD MAKNASSY AND THEN RETIRED AFTER ACCOMPLISHING ITS PURPOSE.

8 "THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT WE GOT THE BEST OF THE ENEMY AND ACCOMPLISHED WHAT WE SET OUT TO DO," THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

9 IN THE NORTH AN ASSAULT BY AN AMERICAN COMBAT TEAM ON GERMANS IN FAID CONTINUED BUT LARGE GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS BEAT BACK ALL ATTACKS THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

10 THE SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED FAID PASS "AS A PLACE OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE AND IT IS APPARENT THAT THE GERMANS PLAN TO HOLD IT."

11 "FARTHER TO THE NORTH, THE BRITISH SMASHED A GERMAN ATTACK SOUTHWEST FROM PONT DU FAHS TOWARD DJEBEL DJAFA, CAPTURING 45 GERMANS, INCLUDING TWO OFFICERS AND INFLICTING HEAVY CASUALTIES. LATER THERE WAS A BRITISH COUNTERATTACK," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

30.24 — 853

12 THE AMERICANS CAPTURED SENED ABOUT 2 P.M. YESTERDAY. AS THEY APPROACHED THE VILLAGE A FORCE OF 24 GERMAN JUNKERS 87'S SUPPORTED BY FROM 12 TO 15 FIGHTERS CAME OUT, ONLY TO BE MET BY AN AMERICAN GROUP OF P40'S WHICH WAS LESS THAN ONE THIRD THE SIZE OF THE ATTACKERS.

13 "THE P40'S DIVED ON THE JU87'S AND BROKE UP THE ATTACK BEFORE IT STARTED, SHOT DOWN THREE JU87'S AND DAMAGED SEVEN MORE," AN AIRFORCE SPOKESMAN SAID. "WE LOST THREE P40'S IN THIS FIGHTING."

DURING THE DAY AMERICAN P49'S DROVE OFF NAZI FIGHTERS OVER THE BATTLE AREA. "TWICE THE GERMANS LEFT WITHOUT FIGHTING AND THE THIRD TIME THEY STAYED BUT FLED AFTER A HEAD-ON ATTACK BY P49'S," THE SPOKESMAN CONTINUED.

FEB 3 1943

BOSTON BOMBERS OPERATING JUST EAST OF FAID PASS BOMBED A CONCENTRATION OF TEN GERMAN TANKS AND VEHICLES, SCORING DIRECT HITS.

SENED WAS IN THE PATHWAY OF ONE OF TWO AMERICAN COLUMNS ADVANCING TOWARD MAKNASSY, 20 MILES TO THE EAST. MAKNASSY ITSELF IS ABOUT 33 MILES FROM THE GULF OF GABES, ALONG WHICH AXIS FORCES MUST MOVE TO EFFECT A JUNCTION BETWEEN MARSHAL ROMMEL AND GENERAL VON ARNIM.

THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACKED THE DOCKS AT TUNIS AND A CONVOY JUST ENTERING THE HARBOR. AT LEAST TWO SHIPS WERE HIT AND FIRES WERE LEFT BURNING IN THE DOCK AREA.

IN THIS RAID THE BOMBERS SHOT DOWN NINE AXIS FIGHTERS THAT ROSE TO GIVE COMBAT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. FOUR ALLIED PLANES WERE MISSING FROM THE DAY'S OPERATIONS.

FEB 3 1943

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED THAT ALLIED FORCES, SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND ARTILLERY, HAD ATTACKED AXIS POSITIONS IN THE FAID SECTOR, 40

MILES NORTH OF MAKNASSY.

IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, HOWEVER, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT "THE ENEM MADE A SLIGHT GAIN IN THE HILLS SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS" BUT ADDED THAT "OUR FORCES COUNTERATTACKED AND RESTORED THE POSITION."

ALLIED PATROLS WERE ACTIVE IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR.

FEB 3 1943

THE ALLIED GROUND FORCES WERE GIVEN GOOD SUPPORT BY TH AIR FORCES AND ONE PATROL OF P-40 FIGHTERS PREVENTED AN ATTACK ON ALLIED TROOPS BY GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS, THREE OF WHICH WERE DESTROYED, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

CAIRO, FEB 2-(AP)-THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGED ARTILLERY FIRE WITH AXIS FORCES WEST OF ZUARA IN THE AREA OF THE TUNISIAN BORDER YESTERDAY WHILE ALLIED PATROLS PROBED FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S DEFENSE POSITIONS ALL ALONG THE LINE EXTENDING INLAND FROM THE COAST, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE FORWARD AREAS WAS ON A SMALL SCALE, BUT ALLIED PLANES ATTACKED SMALL SHIPPING OFF THE TUNISIAN COAST, IT WA ANNOUNCED.

AN ENEMY CONVOY WAS ATTACKED OFF SICILY SUNDAY NIGHT BY TORPEDO PLANES AND AN ENEMY SHIP WAS HIT AND BADLY DAMAGED. THE SAME NIGHT TWO AXIS TRANSPORT PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OFF PANTELLERIA ISLAND.

ALL BRITISH AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY FROM THESE OPERATIONS.

M652AEW

CAIRO (ADV TUCKER'S)

HE WAS A DIFFERENT CHURCHILL THAN THE TIRED MAN WHO FACED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE SAME MEDALLIONED BALLROOM OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY DURING THE CLOSING DAYS OF LAST AUGUST.

FEB 3 1943

THEN HE LOOKED HARASSED AND WORN BY THE GLOOMY FACT THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY HAD SUFFERED ANOTHER DEFEAT AND FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL WAS THREATENING THE NILE.

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HE POINTED TO THREE HISTORIC EVENTS OF RECENT MONTHS AS PLACING AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT COMPLEXION ON THE WORLD OUTLOOK:

A62

1. THE UNPARALLELED PURSUIT OF ROMMEL OVER HUNDREDS OF MILES FROM EGYPT TO TUNISIA. FEB 3 1943

2. THE PRODIGIOUS BLOWS BEING STRUCK BY THE RUSSIAN ARMIES. PREMIER STALIN'S NAME, HE SAID, WOULD RING FOREVER IN RUSSIAN HISTORY

3. THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF NORTH AFRICA.

OF THE NORTH AFRICAN SITUATION, CHURCHILL SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT THE LAST GERMAN AND ITALIAN SOLDIERS WOULD BE DRIVEN FROM AFRICA, PERHAPS IN A FEW MONTHS, BUT ONLY AFTER HARD FIGHTING.

IN 20 MINUTES THE PRIME MINISTER HAD FINISHED AND AS HE LEFT THE BALLROOM HE PAUSED AT THE DOOR AND HELD UP A HAND TO GIVE THE VICTORY SIGN.

BY GEORGE TUCKER

FEB 3 1943

(ADVANCE) WITH THE BRITISH IN THE WESTERN DESERT-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MATINEE IDOLS OF THIS WAR HAVE BEEN THE FIGHTER PILOTS, THE APPLE-CHEEKED KIDS WHO WHEEL THEIR BIG BOMBERS OVER THE TARGETS, BUT IT'S THE LONELY MEN OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY WHO MAKE THEIR FEATS POSSIBLE.

THESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS SELDOM COME IN FOR RECOGNITION BUT WITHOUT THEM THE SPECTACULAR ASSAULTS FROM FORWARD LANDING FIELDS COULD NOT BE POSSIBLE. THEY ARE THE REAL LONE WOLVES OF THE DESERT. THE COMRADE-

MILES NORTH OF MAKNASSY.

IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, HOWEVER, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT "THE ENEM MADE A SLIGHT GAIN IN THE HILLS SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS" BUT ADDED THAT "OUR FORCES COUNTERATTACKED AND RESTORED THE POSITION."

ALLIED PATROLS WERE ACTIVE IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR.

FEB 3 1943

THE ALLIED GROUND FORCES WERE GIVEN GOOD SUPPORT BY TH[illegible] AIR FORCES AND ONE PATROL OF P-40 FIGHTERS PREVENTED AN ATTACK ON ALLIED TROOPS BY GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS, THREE OF WHICH WERE DESTROYED, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

CAIRO, FEB 2-(AP)-THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGED ARTILLERY FIRE WITH AXIS FORCES WEST OF ZUARA IN THE AREA OF THE TUNISIAN BORDER YESTERDAY WHILE ALLIED PATROLS PROBED FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S DEFENSE POSITIONS ALL ALONG THE LINE EXTENDING INLAND FROM THE COAST, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE FORWARD AREAS WAS ON A SMALL SCALE, BUT ALLIED PLANES ATTACKED SMALL SHIPPING OFF THE TUNISIAN COAST. IT WA ANNOUNCED.

AN ENEMY CONVOY WAS ATTACKED OFF SICILY SUNDAY NIGHT BY TORPEDO PLANES AND AN ENEMY SHIP WAS HIT AND BADLY DAMAGED. THE SAME NIGHT TWO AXIS TRANSPORT PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OFF PANTELLERIA ISLAND.

ALL BRITISH AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY FROM THESE OPERATIONS.

M652AEW

CAIRO (ADD TUCKER)

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30.24 - 855

30.24 — 855

SHIP OF THE BIG CAMPS IS DENIED THEM. THEY CLING TO BLEAK OUTPOSTS AND THEY LIVE IN HOLES DUG OUT OF THE GROUND WITH ONLY THEIR LETTERS FROM HOME, THEIR BULLY BEEF AND THEIR GUNS FOR COMPANY.

THEIR JOB IS TO THROW UP PROTECTIVE BARRICADES OF WHITE HOT METAL AGAINST THE NAZI DIVE BOMBERS WHICH HIDE IN THE SUN AND STRIKE WITHOUT WARNING. THEY ARE NEVER OFF DUTY. WITH LEGERDEMAIN OR MATHEMATICAL DEVICES AND REAL GUN SAVVY THEY SET THEIR LETHAL SNARES AS HIGH IN THE SKY AS THESE PLANES FLY. THEY MAKE NO NOISE AT ALL DURING TRANQUIL MOMENTS BUT WHEN TROUBLE COMES THEY SING BASS.

FEB 8 1943

I HAVE JUST COME FROM A TOUR OF DUTY WITH ONE OF THESE REGIMENTS IN THE DESERT. THE MEN HAVE FOUGHT MORE THAN TWO YEARS AND BATTLE NAMES WHICH HAVE CLUNG TO THE HEADLINES ARE AS FAMILIAR TO THEM AS THE BRASS BUTTONS ON THEIR SOILED JACKETS.

I HAVE VISITED THE MEN IN THEIR GUNPITS AND SEEN THEIR GUNS IN ACTION. THE GUNS WEIGH EIGHT TONS EACH AND FIRE 48-POUND SHELLS. EACH GUN IS MANNED BY A ROTATING CREW OF NINE MEN, AS HIGHLY TRAINED AS B

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FEB 3. 1943

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THE COMMANDER OF THIS REGIMENT IS LT.COL.A.J.W.HAXWORTH, A YORKSHIRE MAN WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLE OF LONDON FROM ITS GUNPITS WITH THESE SAME RANGY FIGHTERS, MOST OF WHOM GAVE UP JOBS IN LONDON BANKING AND INSURANCE HOUSES WHEN THE WAR CAME.

THE COLONEL IS A SHOOTING MAN, A PIPE SMOKER AND A FINE HAND WITH A CAMERA. NEXT TO GUNNING FOR WILD GAME FROM A BOUNCING TRUCK TRAVELING 45 MILES AN HOUR OVER THE ROCKY UNPREDICTABLE DESERT, HIS GREAT FANCY IS STUDYING AND PHOTOGRAPHING THE DELICATE AND FRAGILE FLOWERS IN THE UNDULATING VALLEYS OF THIS WASTELAND.

SECOND IN COMMAND IS MAJOR C.E.DAVIS, OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE, A TALL, SPARE MAN WITH A MUSTACHE AND AN ABIDING FAITH IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY. DAVIS, TOO, IS A SHOOTING MAN AND CAN SPIN TALES BY THE HOUR OF SHOOTING DUCKS IN AUSTRALIA AND OF GUNNING FOR SNIPE IN THE RICE PADDIES OF INDIA.

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"DO YOU KNOW?" DAVIS SAID, "THIS INSIGNIA ON THE CAP IS THE ONLY BATTLE HONOR WE ARTILLERYMEN EVER WEAR?"

THE INSIGNIA WAS A KING'S CROWN ON THE LATIN WORD, "UBIQUE" MEANING "EVERYWHERE." UNDER THIS WAS AN OLD-STYLE CANNON WITH A SHORT BARREL AND LARGE WHEELS AND THE LATIN PHRASE "QUO FAS ET GLORIA DUCUNT," -- "WHERE HONOR AND GLORY SHALL LEAD."

WE SAT IN A REMOTE SECTOR OF THE FIELD UNDER A CANVAS COVER HIDEAWAY. OUTSIDE, THE WIND WHIPPED THE FINE WHITE SAND INTO RELENTLESS FURY THAT BIT LIKE SLEET. PRESENTLY AN ORDERLY WITH A COCKNEY ACCENT CRAWLED BENEATH THE CANVAS FLAP OF THE DOOR WHICH TRIED INEFFECTIVELY TO KEEP OUT THE GRIT AND FLYING SAND.

"SOME TEA AND BISCUITS, SIR, AND SOME FIGS," HE SAID.

BUT HE HAD HARDLY PUT THE STEAMING MUGS TO OUR LIPS WHEN AN ALERT CAME AND WE PITCHED OUTSIDE TO WHERE FOUR GREAT GUNS OF OUR HALF OF THE BATTERY WHERE GOING INTO ACTION. THE LATE KNUTE ROCKNE WOULD HAVE BEAMED AT THE RHYTHM OF THE BOYS IN THE GUNPITS. THEY DANCED AND

SHIFTED WITH THE PRECISION OF THE FOUR HORSEMEN IN THEIR PRIME; BUT THEY WERE NOT SHIFTING FOR AN OFFTACKLE SLANT. THEY WERE SHIFTING FROM RANGE FINDERS TO HEIGHT FINDERS AND PREDICTORS WHICH FORETOLD THE CHANGES OF ANGLES FOR FUTURE POSITIONS. THEN THE GUNS BEGAN TO TALK. THEY FLUNG GREAT MISSILES INTO THE SKY THAT BLOOSOMED INTO RUINOUS COTTONBALLS OF SHRAPNEL AND FIRE.

EACH OF THE GUNS WAS FIRING 14 SHOTS A MINUTE SO THAT IN A FRACTION OF A MINUTE OUR WHOLE SECTION OF THE SKY WAS TRANSFORMED INTO A FIELD OF FLOWERING PROJECTILES. WHEN THE GUNS SPOKE, THE GROUND TREMBLED.

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THIS SAME THING HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY, SOMETIMES IN THE MORNING AS WELL AS THE AFTERNOON. AND THERE ARE MOMENTS WHEN ALL THE LONG TEDIOUS MONTHS OF PREPARATIONS, DRILLS, AND REHEARSALS JUSTIFY THEMSELVES AND THE BOYS LET UP A WHOOP WHICH CAN BE HEARD EVEN ABOVE THE THUNDER OF THE GUNS.

ONE OF THESE MOMENTS CAME WHEN A MESSERSCHMITT 109 CAME IN A LOW SCREAMING DIVE ACROSS OUR SECTOR. IT WAS THE LAST MISTAKE HE EVER MADE. PERHAPS FOUR MILES UP HE RAN INTO ONE OF THE LETHAL POPPIES THE BOYS WERE PLANTING AND HE WENT DOWN IN A LONG SLANTING SLIDE THAT ENDED FAR OUT IN THE DESERT.

MOSCOW, FEB. 2-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS BEAT FORWARD UPON ROSTOV TONIGHT FROM POINTS WITHIN LESS THAN 40 MILES OF THAT MOST VITAL OF HITLER'S SOUTHERN POSITIONS AND STOOD AS WELL IN A TIGHTENING SEMICIRCLE BEFORE KHARKOV IN THE UKRAINE. THE GREAT SOVIET OFFENSIVES LOOKED MORE FORMIDABLE THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THEIR BEGINNING 2 1/2 MONTHS AGO.

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THE SURVIVING AXIS HANDFUL IN THE STALINGRAD TRAP, WHERE INVADING ARMIES AGGREGATING NEARLY 330,000 MEN HAD BEEN DESTROYED OR CAPTURED, WERE REDUCED TO SPASMODICALLY RESISTING SMALL GROUPS WITHIN THE CITY ITSELF; THE INVADER HELD ONLY THE NORTHWESTERN CORNER OF THE CAUCASUS AND IN ALL THAT VAST AREA ONLY ABOUT 400 MILES OF RAILWAY LINES REMAINED IN HIS CONTROL.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE FINAL DEFEAT OF THE SOUTHERN GROUP OF THE 6TH ARMY IN THE STALINGRAD POCKET, CONCEDED THAT POWERFUL SOVIET ATTACKS HAD BROKEN INTO "THE LAST BULWARK" OF STALINGRAD--THE TRACTOR WORKS--"AFTER OUR HEROICALLY FIGHTING TROOPS HAD FIRED ALMOST ALL THEIR AMMUNITION."

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("FROM THE CAUCASUS TO THE CENTRAL DON," THE NAZI COMMUNIQUE ADDED, "AND ON LAKE LADOGA OUR ARMIES ARE STANDING IN SERIOUS BATTLES OF DEFENSE, THE VIOLENCE OF WHICH HAS BEEN INCREASED AT SEVERAL SECTORS."

GERMAN RESISTANCE APPEARED TO BE RUNNING DOWN SOUTHEAST OF ROSTOV IN THE CAUCASUS, WHERE RUSSIAN TROOPS, AFTER RECAPTURING THE TOWN OF MECHETINSKAYA AND OTHERS NEARBY, SMASHED AHEAD TOWARD THE SEA OF AZOV.

ON THE KHARKOV FRONT, MEANWHILE, THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE TOOK THE FORM OF A FIVE-HEADED DRIVE ON A STRONG FIXED ARC. AT THE UPPER TIP, AT NOVY OSKOL, THE RUSSIANS WERE WITHIN 87 MILES OF KHARKOV. THE NEXT POSITION WAS VOLOKONOVKA, 72 MILES AWAY; THEN VALUIKI 78 MILES AWAY; URAZOVA, 75 MILES AWAY, AND SVATOVA, 95 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST, ON THE KUPYANKS-VOROSHILOVGRAD RAILROAD.

THE COMMUNICATIONS REMAINING TO THE GERMANS IN THE CAUCASUS LOOK MORE IMPORTANT THAN THEY REALLY ARE. THE MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY FROM THE CASPIAN TO ROSTOV NOW IS IN RUSSIAN HANDS AS FAR TO THE NORTHWEST AS TIHKORETSK, AND IS IMMINENTLY MENACED BEYOND THERE. IN THE

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WESTERN CAUCASUS, GERMAN-HELD KRASNODAR IS A CENTER OF A NUMBER OF RAIL LINES, BUT THEY CHIEFLY ARE FEEDERS OF THE MAIN LINE. AND EVEN SO, THE RUSSIANS ARE MOVING ON KRASNODAR FROM AT LEAST TWO DIRECTIONS

SOVIET AIR FORCES STRUCK REPEATEDLY AT RETREATING ENEMY COLUMNS ON ROADS AND RAILROADS IN THE CAUCUSUS.

WEST OF VORONEZH, WHERE RUSSIAN ENVELOPMENT TACTICS WERE DECLARED BY THE SOVIET COMMAND TO HAVE WIPED OUT A COMPLETE GERMAN BATTALION IN A SINGLE ACTION, HEAVY SNOWS COVERED THE FRONT AND NUMEROUS SKI TROOPS WENT INTO ACTION.

FEB 3 1943

FIELD REPORTS TOLD OF AN INCIDENT WHERE 500 ENCIRCLED NAZIS WERE EXTERMINATED TO A MAN WITHIN 90 MINUTES.

CHUNGKING, FEB.2-(AP)-A HAIR-RAISING TALE OF ESCAPE FROM THE JAPANESE AND AN EIGHT MONTHS TREK WITH CHINESE GUERRILLAS ACROSS FOUR PROVINCES FROM PEIPING TO THIS CHINESE CAPITAL WAS TOLD TODAY BY G.MARTEL HALL, AMERICAN MANAGER OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK BRANCH IN PEIPING.

THE 48-YEAR OLD HALL, WHO HAS SPENT 24 YEARS IN CHINA BUT HAS A WIFE AND FAMILY NOW IN HIS HOME TOWN OF NACOGDOCHES, TEX., TRAVELED WITH HIS CHINESE PROTECTORS BY A WINDING ROUTE RHTROUGH LARGE SLICES OF THE PROVINCES OF HOPEI, SHANSI, SHENSI AND SZECHUWAN TO ARRIVE HERE JAN.26.

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ON FOOT AND ON PONY-BACK THROUGH A PERFECTLY ORGANIZED GUERRILLA "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," HALL AND HIS PARTY TRAVELED THROUGH A MAZE OF JAPANESE-OCCUPIED CITIES AND PASSED WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF PATROLS WITHOUT A HITCH.

HALL, WHO HAD FORESEEN THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, HAD MADE PRIOR ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE GUERRILLAS TO TAKE HIM TO FREE CHINA BUT WAS NOT ABLE TO START HIS JOURNEY UNTIL MAY 21.

THOUGH THE BANK PREMISES WERE OVERRUN AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE HOSTILITIES AND HE WAS ONCE THREATENED BY A JAPANESE BAYONET, HE WAS NOT MOLESTED. AND A GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN IN A LONG GOWN WHICH CONCEALED HIS MAUSER PISTOL WAS ABLE TO BRING HIM WORD OF THE SCHEDULED DEPARTURE.

"THE JAPS WERE OFTEN ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY FROM US," HALL SAID, "BUT WE WERE SO WELL PROTECTED IT DIDN'T MATTER.

"IT WAS AMAZING HOW EVEN ON THE DARKEST NIGHTS THE GUERRILLAS MADE THEIR WAY OVER STEEP MOUNTAIN TRAILS WHERE A SLIP WOULD HAVE MEANT DEATH. ONCE WE TRAVELED FORTY MILES OVER MOUNTAIN TRAILS BETWEEN SUNSET AND DAWN."

HALL SAID HE WAS STRUCK BY THE POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND SYMPATHY OF THE PEOPLE EVEN IN THE MOST REMOTE VILLAGES. EVERYWHERE THE PARTY RECEIVED HELP AND EVERYWHERE THE PEOPLE REFUSED PAY.

AN EIGHTY-YEAR OLD FARMER WHO HAD NEVER SEEN A MOTOR CAR, A TRAIN OR AN ELECTRIC LIGHT TOLD HALL:

FEB 3 1943

"WELCOME! AMERICA IS OUR ALLY."

TWENTY YEARS AGO, HALL SAID, "THAT MAN AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER VILLAGERS DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER THERE WAS AN EMPEROR OR A PRESIDENT IN PEIPING."

HALL SAID THAT FARMERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRYSIDE HAD KILLED THEIR DOGS SO NO BARK WOULD WARN THE JAPANESE OF GUERRILLA OR TROOP MOVEMENTS, AND THAT OFTEN AS HE STOPPED AT GUERRILLA HEADQUARTERS HE SAW RAIDING PARTIES GO OUT AND RETURN WITH JAPANESE BOOTY--"ANYTHING IN THE WORLD FROM A PART OF A STEAM ENGINE TO TINNED ORANGES."

"THE JAPS NEVER DARED LEAVE THE OCCUPIED TOWNS AT NIGHT BECAUSE THEY KNEW THE GUERRILLA SLOGAN: 'EVERY CARTRIDGE MUST MEAN A JAP,'" HALL SAID. "BUT THE GUERRILLAS WERE MORE PLENTIFUL SUPPLIED WITH HAND GRENADES, WHICH ARE THEIR FAVORITE WEAPONS."

HALL SAID THE INHABITANTS OF OFT-BOMBED SIAN AND CHENGTU, THROUGH WHICH HE PASSED, LIVED IN DOME-SHAPED CAVES AND COLLECTED ALL THE SCRAP IRON THEY COULD FROM EXPLODED BOMBS, "THEIR ONLY STEADY SOURCE OF SUPPLY; AND THEY WOULD RISK THEIR LIVES TO SALVAGE A DUD."

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA--FIRST ADD RABAUL RAID (WHICH MAY BE BYLINED "BY VERN HAUGLAND")

X X X HIT AS WELL. FEB 3 1943

AMONG PILOTS ATTACKING THESE OTHER PLACES WERE LIEUTENANT MARSHALL NELSON OF FISHER, ILL., WHOSE BOMBARDIER DAMAGED RAPOPO AIRDROME.

MCCULLAR SAID THAT AFTER DROPPING A NUMBER OF BOMBS AND FLARES HIMSELF, HE STAYED AROUND WATCHING OTHERS. HE SAW A PLANE PILOTED BY LIEUTENANT FRED WESCHE, ROSELLE, NEW JERSEY, SCORE DIRECT HITS AT LAKUNAI.

MCCULLAR SAID:

"I SAW EIGHT OF WESCHE'S BOMBS EXPLODE RIGHT ALONGSIDE A RUNWAY. SEVEN OF THOSE EXPLOSIONS STARTED BIG FIRES WHICH WE COULD STILL SEE 70 MILES ON THE WAY HOMEWARD. THE FLAMES SHOT UP, THEN THERE WOULD BE NEW EXPLOSIONS AND FLAMES WOULD SHOOT STILL HIGHER.

"MOST OF THOSE FIRES MUST HAVE BEEN JAP PLANES, BUT SOME PROBABLY WERE FUEL DUMPS. I'VE NEVER SEEN SO MANY NIP FIRES ON ANY PREVIOUS RAID."

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MCCULLAR'S CREW INCLUDED TECHNICAL SERGEANT ELMER HANSEN, UNION GROVE, WIS; STAFF SERGEANT PHILIP ZUMWALT, NEBO, ILL.; PRIVATES DAVID STUCKY, CARY, N.C., AND JUNIOR BIGSON, LOGANSPORT, IND., WITH STAFF SERGEANT ORVILLE COULTER, ZANESVILLE, OHIO, AS CREW CHIEF.

LIEUTENANT HARRY TERRY OF LOS ANGELES, RENO AND DENVER SAID, "I FIGURE FIFTY JAPANESE PLANES WERE MADE UNUSABLE BY THIS RAID.

"MY COUNT IS THAT ABOUT 20 WERE DESTROYED FOR CERTAIN," HE CONTINUED. "USUALLY THERE'S TWO PLANES DAMAGED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE BURNING PLANE SO THE FIFTY TOTAL IS NOT UNREASONABLE."

FEB 3 1943

TERRY SAID MCCULLAR'S SQUADRON HAD SET A RECORD DURING JANUARY OF MAKING NEARLY 100 LONG RANGE COMBAT FLIGHTS OR MISSIONS, MOSTLY TO RABAUL, COMPARED WITH SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 75 FOR EACH OF THE NEXT TWO LEADING FLYING FORTRESS SQUADRONS. THESE THREE TOP SQUADRONS ACCOUNTED FOR TWENTY-TWO JAPANESE ZEROS PLUS FIVE PROBABLY DESTROYED AND EIGHTEEN JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK OR BADLY DAMAGED.

THE PREVIOUS MONTHLY RECORD OF FORTRESS MISSIONS WAS ABOUT 75 SET BY AN OTHER SQUADRON IN DECEMBER. IN COMPUTING THE TOTALS EACH FLIGHT BY EACH FORTRESS IS CONSIDERED A SINGLE MISSION.

MCCULLAR SPENT SEVERAL HOURS OVER RABAUL FROM MIDNIGHT ON.

"WE SURE KEPT THOSE NIPS AWAKE AND THEIR SEARCHLIGHT MEN MUST HAVE GOT PRETTY WEARY BECAUSE THEY WERE VERY CONFUSED TOWARDS THE LAST," HE SAID.

MCCULLAR SAID HE WATCHED THE FIRES A HALF-HOUR, AND IN THAT TIME THEY HAD NOT STARTED TO DIE DOWN. AN EACH ADDITIONAL FLYING FORTRESS ARRIVED, THE TARGET BELOW BECAME BRIGHTER AND EACH SHIP FOUND THE TARGET WITH UNUSUAL ACCURACY, HE ADDED.

NELSON SAID HIS BOMBS FELL ALONG ANOTHER AIRDROME. TWO AT THE EN

30.24 — 859

OF THE INSTALLATION EXTINGUISHED SEARCHLIGHTS.

CO-PILOTS, NAVIGATORS AND BOMBARDIERS ALONG INCLUDED:

LIEUTENANT LISLIE NEWMANN, LITCHVILLE, N.D.

ON THE WESCHE PLANE; RALPH PITTMAN, MAYFIELD, KY., WITH SCHUMACHER.

AMONG THE OTHERS WERE: FRANK WHITELEY, BATON ROUGE, LA.; WITH LIEUT. ROBERT SCHULTZ, CINCINNATI; PILOT; AND LIEUT. WILLIAM SINGER, ST. LOUIS, MO. WITH LIEUT. CHARLES MACARTHUR, FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

FEB 3 - 1943

(EDS: AT START PLEASE DISREGARD "PRECEDE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS" SLUG AND MAKE DATELINE READ "SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB. 1 (DELAYED)-(AP), INSERTING "DELAYED".)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN [redacted] AUSTRALIA--FEB.

FRAYNE BAKER OF BISMARCK, N.D., FORMER ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THAT STATE, IS IN AUSTRALIA, WHERE HE HAS DESIGNED A SPECIAL COURSE IN UNARMED COMBAT FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS, BASED ON THE LESSONS LEARNED IN THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE JAPS, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FEB 3 - 1943

THE TRAINING COURSE, WHICH CORRESPONDENTS WERE ALLOWED TO SEE IN ACTION, STRESSES THE INDIVIDUAL COMBAT AND INITIATIVE NECESSARY IN JUNGLE FIGHTING.

BAKER, WHO IS 51 AND A VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR, WAS

30.24 — 859

FROM 1919 TO 1935 PRESIDENT OF THE BENTON TRANSPORTATION CO. OF BISMARCK, INSTALLED OPERATED FREIGHT BOATS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT JAPANESE STRAGGLERS HAVE BEEN KILLED OR HAVE SURRENDERED IN PAPUA, THE NEW GUINEA PENINSULA WHERE THE ALLIES

FEB 3 1943

DEFEATED A JAP ARMY OF 15,000, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE BATTLE FOR PAPUA ENDED IN COMPLETE TRIUMPH FOR THE FORCES OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR LAST JAN. 22 WHEN ALL ORGANIZED FIGHTING CEASED BUT IT WAS NOTED AT THAT TIME THAT LEADERLESS GROUPS OF STRAGGLERS REMAINED TO BE DEALT WITH IN THE JUNGLES.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT FOR THE FOURTH SUCCESSIVE DAY ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACKED RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN.

"OUR HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED SHORTLY BEFORE DAWN," THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

"VANAKANAU AIRDROME WAS HEAVILY BOMBED AND STRAFED. RESULTS COULD NOT BE OBSERVED BECAUSE OF HAZE AND SEARCHLIGHTS.

OPEN BAY, ALSO ON NEW BRITAIN WAS BOMBED AND MACHINEGUN FIRE WAS DIRECTED AT THREE JAP POWER LAUNCHES FILLED WITH TROOPS, CAUSING "SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES."

(NEW BRITAIN IS ONE OF THE JAP BASES FROM WHICH THE ENEMY COULD LAUNCH THE NEW SOLOMONS OFFENSIVE JUST DISCLOSED BY THE NAVY.)

GMg31PCW

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE,JAN.16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN YOUTH SOFTIES! ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, SHAGGY EYEBROWED UNITED STATES FLEET COMMANDER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, ALMOST SNORTED AT THE IDEA AS HE CONCLUDED HIS PRAISE OF THE PROUD LINE OF MARINES--ALL VETERANS OF THE SOLOMONS--IN FRONT OF HIM.

THE ADMIRAL, AS HE HAD PINNED NAVY CROSSES AND SILVER STAR MEDALS ON THESE "DEVIL DOGS," HAD INQUIRED CONCERNING THEIR AGES AND CONCLUDED THEY WERE TRUELY REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN YOUTH.

HE TOLD THE WINNERS OF THE CITATIONS, WHO HAD BATTLED THE JAPS THROUGH HARD, BITTER MONTHS OF GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI, THAT THEY HAD KNOCKED THE "SUPER MAN" IDEA OUT OF THE ENEMY "AND YOU'RE GOING TO EXTERMINATE THE RAT THAT HE IS." FEB 3 1943

ADMIRAL HALSEY ALSO REMARKED ON THE LARGE NUMBER OF NAVY HOSPITAL CORPSMEN AWARDED CITATIONS FOR SERVICE WITH THE MARINES.

THE LIFE OF HEROES RANGED FROM LIEUTENANT COLONEL TO PRIVATE. THERE AVERAGE AGE WAS PROBABLY 22. THE YOUNGEST, THADDEUS PARKER OF CROSS CITY, FLA., WAS ONLY 18 THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 13 WHEN HE DISREGARDED HIS OWN SAFETY UNDER FIRE TO HELP THE WOUNDED. PARKER IS A NAVY PHARMICIST MATE, THIRD CLASS.

OTHERS OF THE UNIT WHO RECEIVED THE NAVY CROSS FOR REMAINING AT A FIRST AID STATION ENDANGERED BY A JAP ADVANCE AND GAVE AID TO SOME 200 WOUNDED MARINES, INCLUDED:

LIEUT.EDWARD P.MC LARNEY, MEDICAL CORPS, USN, DOCTOR COMMANDER OF THE STATION, WHOSE HOME ALSO IS IN CROSS CITY, FLA; WILBUR L.MARSH, PHARMACIST MATE, FIRST CLASS, PAINESVILLE, OHIO; LLOYD T.MATHIS, PHARMICIST MATE, SECOND CLASS, SPARTANBURG, S.C.; DELBERT D.EILERS, PHARMACIST MATE, SECOND CLASS, CHANDLERVILLE, ILL.; ALBERT M.POTTER, PHARMICIST MATE, SECOND CLASS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; GERALD E.ROEBUCK, PHARMICIST MATE, THIRD CLASS, DECATUR, GA.

FEB 3 1943

ANOTHER HOSPITAL CORPSMAN, KARL B.COLEMAN, PHARMICIST MATE, THIRD CLASS, OF MCANDREWS, KY., RECEIVED THE SAME COVETED AWARD, AND ALSO WAS CITED FOR MOVING FORWARD UNDER FIRE DURING THE SEPT. 8 ATTACK ON TASIMBOKO "TO RENDER AID TO A COMRADE, SAVING THE LATTER'S LIFE."

LIEUT.COL.SAMUEL B.GRIFFITH, II, MARINE CORPS, OF FRANKFORT, KY., RECEIVED THE NAVY CROSS FOR REFUSING, THOUGH WOUNDED, TO LEAVE THE FIGHTING IN THE MATANKIAO RIVER SECTOR SEPT. 27 UNTIL ORDERED BY HIS SUPERIOR TO RELINQUISH COMMAND OF THE BATTALION, WHOSE OTHER FIELD OFFICER HAD BEEN KILLED.

CAPT.WILLIAM.D.STEVENSON OF TITUSVILLE, PA., WHERE HE WAS FORMERLY ASSOCIATED WITH HIS FATHER IN PUBLISHING A NEWSPAPER, WAS AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS FOR ACTION DURING THE MARINES DEFENSE OF HENDERS FIELD ON GUADALCANAL SEPT 13-14. "HE DARINGLY LED A RECONNAISSANCE PATROL," THE CITATION SAID, "TOWARD ENEMY LINES ON THE BATTALION'S LEFT FLANK, DESPITE RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN FIRE. LATER HE REMAINED AT HIS COMMUNICATIONS POST AFTER OTHER COMMAND POST PERSONNEL HAD BEEN DISPLACED, CONTINUING CONTACT WITH MARINE FORCES UNTIL THE WIRES WERE CUT FROM THE REAR BY THE INFILTRATING ENEMY." FEB 3 1943

OTHER MARINE NAVY CROSS WINNERS:

SGT.ROY M.GAY, EMIGMA, IA., FOR INSTALLING A VITAL TELEPHONE LINE THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 13, "ENABLING CONTINUED CONTACT WITH DEFENDING FORCES."

PVT.NICHOLAS A.WILLOX, HAMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.,

30.24—861

FOR MAINTAINING ACCURATE MORTAR FIRE ON LUNGA RIDGE SEPT. 15 AND LATER HELPING TO EVACUATE WOUNDED UNTIL INJURED BY AN ENEMY HAND GRENADE.

PVT.JOHN W.MIELKE, FERNDALE, MICH., WHO "ATTACKED FROM THREE DIRECTIONS DURING THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 12-13, PERSONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST SIX OF THE OVERRUNNING ENEMY, PREVENTED LOSS OF HIS WEAPONS, AND BY HIS HEROISM WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR HALTING THE ENEMY ADVANCE."

FEB 3 1943

SILVER STAR MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO: SGT.JAMES SMITH, CLEVELAND OHIO; CORP. MORRIS E.SNYDER, NORWALK, KY.; PFC.DAVID P.TABER, ONEIDA, N.Y.; PFC.HUBERT D.MILANOWSKI, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., ALL MARINES, AND THE FOLLOWING NAVY PHARMICIST MATES: ALFRED W.CLEVELAND, PORTSMOUTH, MASS.; JAY A.BROWN, CLEVELAND; GRIFFIN H.KERPER, PHILADELPHIA, AND JOHN W.PECHTER, LIMA, OHIO.

GM1029PCW NM

IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, FEB 2-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY, JR., COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, HAS DECORATED 10 NEW HEROES OF THE NAVAL SERVICE AND TOLD THEM "WE CANNOT BESPEAK THE GREAT PRIDE AND GRATITUDE WE HAVE FOR YOU. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK; OUR COUNTRY'S FATE IS IN YOUR HANDS." FEB 3 1943

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION WERE HANDED TO FIVE ADDITIONAL MEN WHO PERFORMED THEIR DUTIES IN AN EXEMPLARY MANNER WHILE IN ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

CAPT. ROBERT G. TOBIN, DANVILLE, VA., COMMANDING OFFICER OF A DESTROYER DIVISION, RECEIVED A GOLD STAR FOR HIS PREVIOUSLY-WON NAVY CROSS FOR "HEROICALLY AND AT THE RISK OF HIS LIFE, ENGAGING NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCES DURING THE BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL

30.24 — 861

NOV. 12-13."

IN THIS SAME ACTION, COMDR. WILLIAM M. COLE OF MEDIA, PA., AND CAPT.JAMES EDWARD MAHER, COMMANDING RESPECTIVELY A DESTROYER AND A CRUISER, RECEIVED NAVY CROSSES.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES WERE AWARDED TO LIEUT. COMDR. DEWITT W.SHUMWAY, SYRACUSE,N.Y., PREVIOUS WINNER OF A NAVY CROSS, FOR "DISTINGUISHED SERVICES AS COMMANDER OF A BOMBING SQUADRON" WHICH LED TO THE SINKING OF A JAPANESE CARRIER OFF GUADALCANAL AUGUST 24.

LIEUTENANTS HAROLD S. BOTTOMLEY OF MERCHANTVILLE, N.J., RECEIVED THE FLYING CROSS FOR GALLANTRY IN THE SAME ACTION. FEB 3 1943

OTHERS OF COMMANDER SHUMWAY'S BOMBING SQUADRON WERE DECORATED WITH THE AIR MEDAL, INCLUDING CHARLES SMITH LANE, LEAKSVILLE,N.C.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDALS WENT TO AVIATION CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE JUDSON GEORGE BUTLAND, CHICAGO; DANIEL E. STRICKLAND, SEAMAN, WESTMINSTER, S.C., AND JOSEPH E. HOWELL, FIREMAN, HARTFORD, ALA.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, FEB 2-(AP)-THE MORNING HERALD SAID EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT "IT IS A PITY" THAT SECRETARY OF NAVY KNOX WAS UNABLE TO INCLUDE AUSTRALIA IN HIS TOUR OF THE PACIFIC.

"SECRETARY KNOX COULD HAVE BEEN INFORMED FIRST HAND OF THE NEEDS AND THE HOPES OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

"THE BUOYANT TONE OF THE COLONEL'S STATEMENT DOES NOT SUGGEST THAT OFFICIAL MISGIVINGS WHICH HAVE BEEN LATELY EXPRESSED IN AUSTRALIA ABOUT THE GROWTH OF JAPANESE POWER IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC WERE SHARED IN THE AREA IN WHICH HE TOURED." FEB 3 1943

M600AEW

SANTIAGO, CHILE, FEB. 3(AP)-CHILE'S RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS WAS HAILED WITH GREAT SATISFACTION BY PARTICIPANTS IN THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INFORMED PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS OF CHILE IN A MESSAGE MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGE, FEB 3, 1943

"NEWS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE HAS BROKEN RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS WAS RECEIVED BY ME AT CASABLANCA. IT WAS RECEIVED WITH PROFOUND SATISFACTION BY EVERYONE WHO MET THERE TO PLAN OFFENSIVES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE AXIS MENACE. RETURNING TO WASHINGTON I HASTENED TO RESPOND TO YOUR CORDIAL MESSAGE.

"THE DECISION ADOPTED UNDER YOUR DIRECTION WILL BE HAILED NOT ONLY BY THE PEOPLES OF THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS BUT ALSO BY ALL LOVERS OF LIBERTY AS A CONCRETE SUPPORT FROM A NATION WHOSE TRADITION OF LIBERTY AND DEVOTION TO DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS ARE WELL KNOWN WHERE LIBERTY AND THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL ARE APPRECIATED. I SHARE YOUR CONFIDENCE OF A POSITIVE TRIUMPH FOR THE NOBLE CAUSE FOR WHICH WE STRUGGLE.

RIO DE JANEIRO-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AP)-OBSERVERS SEE FURTHER EVIDENCE OF BRAZIL'S EXPANDING DOMINANCE IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AND POLITIAL SPHERE WITH RECENT DEDICATION OF A PARAGUAY-AN-BRAZILIAN WAREHOUSE IN SANTOS, MAKING THAT PORT A FREE ONE FOR PARAGUAY.

PARAGUAY, WHOSE ONLY EXISTING RAILWAY ORIGINATES IN ARGENTINA AND WHOSE RIVER TRAFFIC FINDS ITS ONLY OUTLET THROUGH ARGENTINA, SEES THE DEVELOPING PROGRAM WITH BRAZIL AS A RELEASE FROM HISTORIC DOMINATION BY BUENOS AIRES OF HER COMMERCE.

MAKING SANTOS A FREE PORT FOR PARAGUAYAN COMMERCE WAS ANOTHER STEP IN A DETAILED PROGRAM OUTLINED BY PRESIDENTS GETULIO VARGAS OF BRAZIL AND HIGINIO MORINIGO OF PARAGUAY WHEN VARGAS VISITED ASUNCION IN LATE 1941.

THE PLAN EMBRACES DEVELOPMENT OF ADEQUATE RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY SERVICE FROM SAO PAULO, INDUSTRIAL CITY OF SOUTH AMERICA (OF WHICH SANTOS IS THE ATLANTIC PORT) DIRECTLY TO ASUNCION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING RAIL FACILITIES TO CORUMBA ON THE ALTO PARAGUAY RIVER, FROM WHERE REGULAR RIVER STEAMER SERVICE TO ASUNCION EXISTS.

SANTOS NOW MAY BE USED FOR PARAGUAYAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AS THOUGH IT WERE A PARAGUAYAN PORT, BUT THE DEVELOPMENT DOES NOT IMPLY ABOLITION OF BRAZILIAN CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GOODS IMPORTED FOR THE BRAZILIAN MARKET.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, FEB.2-(AP)-POLICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE DISCOVERY IN A TELEPHONE SUB-STATION OF FOUR BOMBS POWERFUL ENOUGH TO BLOW UP A NEARBY ARMY MUNITIONS PLANT. FEB 3 1943

IGNACIO MORAGA, ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH PLACING THE EXPLOSIVES, WAS IDENTIFIED AS A MEMBER OF THE CHILEAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY FOUNDED BY DEPUTY JORGE GONZALEZ VON MAREES.

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, FEB 3--(AP)--MEMBERS OF A UNITED STATES COMMISSION WHICH WILL STUDY POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING BOLIVIA'S MINING PRODUCTION ARRIVED TODAY BY AIRPLANE.

THE GROUP, HEADED BY JESSE C HARPUSEN, FEB 3, 1943 ALSO WILL LOOK INTO THE CONDITIONS AFFECTING MINERS AND OTHER WORKERS. HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOR GREETED THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

30.24 - 863

30.24 — 863

MONTEVIDEO, FEB. 2-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO GUANI TODAY ADVISED PRESIDENT BALDOMIR THAT THE UNITED STATES EXPORT-IMPORT BANK HAD AGREED TO LEND URUGUAY $20,000,000 TO FINANCE PUBLIC WORKS.

THE LOAN WOULD BEAR 4 PER CENT INTEREST AND CALL FOR PAYMENT IN 25 SEMI-ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 2-(AP)-EIGHT GERMANS AND FIVE BRAZILIANS WERE CHARGED TODAY WITH ESPIONAGE BY THE NATIONAL SECURITY TRIBUNAL'S PROSECUTOR, MACDOWELL DA COSTA, WHO ACCUSED THEM OF REPORTED ALLIED SHIP MOVEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION VIA RADIO TO BERLIN. CONVICTION CARRIES THE DEATH PENALTY.

FEB 3 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB. 2-(AP)-IN A CONFERENCE UNPRECEDENTED IN PUERTO RICAN HISTORY, LEADERS OF THE THREE MAJOR PARTIES MET TODAY AND AGREED TO URGE CONGRESS TO AMEND THE ORGANIZATION ACT TO PERMIT THE ISLANDERS TO ELECT THEIR OWN GOVERNOR.

THE MEETING, HELD AT INVITATION OF SENATE PRESIDENT LUIS MUNOZ-MARIN ON THE EVE OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION, PRODUCED A JOINT STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF ALL PARTIES EXCEPT THE SOCIALISTS CALLING ON CONGRESS TO TAKE THE STEP.

FEB 3 1943

ATTENDING WERE MUNOZ-MARIN, SENATOR CELESTINO IRIARTE, REPRESENTING THE UNION OF REPUBLICANS (MAIN OPPOSITION PARTY), AND JOSE RAMIREZ SANTIBANEZ, LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY (ALLIED WITH MUNOZ-MARIN'S POPULARES IN THE LEGISLATIVE MAJORITY.)

(MORE).

W1233AEW FT

POSITION, AND MUNOZ-MARIN AND IRIARTE JOIN FORCES PROVIDED HIS OPPONENTS AGREED NOT TO USE IT AS A MOVE AGAINST GOV. REXFORD G. TUGWELL, IRIARTE AGREED, BUT THE SOCIALIST LEADER LINO PADRON RIVERA DECLINED.

THE JOINT STATEMENT, POINTING OUT THAT SOME SUPPORTED TUGWELL WHILE OTHERS OPPOSED THE ADMINISTRATION, DECLARED "WE HEREBY DECLARE OUR CONVICTION THAT THE POLITICAL STATUS OF PUERTO RICO OUGHT TO BE DECIDED X X X X IN CONSULTATION WITH AND BY WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO THEMSELVES."

IT WAS ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CONGRESS, BUT SAID IF THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS BELIEVED THAT CONDUCT OF THE WAR NECESSITATED POSTPONEMENT OF POPULAR ELECTION OF A GOVERNOR, THE PEOPLE SHOULD AWAIT VICTORY AND A POLITICAL SOLUTION.

FEB 3 1943

[redacted] FEB. 2-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE [redacted] VENEZUELAN LEGATION IN CHILE HAD BEEN RAISED TO THE RANK OF AN EMBASSY, WITH A CORRESPONDING CHANGE MADE FOR THE CHILEAN LEGATION HERE.

BALBOA, C.Z., FEB. 2-(AP)- DR. JORGE MCLEAN, PERUVIAN DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, DEPARTED TODAY EN ROUTE TO LOS ANGELES FOR A TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES. HE WILL BE IN MEXICO WEDNESDAY FOR A VISIT WITH PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO.

FEB 3 1943

OTTAWA, FEB. 2-(AP)— PRIVATE ROBERT JAMES AHERN, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. NELLIE AHERN, LIVES AT (CARE OF L. S. KEMP) GREENVILLE, MICH., WAS REPORTED TO BE A [redacted] PRISONER OF WAR IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT. AHERN PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED [redacted] AFTER THE BATTLE OF DIEPPE.

OTTAWA, FEB. 2-(AP)— [illegible] A CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT LISTED AS A PRISNER OF WAR PRIVATE DANIEL LINCOLN CONLEY, WHOSE BROTHER, [illegible] H. CONLEY, IS STATIONED AT CAMP PICKETT, VA. CONLEY EARLIER HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING AFTER [illegible] THE BATTLE OF DIEPPE.

NEW YORK, FEB. 2-(AP)- THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID TONIGHT IN A DISPATCH FROM LONDON THAT [illegible] MORE THAN 4,000,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE ESTIMATED TOHAVE BEEN KILLED, CA TURED OR PERMANENTLY CRIPPLED SO FAR IN THIS WAR.

FEB 3 1943

THE FIGURES WERE ASSEMBLED BY AN INTELLIGENCE SECTION OF A UNITED NATIONS GENERAL STAFF FROM [illegible] INSURANCE STATISTICS SMUGGLED OUT OF GERMANY AND ON EXPERT ESTIMATES IN LONDON, THE DISPATCH [illegible]

FEB 3 1943

THE STILL-MOUNTING TOLL WAS AMASSED [illegible] PRIMARILY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND THE FIGURE IS EQUIVALENT TO TWO-THIRDS OF THE PRESENT SIZE OF THE COUNTRY'S ARMY, IT WAS SAID.

TOTAL NAZI CASUALTIES WERE PUT AT 8,000,000 BUT THIS FIGURE INCLUDED MANY LIGHTLY WOUNDED OR TEMPORARILY ILL WHO CAN BE FITTED FOR [illegible] FIGHTING AGAIN.

BASING ITS FIGURES ON ESTIMATES UNTIL JUNE 30, 1942 AND THEN COMPUTING GERMAN LOSSES AT THE SAME RATE FOR THE SECOND HALF THE REPORT SUGGESTED THAT THE TOTAL BREAKDOWN TO THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR INCLUDED ABSOLUTE LOSSES OF 3,755,000, COMPRISING 1,750,000 DEAD AND 2,005,000 INCAPACITATED, OR MORE THAN 4,000,000 WHEN PRISONERS AND MISSING ARE ADDED.

IF THE FIGURES ERR, THE DISPATCH REPORTED, IT IS ON THE SIDE OF CONSERVATISM.

FEB 3 1943

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT GERMAN NOW HAS UNDER ARMS ABOUT 6,000,000 IN THE ARMY ALONE, FIGURED AT ABOUT 300 DIVISIONS AND REPRESENTING ALMOST 13 PER CENT OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LAST (TUES) NIGHT QUOTED GEN. FUMIO OYAMA, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF JUDICIAL AFFAIRS OF THE JAPANESE WAR MINISTRY, AS SAYING THAT APPROXIMATELY 300,000 WAR PRISONERS WERE BEING HELD BY JAPAN.

OF THESE, 118,000 ARE BRITISH, AMERICAN, DUTCH, AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN TROOPS, HE WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD A HOUSE OF PEERS COMMITTEE DELIBERATING ON A GOVERNMENT BILL FOR REVISION OF THE CONSCRIPTION LAW

THE MAJORITY OF THE TROOPS, OYAMA SAID, WERE INTERNED IN THE JAPANESE-OCCUPIED AREAS, BUT PART OF THEM ARE HELD IN CAMPS IN KOREA, FORMOSA, AND JAPAN PROPER.

FEB 3 1943

W1215AEW

30.24 - 865

THE BERLIN RADIO LATE LAST (TUES.) NIGHT ACKNOWLEDGED THE END OF THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD, BUT IT WAS STATED THAT THE RUSSIANS LOST MORE THAN 300,000 MEN IN LIFTING THE SIEGE AND RECAPTURING THE VOLGA CITY.

"STALINGRAD IS SILENT," SAID A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SEVERAL HOURS AFTER MOSCOW ANNOUNCED THE FINAL VICTORY. "THE GERMAN GROUP WHICH WAS SURROUNDED IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY SENT A LAST RADIO MESSAGE TUESDAY AFTERNOON SAYING 'HEIL GERMANY. HEIL OUR FUEHRER.' THERE IS NO MORE CONNECTION WITH STALINGRAD NOW.

FEB 3 1943

"THUS A BATTLE WITHOUT PRECEDENT CAME TO AN END WITH THIS HARD, SOLDIERLY RADIO MESSAGE. THIS MESSAGE SIMULTANEOUSLY IS EVIDENCE OF THE UPRIGHT ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN DEFENDERS, WHOSE SPIRIT COULD NOT BE BROKEN EVEN BY TEN WEEKS OF FIGHTING. X X X

"IF NOW, AFTER TWO AND A HALF MONTHS, THE BLOODY BANNER OF WORLD REVOLUTION IS AGAIN BEING HOISTED OVER THE RUINS OF STALINGRAD, THEN THIS IS AN ACT FOR WHICH THE SOVIET COMMAND HAD TO PAY WITH THE MOST TERRIBLE LOSSES.

"MORE THAN 300,000 BOLSHEVIK SOLDIERS ARE LYING BURIED UNDER THE RUINS OF THE CITY. ONE THOUSAND TANKS LIE DISPERSED IN THE STEPPE AS BURNED-OUT WRECKS. UNTOLD DIVISIONS HAD TO SPILL THEIR BLOOD AT THE VOLGA BY ORDER OF STALIN. X X X "

BERLIN HAD PREPARED FOR THE FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY FIRST BROADCASTING SIMPLY THAT THE ENCIRCLED GERMANS HAD SENT OUT THEIR LAST MESSAGE.

FEB 3F 1943

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, ETC., IN THIRD GRAPH.

W1215AEW

30.24 — 865

THE GERMANS LOST MORE THAN FIVE TIMES AS MANY MEN, BY SOVIET TALLY, IN THE DEBACLE AT STALINGRAD AS THE RUSSIANS DID IN THEIR DEFEAT IN 1914 IN THE BATTLE OF TANNENBERG, RATED AS THE GREATEST MILITARY VICTORY FOR THE GERMANS ON THE EASTERN FRONT IN WORLD WAR ONE.

FEB 3 1943

AT TANNENBERG THE GERMANS CLAIMED MORE THAN 20,000 RUSSIAN CASUALTI IN KILLED AND WOUNDED, AND REPORTED TAKING 80,000 TO 90,000 PRISONERS. THIS GERMAN VICTORY, COMMANDED BY FIELD MARSHAL HINDENBURG, SMASHED THE RUSSIAN DRIVE LAUNCHED AUG.27, 1914, TO INVADE EAST PRUSSIA, AND SENT THE RUSSIANS REELING BACK IN CONFUSION.

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN CAPTURED AND KILLED ALONE, AS REPORTED IN SOVIET COMMUNIQUES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD LAST FALL, IS MORE THAN 500,000.

IN COMPARISON WITH DUNKERQUE, ON JUNE 4, 1940, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE RETREAT FROM FLANDERS HAD COST MORE THAN 30,000 MEN KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING AS WELL AS "NEARLY 1,000 GUNS, AND ALL OUR TRANSPORT, AND ALL THE ARMORED VEHICLES THAT WERE WITH THE ARMY OF THE NORTH."

THE SAME DAY THE GERMANS CLAIMED THEY HAD TAKEN 40,000 PRISONERS IN THE DUNKERQUE SECTOR.

IN ADDITION TO BRITISH LOSSES, THE GERMANS IN THEIR BLITZKRIEG SMASH THROUGH BELGIUM EXACTED A HEAVY TOLL IN BOTH MEN AND MATERIAL FROM THE BELGIAN AND FRENCH ARMIES. ALTOGETHER UP TO 1,000,000 MEN OF THE BRITISH, BELGIAN AND FRENCH ARMIES WERE DEFEATEI IN FLANDERS, AND THE ENTIRE BELGIAN ARMY OF 500,000 MEN SURRENDERED TO THE GERMANS.

W1122PEW

FOLLOWING ARE THE IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORIC BATTLE OF STALINGRAD:

JULY 22, 1942--STALINGRAD REPORTED IMPERILLED BY FIELD MARSHAL FEDOR VON BOCK'S DRIVE.

JULY 29--ROME RADIO REPORTED CITY PLACED UNDER FIRE OF HEAVY GERMAN GUNS.

FEB 3. 1943

AUG. 13--VICHY REPORTED NAZI TROOPS HAD PIERCED FIRST DEFENSES.

AUG. 25--NAZI PLANES CONTINUED VIOLENT DAY AND NIGHT RAIDS, AND SIEGE BEGAN.

SEPT. 5--STIFFENING RED ARMY HALTED GERMAN ARMY BEATING AT APPROACHES.

SEPT. 21--GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS APOLOGIZED FOR FAILURE TO TAKE STALINGRAD; CITED DEFENSIVE STRENGTH.

OCT. 1--FROM 600 TO 1,000 PLANES BOMBED CITY DAILY; RUSSIANS OFFSET GAINS OF NAZI SIEGE ARMY OF 300,000.

OCT. 3--RUSSIANS ADVANCED ABOVE CITY AND SEIZED INITIATIVE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE.

OCT. 8--BERLIN RADIO SAID NAZI ATTACKERS WERE NO LONGER TRYING TO STORM STALINGRAD.

FEB 3 1943

OCT. 13--LULL ENDED AS NAZI REGIMENT TRIED TO STORM THE CITY.

OCT. 21--RUSSIANS TOOK INITIATIVE IN NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT AS BATTLE REACHED 58TH DAY.

NOV. 19--WITH SIEGE IN 87TH DAY, RUSSIANS OPENED COUNTEROFFENSIVE, CAPTURING HEIGHT SOUTH OF CITY.

NOV.25--THREE-MONTH-OLD GRIP CONTINUED TO WEAKEN AS RUSSIANS CAPTURED 12,000 GERMANS.

DEC.14--MOSCOW SAID 169,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN KILLED IN MONTH SINCE THE START OF STALINGRAD AND CENTRAL OFFENSIVES.

DEC.29--RED ARMY REPORTED CLOSING SECOND STEEL RING ON 300,000 GERMANS IN STALINGRAD TRAP.

FEB 3

DEC.31--RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED 175,000 ENEMY TROOPS KILLED AND 137,650 CAPTURED IN SIX WEEKS IN STALINGRAD AREA.

JAN.8, 1943--RUSSIANS PRESENTED TRAPPED GERMANS WITH ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER, DEMANDING ANSWER BY 10 A.M., JAN.9.

JAN.9--GERMANS REJECTED SURRENDER ULTIMATUM.

JAN.10--RED ARMY BEGAN CLOSING IN ON 70,000 GERMAN SURVIVORS IN FINAL ASSAULT.

JAN.20--REVEALING GERMAN REVERSES, AXIS PRESS ADMITTED SUPERIORITY OF RUSSIAN RESOURCES AND MATERIAL.

JAN.31--RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED VIRTUAL DESTRUCTION OF NAZI FORCES OF 330,000, REVISING UPWARDS PREVIOUS ESTIMATE OF 220,000 TRAPPED TROOPS MORE THAN 100,000 GERMANS KILLED IN LAST 20 DAYS; FIELD MARSHAL FRIEDRICH PAULUS AND 15 OF HIS GENERALS SURRENDER.

FEB.2--ON 162ND DAY SINCE SIEGE AND COUNTER-SIEGE BEGAN, MOSCOW SAID "LAST HOUR OF ENEMY'S RESISTANCE HAS COME.." SOVIET TROOPS "COMPLETELY FINISHED THE LIQUIDATION." GENERALS STREICHER AND HEITZ, ENEMY 8TH AND 11TH CORPS COMMANDERS, SURRENDER ALONG WITH MORE THAN 2,500 OFFICERS. IN TWO DAYS 45,000 GERMANS CAPTURED; A TOTAL OF 91,000 ENEMY TROOPS QUIT THE FIGHT SINCE JAN.10 WHEN THE FINAL BIG RUSSIAN BLOWS BEGAN.

GLENN BABB GH/BZ1009PEW

WHEN THE CASABLANCA CONFEREES DISBANDED THE WORLD WAS PROMISED SOME STARTLING SEQUELS. THEY HAVE FOLLOWED ONE ANOTHER IN RAPID SUCCESSION. WHILE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FLEW TO BRAZIL TO DISCUSS

30.24 - 867

WITH PRESIDENT VARGAS MEASURES TO MAKE SURE THAT AN AGGRESSOR COULD NOT MENACE THE AMERICAS ACROSS THE NARROW SOUTH ATLANTIC, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TURNED TO THE EAST.

FEB 3 1943

THERE HE HAS JUST CONCLUDED A CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILITARY LEADERS OF TURKEY, THE MOST STRATEGICALLY PLACED OF THE NATIONS REMAINING NEUTRAL, WHICH STRENGTHENS A VITAL LINK IN THE CORDON OF STEEL THE UNITED NATIONS ARE TIGHTENING AROUND ADOLF HITLER.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE AT ADANA, NEAR THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER WHERE TURKEY JOINS THE TERRITORIES PATROLLED BY THE MIDDLE EASTERN ARMIES OF THE ALLIES, EMPHASIZES ITS MILITARY CHARACTER. IT WAS VIRTUALLY A JOINT STAFF MEETING, SURELY ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL EVER HELD BETWEEN A BELLIGERENT AND A NEUTRAL. PRESIDENT INONU WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS CHIEF OF STAFF AND HIGH COMMANDERS. THE PRIME MINISTER WAS SUPPORTED BY THE TOP RANKING ARMY OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, THE IMPERIAL CHIEF OF STAFF, THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF IRAQ AND IRAN.

FEB 3 1943

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT WHILE A PRIMARY OBJECTIVE WAS THE ANNOUNCED AGREEMENT ON THE MANNER IN WHICH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE ABLE TO HELP TURKEY MATERIALLY TO CONSOLIDATE HER OWN GENERAL DEFENSIVE SECURITY" THERE WAS ALSO DISCUSSION OF JOINT MILITARY ACTION SHOULD TURKEY BE DRAWN INTO THE WAR. THE EXTENT TO WHICH MUTUAL CONFIDENCE HAS DEVELOPED BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE UNITED NATIONS BY THE EVENTS OF THE LAST THREE MONTHS IS EMPHASIZED BY THE REASSERTED READINESS OF THE ALLIES TO SHARE THEIR STORES OF WAR SUPPLIES WITH THEIR NEUTRAL FRIEND. DOUBTLESS

30.24 — 867

CHURCHILL GAVE INONU A COMPREHENSIVE INSIGHT INTO THE DECISIONS OF THE CASABLANCA MEETING, ESPECIALLY LET HIM KNOW WHAT IS TO BE EXPECTED IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

THE ADANA CONFERENCE ALSO WAS ANOTHER STROKE IN THE WAR OF NERVES THE UNITED NATIONS ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO WAGE AGAINST THE AXIS, WHICH FOR SO LONG HELD THE INITIATIVE IN THAT PHASE OF THE CONFLICT. NOW IT IS HITLER'S TURN TO WORRY ABOUT THE MEANING OF CHURCHILL'S EVERY MOVE. IT WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING IF VON PAPEN, THE NAZI AMBASSADOR WHO WAS OUT SKIING WHEN THE CHURCHILL WAS AT ADANA, WERE SUMMONED URGENTLY HOME TO INTERPRET THE LATEST ONE.

FEB 3 1943

THE CONFERENCE ILLUSTRATES VIVIDLY HOW THE ALLIES' FORTUNES HAVE RISEN IN THE ESTIMATION OF HARD HEADED NEUTRALS SINCE ROMMEL WAS DRIVEN FROM EGYPT AND DISASTER FELL ON THE GERMAN ARMIES IN RUSSIA. SUCH A MEETING WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE THREE MONTHS AGO. THE TURKS, DESPITE THE BENEVOLENT CHARACTER OF THEIR NEUTRALITY AS REGARDS BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, WOULD NOT HAVE CARED TO GIVE SUCH SPECTACULAR PROOF OF THEIR WILLINGNESS TO TIE THEIR DESTINIES MORE CLOSELY TO THE ALLIANCE AGAINST WHICH THEY FOUGHT IN THE LAST WAR.

ONE VITAL OBJECTIVE OF THE MEETING WAS TO WARN HITLER AGAINST AN ATTEMPT TO STRIKE AT THE ALLIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST THROUGH NEUTRAL TERRITORY. AS HIS SITUATION WITHIN HIS FORTRESS OF EUROPE BECOMES LESS FAVORABLE THE TEMPTATION INCREASES TO STRIKE OUT DESPERATELY TO BREAK THE TREMENDOUS SIEGE FORCES GATHERING FOR HIS DESTRUCTION. THE TURKS ARE TELLING HIM IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO TRY IT THROUGH THEIR TERRITORY.

MORGATH

STRONG AIR, SEA UNITS SPAR FOR POSITIONS IN AREA NEAR GUADALCANAL

Enemy's Bid To Regain Strongholds May Culminate In General Engagement—Land Forces Continue Drive Westward On Island

FEB 4 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 3 — Powerful United States and Japanese sea and air forces are sparring for position in the Southwest Pacific, naval officials said tonight, and there are indications that the war's biggest naval struggle may be imminent.

A brief naval communique told of continuing air and surface engagements in the Guadalcanal area in the Solomons, but added "the military situation does not permit publication of further details at this time."

Termed Series Of Engagements

Naval spokesmen emphasized that the fighting thus far has been a series of engagements between units and not a joined battle of the two powerful fleets—possibly the largest yet thrown into the war.

One spokesman, who asked that his name not be used, described the situation this way:

"The whole thing is a sparring for position. We have some information we think is accurate on losses on both sides.

"But the policy on it is that until we can make a simultaneous announcement of losses on both sides we will have to hold off on this."

An unconfirmed Tokyo broadcast said fighting started on January 29. Japanese claims that two battleships and three cruisers have been sunk are "grossly exaggerated," navy spokesman reiterated.

No Concentrated Fight

The reported operations are under way, throughout the area, between ships and ships, planes and planes, ships and planes. However, on the basis of reports received at the Navy Department today there has been no concentration of the

fighting at any one spot in the Solomons area.

"It is not a pitched battle, but there are widespread attacks on both sides," said one spokesman. He added that he would describe as a major action a conflict of cruisers against cruisers or cruisers and destroyers engaging comparative units.

One thing appeared definite in the whole picture—the Japanese are doing their utmost to take Guadalcanal, on which they started many months ago to build an airfield only to lose it to invading American forces.

U. S. Troops Push To West

In ground battling on Guadalcanal, the navy reported today, American troops continued an advance to the west. They have reached and crossed the Bonegi river, half a mile east of Tassafaronga, which is ten miles away from Henderson airfield.

In that advance stiff enemy resistance was overcome and sixty Japanese were killed.

The strategic importance of Guadalcanal and Henderson airfield became even more apparent with the evident willingness of the Japanese to expend huge amounts of air, sea and land strength in an attempt to capture the island. From Henderson Field the way conceivably would be open to control of communication and shipping lines in a large part of the South Pacific.

FEB 4 1943

Would Qualify Report

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today a communique issued by the navy last night might have been better qualified.

The communique read, in part:

"During the last several days there have been a number of surface and air actions between United States and Japanese forces in the Solomon islands.

"The increased activity on the part of the Japanese indicates a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomons area."

Not "A Great Big Fight"

This morning, at his press conference, Secretary Knox declared "it is not true" that there is "a great big fight going on" for control of the Solomons.

Reporters who had seen the communique of the night before immediately called the Secretary's attention to it.

Knox said that the communique's reference to increased activity indicating a major effort by the enemy to regain the Solomons might better have stated that this "could be an indication" that a campaign was under way.

Emphasizes "Indication"

He emphasized the word "indication," adding:

"A lot of preliminary disposition is going on and preliminary moves, but no pitched battle of any kind as yet. Nobody knows what the immediate future holds out."

Japanese broadcasts claiming a naval victory in the South Pacific were picked up prior to last night's communique here. Secretary Knox said the Japanese were fishing for information.

Tells How Reports Are Written

The press conference discussion of the wording of the communique brought some inquiries at Navy Public Relations later respecting the manner in which communiques are prepared.

It was explained that communiquest are written by an officer in the Public Relations Division on the basis of reports made to Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of staff, and to his office by officers commanding fleet units.

The communiques are written after conferences of ranking naval officers and representatives of the Office of War Information to determine what information properly should be made public.

Rabaul Is Key In Solomons

Washington, Feb. 3—The sea-and-air battle in the Solomons area which began last Friday still continues unabated, but with both American and Japanese forces so widely dispersed that the Navy Department makes no effort to appraise its results to date or forecast its course.

It is in no sense a concentrated engagement of the fleets such as the great mid-November struggle off Guadalcanal, in which the American surface fleet won a resounding victory. Rather, it is a grappling of patrols and widely separated task forces.

In Small Detachments

The total number of ships and planes is considerable, but they are operating in relatively small detachments, and only the course of the battle itself will determine whether they will be reconcentrated for what the landsman would call a "pitched battle."

Assurance is given that known American losses are very much less than asserted by Japan some days ago, and that known Japanese losses are much greater than Japan's admission. No American claims or admissions are likely to be made until the scattered fighting is concluded and the forces have actually broken contact—in other words, for several days to come.

There is no present indication that the affair is going badly from the American viewpoint, and Frank

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Knox, Secretary of the Navy, took pains this morning to lessen the uneasiness which was apparent early in the day, without adding much to the scant information in the communique itself.

Control Still Uncertain

The alarm serves as a reminder that sea control of the entire Solomons area remains uncertain and will remain so until the Japanese base at Rabaul, on New Britain, is firmly in American hands.

Rabaul has been a recognized objective of a continuous two-pronged American threat—by sea through the Solomons under Admiral Halsey's command and by land and air through New Guinea under General MacArthur's—but progress has been sure rather than swift, and will continue slow until larger air forces can be spared to push the campaigns.

The prevailing judgment is that while Japan holds her well-fortified position on New Britain Island and the numerous smaller harbors and airfields of the Northern Solomons, there must be expectation of more Japanese attacks, whether on Guadalcanal or on our naval patrols throughout that whole area. That is the sort of thing which is now in progress on a wide scale.

American Attacks Limited

For exactly the same reason, while we hold Tulagi and Guadalcanal and Papua, Japan can expect our forces to hammer the near-by Japanese installations and all Japanese shipping. Japan's expectations in that respect, American communiques have shown, are being fulfilled frequently but only on the moderate scale which our limited sea and air strength permits.

There is no official mention of Japanese carriers being engaged in the present fighting, but the map shows that they are not necessary for it. The enemy's land based airplanes can reach far south of Guadalcanal without employing carriers at all, employing instead any of the several Japanese fields on Munda and other islands.

Fields Consistently Bombed

Those fields have been heavily and consistently bombed, but it is likely that they can still serve as staging fields for the enemy's light bombers. It is also certain that the seaplanes, of which Japan has many, can operate from near-by waters with tenders as their bases.

Neither of these enemy operations can be ended save by American capture of the enemy's main base at Rabaul, and that event seems to be a long way off. It is being brought nearer, however, by the methodical elimination of such Japanese as remain on Guadalcanal and by the present consolidation of our important gains on New Guinea.

The impression prevailing here is that, whatever may be the ultimate results of the present widespread engagement, Guadalcanal is not in serious jeopardy.

Big Allied Bombers Rai Japs in Solomon Islana

Rabaul Pounded for Fifth Consecutive Night; Warship Attacked.

FEB 4 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AUSTRALIA, Thursday, Feb. 4. — (AP) Braving unfavorable weather to support the Allies in the growing battle of the Solomons, General Douglas MacArthur's bombers raided New Britain island, one plane attacking a Japanese warship, the high command announced today.

A big Allied bomber, after driving off an enemy fighter, loosed bombs on the warship at Wide bay, to the south of Rabaul, but did not observe the results.

Fifth Consecutive Raid

Rabaul, a vital Jap base for the battle of the Solomons, was raided for the fifth consecutive night despite heavy clouds which hampered a check on the damage done. Lauknai and Rapopo airdromes were the targets.

At Buin, on Bougainville island in the Solomons, fires were started on another airdrome which could be used in aerial thrusts on Guadalcanal to the southeast.

New Britain also took a pasting at other points, Gasmata being twice the target of heavy bombers which started a dense fire on the airdrome. Other heavy bombers struck at Cape Gloucester.

Patrols Slay Japs

Meanwhile, on the ground, it was announced that patrols have killed 88 Japs at Wau, below Salamaua, New Guinea.

It was in that same battle sector, regarded as the next logical one in New Guinea since Allied conquest of the Papuan peninsula, that the Japs lost 250 men in patrol clashes Jan. 30. And before that, during a three-day raid by the Allies, the Japs lost 150 men.

The patrol clash occurred yesterday.

The Allies pushed through heavy undergrowth in the mountains to pull the surprise raid. Patrol activities continued over a wide area as Allied troops maintained their contact with an enemy force estimated to approximate 900.

No Large Scale Actions

General MacArthur's spokesman emphasized, however, that the engagements were strictly of patrol size and not la ge scale. They are extremely difficult because of the mountainous terrain at an altitude of 3,500 feet.

Concentrations of Jap ships and planes at New Britain prompted the air raids there. Flying Fortresses made the raid on Rabaul. The plane which attacked the warship was a Liberator.

Towering Fires

A Catalina medium bomber executed the Buin raid, causing towering fires.

After the Rabaul raid, a Flying Fortress on a reconnaissance mission was set upon by 15 Japanese fighter planes. The big ship knocked two of the fighters out of the skies and returned safely to its base.

Most of these actions were not directly connected with the Solomons sea battle but did serve to keep Japanese aircraft occupied away from the scene of the larger action.

30.24-869

U. S. Troops Take Rail Town In Push for Coast of Tunisia

Other American Units, Outgunned by Nazis Give Up Attempt to Capture Pass— Sfax Again Heavily Blasted

London, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—Fruitful American combat team and aerial attacks were announced today from the central Tunisian theater of the war, but a spokesman said that American armored forces were repulsed in a fierce drive against Faid Pass and that they have temporarily broken off the engagement. "The German artillery probably outranged our own," the spokesman said.

Blasting its way into Sened in a push upon Maknassy, an important road and railway junction thirty-three miles from the Gulf of Gabes, an American combat force captured a number of prisoners and tanks, it was announced. And these Americans, the spokesman said, not only held Sened—which lies on the Gafsa-Mahares railway—but have dug in a whole mile beyond the village.

Sfax Is Heavily Raided.

The capture of Sened was announced yesterday, but a spokesman declared that the operation was only a raid, and that the Americans withdrew after accomplishing their mission. Today, however, he said that the announcement of the withdrawal had been premature, being based on the original plan to fall back a short distance along the railway line.

Meanwhile American flyers smashed at the Axis supply port of Sfax, athwart Marshal Rommel's escape corridor along the Gulf of Gabes; destroyed seven German planes in a sweep across the Mediterranean between Tunisia and Sicily, and attacked air fields and munitions dumps. Fires visible for thirty miles were started at Sfax, the flames leaping up from burning buildings and planes, it was stated.

But "our attacks on Faid February 1 and 2 were unsuccessful," the Allied communique declared.

At Faid, American troops had been reported trying to win back the important pass which the Germans captured over the week end in a six-mile thrust into French positions. The enemy was checked, however, and hurled onto the defensive by the American counter-attack.

The French declared last night that the German forces, seeking to enlarge their coastal corridor, had been repulsed east of Ousseltia—which is fifty-two miles west of Sousse—and had temporarily abandoned their attacks near Faid. The pass here commands the road to Sfax, and was described by an Allied spokesman as a place of tremendous importance. It is fifty miles north of Sened.

Continuing its account of aerial operations in North Africa, Allied Headquarters said that parked Axis aircraft were destroyed in the attack on Sfax; that twelve planes were destroyed during daylight operations yesterday, and that two bombers had been shot down the night before. At the same time it announced the loss of thirteen Allied aircraft.

Allied planes based on Libya and on Malta were meanwhile reported to have continued, in co-operation with Tunisia-based squadrons, the aerial whipsawing of Axis targets across the Mediterranean narrows. Shipping was bombed off the Tunisian coast and a German bomber was shot down over a Sicilian airdrome on Monday night, it was announced from Cairo.

While these battles were going on for control of the Tunisian corridor, along the Gulf of Gabes, the main body of the British Eighth Army was revealed to be within heavy artillery range of the Tunisian frontier, long since crossed by its advance armored patrols.

In today's communique British Middle East headquarters at Cairo announced that the Eighth Army column moving westward along the coastal road of western Libya had captured Zelten, twenty miles east of the Tunisian border, and is in contact with Rommel's rear guard in the vicinity of Pisida, a hamlet only twelve miles from the frontier.

Also today the Berlin radio reported that strong Allied forces broke into Axis positions at one point on the central Tunisian front, but that the Germans, counter-attacking, quickly closed the gap and wiped out the small British attacking force.

The Italian High Command announced in a broadcast picked up by the Associated Press that the Allies in Tunisia continued their attacks, suported by considerable tank forces, but that the Axis positions were firmly held. Both Italian and German troops inflicted heavy losses on the Allies who lost eighteen tanks, Rome said, while German fighters shot down twelve planes, a thirteenth was downed by anti-aircraft fire and eight more were destroyed on the ground at Allied airdromes.

U. S. TANK CREWS DIG IN NEAR SENED

Wedge Poises New Threat to Rommel's Lifeline in Tunisia.

FEB 4 - 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 3 — (AP) American tank crews, who sing "From Maknassy to the Sea," were dug in astride the railway one mile east of Sened and 47 miles from the coast in central Tunisia today where their wedge poised a new threat to the lifeline of Marshal Erwin Rommel.

From the East the British Eighth army based on the Nile continued its eight-mile-a-day advance since taking Tripoli and was reported in contact with the Rommel rear guard at Pisidia, only 12 miles from the Tunisian frontier, after passing through Zelten.

Punch Lacking

Although the American column of medium and light tanks and armored half-tracks scored an unexpected success by taking Sened yesterday and remained to establish a strong spearhead in the position during what had been scheduled as a mere raid, Allied headquarters frankly acknowledged a lack of the necessary punch farther north where the Germans still held strong positions in Faid pass.

German units were said to be strongly entrenched there, 70 miles northwest of Sfax and 50 miles north of Sened, and the Allied communique said two days of attacks by American forces there had been unsuccessful. Allied spokesmen described the position as a "place of tremendous importance."

"German artillery probably outranged our own," a spokesman said, and the action was reported broken off.

The Germans captured the pass over the week-end in a six-mile thrust through French positions toward Sidi Bouzid, but were stopped when the Americans went to the aid of their Allies.

French Report Progress

A French communique declared "our forces made progress" in the southwest of the Djebet Serdj region, a range of hills seven miles north of Ousseltia.

Lively activity in the mountains between Ousseltia and Kairouan also was reported, and the French said "a German attack carried out by one battalion led to rectification of the front in our favor."

In the Faid region the front was quiet, but patrols were active, French headquarters added.

Sfax Hammered

Sfax, the supply port which the pass protects, was the scene of heavy destruction yesterday, however, when B-25 Mitchells and B-26 Marauders, twin-motored bombers escorted by P-38 Lightnings, cascaded bombs all over the airdromes, blew up a huge munitions dump, and left fires which were visible for 30 miles.

At least 14 Axis planes were destroyed during the day, 12 of them when bombs burst among parked aircraft at Sfax, while the Allies counted a loss of 13 of their own machines.

Other Air Activity

Other Mitchells, Lightnings, and P-40 Warhawks searched the sea between Tunisia and Sicily, bombed a munitions depot near Faid pass, and strafed German tanks, while Allied planes from the Middle East bombed barges off the Tunisia coast and attacked an airdrome at Crotone, in Sicily.

Delayed dispatches from the Sened front said the Americans went into action early yesterday in a mountain-rimmed valley and in a surprise march of 20 miles in an hour blasted open the German defenses with a sledgehammer blow in the afternoon.

Some prisoners and a quantity of supplies were captured and five of the enemy's tanks knocked out.

Victory Shouts, Songs

Servicing their guns and fighting their tanks like veterans, the Americans shouted "on to Maknassy" and sang "From Maknassy to the Sea" to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," the dispatches related.

Although the Americans were reported yesterday to have withdrawn after a surprise raid, the column was said to be firmly settled astride the railway that runs from Gafsa to Mahares on the coast.

They were only about 28 miles from Maknassy where a thrust would seriously endanger the line of communications between Marshal Rommel, drawing up behind the Mareth line in southern Tunisia, and Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim, defending Tunis and Bizerte.

Presumably referring to the Faid area, German broadcasts admitted that Allied attacks had broken into Axis positions there, but said that the breach had been closed.

Heavy Losses Inflicted

French spokesmen said heavy losses had been inflicted on the Germans in the two-day battle there.

The cautious advance of the British Eighth army, slowed by German minefields, suggested to observers that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was carefully securing his supply facilities to the rear before bringing his full strength to bear in a frontal attack, and that it might be some weeks before real activity became apparent in that sector.

Writer Tells How Americans Took Sened In 70 Minutes

Armored Outfit Roars Eastward Twenty Miles To Strike—Most Of Crews Under Fire First Time

FEB 4 - 1943

(James A. Burchard, former New York newspaperman now on the staff of the Army publication Stars and Stripes, describes the American capture of Sened in the following dispatch written for the Associated Press.)

BY JAMES A. BURCHARD

Somewhere on the Tunisian Front, Feb. 2 (Delayed) (AP)—At 5.30 A. M. today a tremendous column of medium and light tanks, heavily armored half-tracks, motorized infantry and all the rest that goes with an armored outfit roared eastward.

At 4.40 P. M. this formidable force had advanced twenty miles and captured Sened, its first objective.

Had Ringside Seat

In plain language, all hell had broken loose—with the Americans dishing out the fire and brimstone.

I saw the opening of the battle for the Sened sector from a ringside seat in the first reconnaissance car of the column with Sergt. William Wilhur, of Manning, S. C., and five men of his command. We really got where the shell and shot were thickest.

Shelled And Strafed

Nine Stukas plastered us. Six Messerschmitt 109's strafed everything in sight. Artillery, mortars and machine-guns of surprising strength were opened up in an effort to halt the American sledgehammer.

They delayed it admittedly, but before the day's fun in this mountain-rimmed valley was over the Germans and Italians had lost their town, five tanks and plenty of men and supplies.

Scout Car Blown Up

The air action started when we were still six miles from Sened. Messerschmitts blew up one American scout car, and a nearby motorcyclist was wounded. A half-track went up in flames. Another on reconnaissance had three casualties. One of these, a sergeant, kept working his .50-caliber machine gun despite a shrapnel wound in his left foot.

As we took up a position two miles from Sened, enemy artillery and mortars concentrated on small companies scouting along the foothills. The Americans replied with machine-gun fire and for more than an hour great quantities of lead whistled over the landscape.

Camels Plod On

Two heavily-laden camels plodded unconcerned up a nearby mountain ridge.

Suddenly our platoon radio warned us to move back half a mile because our artillery was opening fire. As we moved, nine Stukas zoomed out of the sun, dropped their bombs, machine-gunned out and whizzed over the mountains.

There were casualties from that Stuka surprise, but a few moments later the first whining shells from American 105's started landing exactly where they would do the most good. The enemy guns fell silent.

Two more Messerschmitts came over, but to our flanking tanks they might have been nothing more than bumblebees.

At 3.30 P. M. came the signal to attack. Our medium tanks rumbled forward. In seventy minutes our first mission was accomplished—Sened was in our hands.

Considering the scope of the operation and the men involved, our losses were light. American tank crews, most of them under fire for the first time, worked like veterans.

When I left they were saying "on to Maknassy," and others were paraphrasing "Marching Through Georgia" with the words "From Maknassy to the Sea."

Nazi Mountain Troops Repulsed by American Infantry in Tunisia

Two 62-Ton 'Tiger' Tanks Used in Attack Destroyed Near Robaa

By WILLIAM KING,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE ROBAA SECTOR, Tunisia, Feb. 2 (Delayed).—Highly-trained mountain troops were thrown into the battle by the Germans today as they pressed an attack northeast of Robaa where United States infantry defended positions between British and French forces.

The impetus of the assault appeared fully broken when British infantry and guns knocked out six of a squad of German tanks which attempted to storm down the road from Pont du Fahs to Robaa Sunday, but the Germans threw in large

numbers of infantry which were attempting to advance in the mountains parallel to the road.

Few reports came out of the heavily-wooded elevations where infantry fighting was taking place but Allied forces were believed to be holding their ground even though they were outnumbered at points.

62-Ton Tanks Destroyed.

Two of the tanks knocked out in the initial assault were definitely established as new 62-ton giant Tigers which mount 88-millimeter guns.

The remainder of the Nazi tank squadron hovered near the local battle but no serious attempt was made during the day to use them to renew the attack.

A British sergeant who was operating in the area between the current battle line and Bou Arada two nights ago had this adventurous tale to tell.

Just before dawn he set out in a jeep with two men to lift mines which had been placed on the road to protect an advanced patrol's night position. As they reached the point where they had put the mines a few hours before, the men were challenged in French—which is not unusual, since French troops are known to be in the area.

When the sergeant, who was a member of a Midland regiment, began to explain his mission, 10 Germans leaped from hiding and surrounded the jeep.

Mine Wounds Germans.

After the men were held prisoner for a short time in a wadi, where they were forced to lie with their hands over their heads, the sergeant was told he must drive a group of Nazi soldiers in the jeep to the German position at Djebel Mansour.

Without a word of the mines which lay just ahead, the sergeant drove forward. The front wheels missed, but the rear wheels set off a terrific explosion which wrecked the vehicle and wounded at least two of the Germans.

In the confusion the sergeant leaped clear and made a run for it. Hidden in the wadi, he watched as the Germans took their wounded away.

He obtained an armored car, returned to the scene and with this vehicle blew up a mine left by the Germans. Still unhurt, the sergeant lifted what remained of his own mines and returned to report.

Eden Tells Commons French Are Giving Full Co-operation in Africa

Start Declared Made For Reconciliation of Different Factions

FEB 4 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, replying to a question in the House of Commons on the political position of North Africa, said today that "The prime responsibility rests upon Frenchmen and the first interest of the United States and British governments is to see that everything possible is done by the French administration to promote the Allied war effort."

"I am glad to say," Mr. Eden declared," that the Allied commander in chief is receiving full collaboration in every sense from the French administration and troops under (Gen. Henri) Giraud's command are playing their full part in the fighting in Tunisia."

The Foreign Secretary said that "despite many difficulties it is true to say that a start has been made for reconciliation between Frenchmen and for the readjustment of internal conditions in North Africa."

When a member asked whether the Government agreed that "our people are not fighting in this war in order to make the world safe for Girauds to live in," some of the members cried "oh" and Mr. Eden quickly replied:

"I think Gen. Giraud is an extremely gallant French soldier. I should feel very proud if I had his record in fighting Germany."

Replying to other questions, Mr. Eden said he understood that there were "divisions of opinion (on the North African question) and we are perfectly entitled to hold our different points of view. All I ask the House is to give the arrangements the best chance to work out."

Turkish Envoy Sees Eden.

London, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred today with the Turkish Ambassador, Husein Rauf Orbay.

Loyalty of France Urged by Giraud

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 3 (AP).—Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner for French North and West Africa, made his first radio appeal to the people of France tonight, asking them to be patient and have confidence in an Allied victory, while his government announced the release of nine persons, mostly Jews, who had been arrested following the Christmas Eve assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan.

There were informed reports that the Imperial Council, once ruled by Darlan and now by Giraud, was due to result in a shake-up. Its members met throughout the day and will meet again tomorrow. One report said Gen. Auguste Nogues, Moroccan governor, was to be retired; others circulated that Marcel Peyrouton, new governor-general of Algeria, would replace Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret as second in command in North Africa.

GIRAUD FEEDS FRENCH HOPES

He Broadcasts Promise Of Early Deliverance To People, Prisoners

FEB 4 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 3—Gen. Henri Giraud promised early deliverance for the French people and French prisoners of war, and urged them to "wait with patience and strength," in a broadcast from Algiers recorded by the Associated Press today.

Giraud addressed himself to "France in chains, to prisoners of war in German prison camps and to the towns of Metz and Strasbourg." Metz and Strasbourg are in the "lost regions" of Alsace and Lorraine.

"To all I say, be confident of victory and be convinced beyond doubt of Germany's defeat," the high commissioner said.

"This I Promise"

"The soldiers of Tunisia are showing the enemy they know how to fight and they are determined. The African army has found again its burning spirit and its faith. It will come to liberate you. This I promise.

"Try to help it with all your patience, with all you skill and all your confidence."

The general closed with the expression *"a bientot—rougly,* 'I'll be seeing you soon'—in the liberated homeland."

Algiers, Feb. 3 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner in French North and West Africa, announced that nine persons arrested after the Christmas eve assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan were released today.

SO PILOT LANDS IN A MINEFIELD

Cairo, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—Lieut. William B. Campbell of Blissfield, Mich., is known today as Lucky Campbell. A member of a fighter squadron operating against Marshal Rommel's Africa Corps, he set his disabled plane down in the middle of a mine field—and got away with it.

When he had landed after a dogfight, and started to climb out, men at the edge of the field shouted: "You're sitting in the middle of a mine field." So he remained on a wing of the plane as two jeeps tried to rescue him. Their wheels were blown off.

Sappers finally cleared a strip from which he could take off after the plane had been repaired.

Eisenhower Tells Troops Not to Criticize Allies

Warns Also on Drinking and on Sloppy Dress

ALLIED HEARQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 3 (AP).—Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a memorandum to his staff saying that "we are fighting a tough war, and everything we do must be directed toward winning that war," warned today he would not tolerate irresponsible talk against the Allies, excessive drinking, sloppy dress and disorderly barracks.

He said the appearance and carriage of the troops constituted a problem more for the American Army than for the British "since it is a mattr that I consider more a national than an Allied thing."

"All officers must be made to understand that in unwarranted criticism of any ally we are simply playing into the hands of the Axis," the general declared. "In the case of an American officer, he will be subject to the direst punishment I can possibly inflict administratively."

More Canadians Go To African Theatre

By The Canadian Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 3—Canadian troops, eager to get into front-line action, are established in this war theatre, prepared to learn the lessons of actual battle.

One detachment arrived here from the Canadian Army in Britain a month ago, and the arrival of the second batch of officers and non-commissioned officers was disclosed last night. The size of the unit was not announced.

The new detachment represents almost every type of troops in the Canadian Army. Armored regiments, infantry, artillery, machine-gunners and communications services. They will be forward regiments and units of the British First Army on the northern and central sectors from the Mateur area to south of Medjez-el-Bab and Robaa.

More Canadian Troops Reach Tunisian Front

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 3.—A second detachment of officers and non-commissioned officers from the Canadian Army in Britain has arrived in North Africa to gain battle experience alongside units of the British 1st Army in Tunisia, it was disclosed last night.

TRAP IS CLOSING ON GERMAN ARMY BELOW ROSTOV

Nazis Reported Attempting a 'Dunkerque' Evacuation in Crimean Area.

POUND AXIS TRANSPORTS

Russian Warships, Planes Move to Block Retreat by Sea.

FEB 4 1943

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Feb. 3—Soviet forces have captured an area only 22 miles north of Kursk, German stronghold in southern Russia, and tonight were on the verge of trapping a huge Nazi army in the Caucasus below Rostov after closing one end of a land escape corridor and they may be moving as well to block a Nazi retreat by sea.

The capture of Kupyansk, important rail junction only 63 miles southeast of Kharkov, Ukraine capital, also was announced in a special Russian communique recorded by the Soviet radio Monitor here.

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Reuters reported according a Moscow broadcast saying Soviet warships and naval airmen of the Black sea fleet were battering German transports between the Taman peninsula and the Crimea, suggesting that the Nazis were considering a "Dunkerque" evacuation of their Army.

Escape by Sea Hinted ....

The Berlin radio tonight hinted for the first time that the Nazis might be about to try to escape by sea. A DNB dispatch recorded by the Associated Press said the Nazis had taken up positions at "three large bridgeheads," one east of the Taman peninsula opposite the Kerch straits, and the other "covering the southern and eastern part of the Don estuary" around Rostov.

British military observers said the fall of Rostov seemed inevitable but added that the Nazis were capable of making a strong stand around the city with 250,000 troops estimated to be there.

As for the Taman peninsula to the south they said there were some indications that German troops already were fleeing across the Kerch straits to the Crimea.

Within Shelling Range

Russia's announced occupation of Zolotukhino, 22 miles above Kursk, severed the railway between that big German base and Orel to the north, and put the Red army within artillery shelling range of Kursk.

Other Soviet forces seized the town of Kazanskaya, only 20 miles southeast of Rostov on the Salsk-Rostov railroad, increasing the peril to the Nazi Caucasian army, the midnight communique as recorded by the Soviet monitor here reported.

The fall of Kupyansk, 63 miles from Kharkov, also gave the Russians control of a rail junction leading northeast to Valuiki, already in Russian hands, and northwest to Belgorod, another big German base about midway between Kursk and Kharkov.

Rail Junction Seized

Still another important railway junction, Krasny Liman, was seized. This town is far below Kupyansk on the railway running southeast from Kharkov to Voroshilovgrad and is only about 12 miles northeast of Slavyansk, junction on another German-held communications system connecting Kharkov with the Sea of Azov.

Thus, the Russians, since their drive west from the Voronesh-Rostov railway, had cut most of the German-held rail system connecting the Ukraine with their defenses in central Russia.

Encirclement Threat Grows

In the Caucasus the Russians were increasing their threat of encirclement to 200,000 Germans below Rostov following their great annihilation victory at Stalingrad where more than 500,000 Germans were killed or captured since last fall.

"South of Rostov on the Don our troops, as the result of a dashing offensive, captured the town and large railway junction of Kuschevskaya," the communique said.

Kuschevskaya is 45 miles south of Rostov, Caucasian gateway city, but is even more important to the Russians since it is the junction for a spur railway leading southward to Krasnodar.

Retreat Cut Off

By taking it the Red army has cut off the retreat toward Rostov of the huge German forces based in the Krasnodar-Novorossisk areas of the western Caucasus, leaving the enemy the prospect of trying to keep the Kerch straits to the Crimea.

Rostov itself was reported within artillery range of Soviet troops who now are closing in on that Nazi pivot base from the South, Southeast, East and North. Rostov was the funnel through which Hitler's Caucasian armies poured last summer in their effort to grab Russia's oil riches.

Krasnodar Fall Likely

The Nazis did succeed in occupying the Maikop oil fields which have since been recaptured. Krasnodar, above Maikop, also appears about to fall to the Soviets. That would leave only Novorossisk, German-held Russian Black sea base, as the single major Caucasian city left to the Germans.

Observers believed the Germans now would try to use Novorossisk in an effort to evacuate their Caucasion army remnants. Such a maneuver would bring the Russian Black sea fleet and Red air force into play in "another Dunkerque" operations.

Nazi Report Gloomy

The German high command reported today that the Russians

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had thrown in "strong attacks" near Novorossisk—the first indication that the Russians were threatening that port, and was generally gloomy in describing all fighting on the eastern front.

A retreat—"a continuing movement as planned"—was acknowledged by the Germans in the Caucasus, and the Nazis said there was "great vicissitude" in their defensive efforts between the Don and upper Donets river above Rostov.

Tonight the German nation had entered an officially-declared four-day mourning period for the sacrificed Stalingrad army. The high command said Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus' army had "succumbed to the overwhelming superiority of the enemy and the unfavorable conditions."

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Thus, the Germans sought to leave the impression that their troops had fought to the last, whereas Russia said 91,000 of the huge army that numbered 330,000 when finally trapped had surrendered, including Field Marshal Paulus and 23 generals. Moscow newspapers today printed pictures of the Marshal being questioned by Russian officers.

While the Red army had virtually closed the escape door for the Germans below Rostov, the Russian drive into the Ukraine assumed even greater significance.

From available reports here's how the German spinal column in southern Russia is threatened, reading from North to South:

Remnants Wiped Out

Kursk—Russians hold Zolotukhino, 22 miles to the north, and Kshen, 63 miles to the east. In the rear area between Kshen and Voronezh, the Red army is wiping out 25,000 trapped Axis troops, the remnants of nine shattered enemy divisions.

Belgorod — Russian troops 55 miles to the east at recaptured Novyoskol and Volokonovka on the Yelets-Valuiki railway.

Kharkov—Russians hold Valuiki and Urazovo, 80 miles to the east, and now have Kupyansk junction 63 miles to the southeast.

Slavyansk — Krasny Liman, 12 miles to the northeast, falls to the Russians. Krasny Liman's capture in effect outflanks Voroshilovgrad, Donets basin industrial capital 75 miles to the southeast, and cuts that center's direct communications with Kharkov. The Russians last were reported only 10 miles east of Voroshilovgrad.

Two Red Salients

Rostov — Two Red salients driving up parallel railways from Saisk and Tikhoretsk are only 30 and 43 miles, respectively, from the strategic city where the Don river meets the Sea of Azov. Other Russian units last were reported 56 miles to the east and within 70 miles to the north.

The midnight communique besides reporting the capture of Kushchevskaya and Kagalnitskaya below Rostov, announced these occupations: Leningradskya, 65 miles southwest of Rostov on the railway running from Tikhoretsk to Yeisk on the Sea of Azov, and Krylovskaya, 20 miles southeast of Kushchevskaya.

Stalin Congratulates Army for Liquidating Nazis at Stalingrad

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Soviet Troops, Flushed With Victory, Plunge Ahead on All Fronts

By the Associated Press. GILMORE

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—Premier Joseph Stalin congratulated the Red Army today for liquidation of the last of Adolf Hitler's troops at Stalingrad, and Soviet shock units, flushed with this greatest victory of the war over Germany, plunged ahead on all fronts.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced late yesterday that the 162-day siege of Stalingrad was ended.

(The destruction of the German 6th Army in the epic battle for Stalingrad was admitted definitely today by Hitler's high command in a special communique which said the fight was over and the 6th Army "has succumbed."

(The communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, declared that "the sacrifice of the army was not in vain."

("The 6th Army, faithful to its oath until the last breath under the exemplary leadership of Field Marshal Paulus, has succumbed to the overwhelming superiority of the enemy and the unfavorable conditions," the communique continued.)

More than 500,000 of the cream of Axis soldiery were reported slain or captured at that Volga city since the Russian winter offensive was launched November 19—275,000 killed and 228,650 imprisoned.

Seasoned Red Army divisions were freed to reinforce the offensives from the North Caucasus to Kursk.

Complete capitulation of all surviving Axis troops and their generals in the Stalingrad area led Stalin, the supreme commander, to message Marshal N. N. Voronov, representative of the supreme command, and Col. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, field commander, the following:

"I congratulate you and the troops of the Don front for successful achievement of the liquidation of enemy troops surrounded at Stalingrad. I hereby express my gratitude to all fighters, commanders and political workers on the front for the excellent battle operations."

Meanwhile the Soviet squeeze upon other German strongholds continued. By taking Pavlovskaya (Sosyka), seventy-five miles south of Rostov on the Rostov-Baku railway, the Russians blocked off still another of Nazi communications, a branch railway line that juts northwestward to Yeisk, on the Sea of Azov.

Reds Tighten Arcs.

Pressing upon Krasnodar, Nazi held city in the Kuban River Valley, the Red Army took the railway station of Korenkovskaya, forty miles to the north, in a sweeping pincers action.

The Russians strengthened their position east of Karkov, by retaking Pokrovskoye and Nizhe Duvanka, eleven and thirteen miles north of Svatovo, the reoccupation of which was announced yesterday. The Germans were still counter-attacking in some sectors, but the Russians declared they were smashing every such enemy effort.

Soviet planes bombed the airdrome of Voroshilovgrad, the Donets River industrial center last reported only ten miles from the grasp of Russian ground troops.

Col.-Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's command, closing upon Rostov from the northeast, was credited with the recapture of ten more populated points, but the announcement did not identify them.

The newspaper Izvestia, presumably speaking of the whole period of the war, said the Leningrad guerrillas had "exterminated dozens of thousands of Hitlerites," including more than 700 officers and had destroyed 300 trains, 416 railway and highway bridges and 150 tanks.

The Russians announced that the surrender of the best German and Axis satellite divisions Hitler could pour against the city named for Stalin was final at 4 p.m. yesterday. The German radio, too, told its people that the Stalingrad campaign was over, but said that the Russians lost more than 300,000 men to hold the city.

It was one of the most significant victories for the United Nations in the war, and the Russians employed a lengthy special communique to proclaim their triumph.

The war bulletin said 91,000 prisoners were taken since January 10, 45,000 in the last two days.

Captured Officers Listed.

It listed important German officers taken prisoner in the closing stages of the dramatic defense of Stalingrad and said an immense amount of captured war materials still was being catalogued. On incomplete listing noted that 750 planes, 1,550 tanks, 90,000 rifles, more than 16,000 guns of larger calibers and 61,102 trucks, as well as other military stores, had been seized since January 10.

That was the date when the Russians gave the trapped Axis armies—then estimated to have numbered 330,000 men—an ultimatum of surrender.

A later communique told of new successes west of Voronezh with the capture of 5,300 prisoners in two engagements, and reported the seizure of two more towns as Red Army columns moved west of Svatova to within 27 miles of the rail center of Kupyansk.

In the Caucasus the Soviet columns were said to have pushed along the railroad to within 35 miles of Krasnodar with the capture of Korenovskaya. Another force moved northward from Tikhoretsk to occupy Pavlovskaya.

The Russians' noon communique as reported here by the Soviet Radio monitor told of the capture of sixteen more towns in the arc around Rostov after stubborn, ferocious fighting, and five more towns in sectors west of Voronezh. They were not immediately identified. Tank drives were mounted by both sides but the Russians said that they repulsed all German counter-attacks with heavy losses.

How Nazis Surrendered

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP).—Tass, the Soviet official news agency, carried this account today of the last hours of the battle for Stalingrad:

"Enemy resistance north of the city did not cease of itself. It was broken. After artillery preparation, our troops drove a wedge into the enemy's defenses and then the agony of the last enemy group was on. But a few centers of German resistance remained and our shells served as a kind of invitation for surrender.

"Five minutes of shelling of the enemy dugouts were followed by five minutes of silence. And there they came, creeping out of their dugouts, waving their undershirts instead of flags of truce.

"The northern group consisted of picked Fascist troops. A number of units consisted wholly of members of the Nazi party. All soldiers of this group were promoted to lance corporal and corporal. Hitler had hoped thus to insure their sustained resistance in Stalingrad. However, the precipitous onslaught of our troops demoralized these picked troops—and they began to surrender with the same alacrity as the others, with their officers and generals."

MOSCOW RADIO LAUDS STALINGRAD VICTORY

LONDON, Feb. 3 — (AP) The great Russian victory at Stalingrad was such that "the German army is not likely to be in a position to heal this wound," M. Viktorov, a Soviet radio commentator, said tonight in a Moscow broadcast recorded here.

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"It must not be forgotten that the pick of the German army troops was concentrated there," he said. "Stalingrad has proved to be the pivotal point of the whole war and of the Soviet-German front.

"Stalingrad robbed Rommel (in Africa) of his reinforcements, like a magnet it drew off German forces from the West.

"The Soviet forces at Stalingrad have won the biggest battle in this war and what's more, one of the biggest in the history of all wars."

Ambassador Standley Flies to Kuibyshev

Moscow, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—Admiral William H. Standley, American Ambassador to Russia, today flew from Moscow to Kuibyshev for a short visit.

BERLIN ADMITS END OF BATTLE IN STALINGRAD

High Command Says Nazis Have Given Up Fight at Volga City.

RED GUNS CLOSE TO ROSTOV

One Report on London Radio Avers Latter Place Is Already Under Fire.

The destruction of the German Sixth Army in the epic battle for Stalingrad was admitted definitely today by Hitler's High Command in a special communique, which said that the fight was over and that the Sixth Army "has succumbed."

The communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, declared that "the sacrifice of the army was not in vain."

Meanwhile, the British radio asserted that the German garrison at Rostov can already hear the rumble of the Red Army's heavy guns, as they have moved up within shelling range of the city. The British broadcast, which was recorded here by CBS, added: "Unconfirmed reports say in fact that Rostov is already under fire."

"The Sixth Army, faithful to its oath until the last breath under the exemplary leadership of Field Marshal Paulus, has succumbed to the overwhelming superiority of the enemy and the unfavorable conditions," the communique continued.

Last Stand Not in Vain.

"Its fate is shared by the flak division of the Luftwaffe, two Rumanian divisions and one Croat regiment who in faithful brotherhood of arms have done their duty to the utmost.

"It is not yet time to describe the course of operations which led to this development. But one thing can be said today:

"The sacrifice of the army was not in vain. As a bulwark of the historical European mission, the Sixth Army has through many weeks broken the thrusts of six Soviet armies. Completely encircled by the enemy, it tied down strong enemy forces throughout further weeks of the hardest fighting and most bitter hardships. The German leadership was thus given time and the possibility to take counter-measures on the execution of which depended the fate of the entire eastern front.

Boast Troops Fought to End.

"Given this task, the Sixth Army carried it out. When after a long time of encirclement and continuation of operations the air force was unable to guarantee sufficient supplies by air despite utmost efforts and very heavy losses and when the possibility of relief diminished more and more and at last vanished completely, the twice demanded surrender was proudly refused.

"The last battle took place under the swastika hoisted on the highest ruin of Stalingrad to be seen from afar. Generals, officers, non-commissioned officers and men fought shoulder to shoulder to the last cartridge. They died that Germany may live. Their example will shine until the end of time despite all the untrue Bolshevist propaganda. But the divisions of the Sixth Army are already going to be recreated."

After reading of the special communique all German radio stations went off the air for three minutes. The usual martial fanfares preceded the announcement but afterward the song "Ich Hatt' Einen Kamaraden" (I Had a Comrade), customarily played at military funerals, was heard three times, followed by "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the Horst Wessel Song.

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Propaganda Minister Goebbels ordered all places of entertainment closed for four days beginning tomorrow in memory of the Sixth Army, which found retribution in Stalingrad for its subjugation of the Low Countries in 1940.

Even while Berlin acknowledged this blow, however, a broadcast from Ankara quoted well-informed sources as saying that Nazi troops were moving Eastward for the new spring offensive pledged Saturday by Air Marshal Hermann Goering.

Photo Shows Paulus Was Not Wounded

A Moscow report that German Field Marshal Paulus "was photographed with two Russian commanders at the Red Army Don headquarters after his surrender at Stalingrad was quoted today by a British broadcast recorded by the CBS. The broadcast said this disproved a Berlin statement that Marshal Paulus had been severely wounded.

Nazis Order 4 Days' Mourning For Army Lost at Stalingrad

By CARL C. CRANMER
(Associated Press Correspondent)

Germany acknowledged Wednesday that the battle for Stalingrad had ended after more than five months and the Reich went into four days of mourning for the German Sixth army which "has succumbed" in the siege that held fired.

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Dolefully admitting for the first time in this war the loss of an entire army, the German high command made the announcement in a special communique which was preceded by a martial fanfare and followed by the funeral military air, "Ich HATT' Einen Kamaraden" ("I had a Comrade"), "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the Nazi Horst Wessel song.

All radio stations went silent then for three minutes and it was announced that all places of entertainment would be closed through Saturday.

Heroic Role Hinted

German announcements sought to give the impression that the entire army, which the Russians say numbered 330,000, fought to the last bullet and then fought with shovels to the last man, but the Russians said they had taken 91,000 prisoners, including thousands of officers and two dozen generals.

The Germans, preparing to make the most of the defeat in their propaganda to stir the nation to desperate efforts, also pictured the sacrifice of the army as "not in vain."

"Fighting at Stalingrad has ceased," said the communique. "The Sixth army, faithful to its oath until the last breath under the exemplary leadership of Field Marshal Paulus, has succumbed to the overwhelming superiority of the enemy and the unfavorable conditions."

Rumanian, Croat Units Lost

Its fate was shared, the announcement added, by an anti-aircraft division, two Rumanian divisions, and a Croat regiment.

Completely encircled, its air supply system unable to function, and beset by "six Soviet armies," the Sixth army tied down strong Russian forces and gave the German high command "the possibility to take counter-measures on the execution of which depended the fate of the entire eastern front," the communique declared.

Surrender 'Refused'

Demands for surrender were twice "proudly refused," and the "last battle took place under the swastika hoisted on the highest ruin of Stalingrad," the communique concluded.

"Generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men fought shoulder to shoulder to the last cartridge. They died that Germany may live."

The communique said that already the lost divisions were being recreated, and Turkish broadcast Wednesday night quoted well-informed quarters as saying that even now new Nazi forces were moving eastward for a spring offensive that may come as early as March or April.

German broadcasts, picturing the last days of the trapped army, said it had fought in caved-in basements in cold "which eats away the bones," under artillery fire worse than in the World war, killed more than 300,000 Russians, and in their last radio to Berlin sent this message, "Heil Germany, heil our Fuehrer."

Fresh Reverses Hinted

Even as the Germans prepared to enshrine the entire army, there were hints of fresh reverses on the eastern front.

The high command, in its regular communique, mentioned strong Russian attacks "near Novorossisk," the Black sea naval base in the Caucasus, and "heavy defensive attacks of great vicissitude" between the Don and Donets.

South of the Don, the communique indicated, the Germans were maintaining a schedule of withdrawal.

RUSSIA PLANS SPORT EVENTS

Soldiers From Front Line Are Expected To Participate In Skate Classic

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 3—There's no emphasis upon wartime sports in Russia, either from the competitor's or the spectator's viewpoint, but soldiers from the front lines are expected to take part in at least one of the three all-union sports tournaments scheduled this winter.

The first of these events is the all-union skating tournament at Moscow February 21, 22 and 23. About 40 skaters from all parts of the Soviet Union are expected to compete, including soldiers now at the front, for whom the all-union committee has requested home leave. One of these, the champion, Capt. Yakov Melnikov, already has returned and is practicing on Moscow rinks. Champions from the cities of Sverdlovsk, Korky, Kirov, Moscow, Novosibirsk and Leningrad also are on the entry lists.

The rest of the winter sports program consists of the all-union ski meet in March, the chess championship which also probably will be held next month and a special ski run to be held in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red army between February 14 and March 1. There also may be a swimming meet toward the end of the winter.

There will be no competition for individual first place in the anniversary ski run. Instead it will be between trade union organizations and Consomol (Soviet Youth) groups under the direction of the organization which handles military training for civilians.

Spectators at these events will come only from the immediate vicinity of the places where they are held. Fans in Russia do not travel in wartime.

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SHARP NEW BLOW DEALT COLOGNE BY R.A.F. BOMBERS

Blockbusters and Incendiaries Cause Heavy Damage to War Plants.

A.E. Wall

LONDON, Feb. 3.—(AP) R.A.F. bombers dealt a sharp, swift, and heavy blow to Cologne last night to nullify the feverish repair work the Germans had accomplished there among the U-boat equipment plants hit in the first thousand-plane attack eight months ago.

A hundred two-ton blockbusters and thousands of incendiaries were dropped in less than 20 minutes in the powerful blow made in behalf of the Allied battle of the Atlantic, for in the words of an authoritative announcement many of Cologne's great factories were engaged in work connected with the submarine campaign.

The diesels which drive the U-boats on the surface and the batteries for which the engines generate electric power for undersea operations are produced in Cologne.

Five Planes Lost

The R.A.F acknowledged the loss of five planes out of probably more than a hundred attacking, but the Germans, admitting casualties and destruction, claimed only three British planes were downed.

The Cologne raiders had hardly returned when a procession of daylight raiders swarmed over the channel, flying in the general direction of Calais.

Ventura bombers, escorted by Spitfire squadrons, some of which were from the American Air Force, swept over Abbeville and St. Omer, bombing railways and an airfield. Two bombers and eight fighters were lost, but the fighters destroyed three enemy planes.

R.C.A.F. Spitfire squadrons took part in the sweeps over northern France and Belgium, and helped escort the Venturas over St. Omer.

All Returned Safely

The Canadians homing form St. Omer were jumped by 20 Nazi fighters, but they got one and perhaps another, and all returned safely.

"They seemed to be coming at us from all over the place," said Squadron Leader F. H. Boulton of Coleman, Alta. "You would no sooner scare one off somebody's tail than there would be another to deal with somewhere else."

The object of the 112th attack on battered Cologne was, as one commentator put it, to "make sure the blitzed city stays blitzed."

The Germans are known to have taken great pains to repair the hundreds of Cologne factories, of which 250 were damaged in the big raid of last May 30.

Routine Performance

Last night's 200-ton raid, plus incendiary showers, was called a normal heavy assault which now has become R.A.F. routine.

One pilot said so many bombs were bursting together that he could not tell which were his own.

"There was a carpet of incendiaries below us," said another.

Most crews described the anti-aircraft fire as moderate and said that night fighters were up.

Since the first [illegible] raid last May, when 600 acres of the town and industrial suburbs were devastated, many plants had been re-roofed and small factories repaired, the Air ministry news service said.

However, the large rubber works in the Deutz district was so wrecked that it was easier to rebuild elsewhere.

Nazi Nuisance Raid

For their part the Germans sent four Focke-Wulfs over the rooftops of an inland town in southeastern England in daylight and inflicted numerous casualties and considerable destruction in a shipping center.

German raiders appeared over the northeast coast of England tonight and dropped flares and incendiaries. They were met by extremely heavy anti-aircraft fire.

One enemy bomber was authoritatively reported destroyed over northeast England tonight.

The Deutschlandsender and the German-controlled Calais radio went off the air at 8:48 o'clock tonight, indicating the British might be out raiding again.

100 Blockbusters Are Dropped on City; 5 Bombers Lost

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By the Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A heavy force of RAF bombers last night attacked Cologne, dropping 100 two-ton block-buster bombs on an average of one every 12 seconds or less and scattering thousands of incendiaries in the exploding ruins.

It was the 112th raid on the city which last May was the first German center to feel the weight of a 1,000-plane raid in a single night. The principal targets include the factories which turn out Diesel engines and batteries for submarines, the Humboldt Deutz motor works, and the Mauser arms plant.

The foray was the first against Cologne since last October 15 and the entire load of explosives was dropped in less than 20 minutes.

Indications that the RAF was following up its night attack with a daylight raid on some part of the continent came before noon today when several strong formations were heard crossing the Strait of Dover toward Calais. The heavy roar suggested that the formations included bombers.

Five Bombers Missing.

Five bombers were missing after the raid on Cologne, a British announcement said, indicating that a flight of 100 of the RAF's biggest planes made the foray.

"Since the 1,000-bomber raid on May 30-31 last year, in which 250 factories were more or less seriously damaged, great efforts have been made to repair as many of these as possible," the statement said.

"Repair work at Cologne has been more intense than anywhere else. A number of the factories were engaged in work connected in one way or another with the submarine campaign.

Repair Work Halted.

"The progress of the repairs was interrupted by the raid of October 15-16 and last night's attack should have valuable results in this direction."

The October raid was the last sortie in force on the historic city that had become an industrial and rail center.

A force described as "hundreds" of four-motored bombers made Cologne the focus of an assault on the industrial Rhineland, and the British reported losing 18 planes in the attack. Great fires were left in the wake of the assault.

Death Toll Was 10,000.

The RAF's saturation raid on Cologne took place last May 30 and figures from semi-official sources, computed long after reconnaissance and underground reports from the affected area provided a basis for the study, said the death toll was 10,000 and that 20,000 buildings had been destroyed, including the 250 factories.

The fires from the May 30 raid were still smoldering and smoke was rising from the ruins a month afterward, flyers reported. RAF reconnaissance photographers showed that 8 square miles of the city had been razed in the raid.

A Fighting French report last summer said that 60,000 residents of Cologne had been evacuated from the city and taken to Paris.

Last night's assault was the first RAF bombing of Germany this month. In the last previous night raid, Saturday, Hamburg and other targets in Western Germany were hit. Members of at least one Canadian squadron said the anti-aircraft defenses at Cologne were more active last night than in any of the previous raids on Cologne.

British Town Raided.

Four German Focke-Wulf bombers, flying so low that one scraped a rooftop, raided an inland town in Southeast England in daylight today, flattening many buildings and causing numerous casualties, including some killed.

A shopping center was hit and many persons were trapped in the ruins.

Rescue workers dug feverishly in the debris for victims.

A bank, a hotel, the Baptist church, a schoolhouse and several stores were among the buildings struck.

One air warden said the planes flew so low that "it seemed as if I could touch them."

London, February 3 (A. P.)—With an American fighter plane escort, Ventura medium bombers of the Royal Air Force today attacked railway targets at Abbeville and the German airfield at St. Omer, it was announced officially tonight.

Two bombers and eight fighters were reported missing in the daylight operations but one fighter pilot is known to be safe. The Spitfires, including those of the American escort, destroyed three enemy fighters.

CHURCHILL'S TRIP AMUSES BRITISH

Cartoonists Have Field Day Over Supposed Axis Bewilderment

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By C. G. DANIEL
[Associated Press Correspondent]

London, Feb. 3—The British haven't grinned so much in our time since Neville Chamberlain flew home from Munich with the heartening but riddled hope of peace.

Confident that big events are sure to come from Winston Churchill's missions abroad, they are plainly amused at the consternation they believe his vanishing and reappearing act is causing the Germans.

The new national guessing game is "Where will he turn up next?" The butt of most jokes is Franz von Papen, who hastened back to Ankara from a skiing trip when he heard Churchill had turned up in the territory von Papen is supposed to watch over as Hitler's Ambassador to Turkey.

Von Papen Due For Censure

It is supposed that von Papen will be called upon the Hitlerian carpet, or what's left of it.

One newspaper cartoonist pictured Churchill in a pith helmet and shorts being greeted by a native under a palm tree with the words: "Massa Churchill, I presume?"

Another, in the *Daily Mail* showed Hitler eyeing a long black cigar on the floor and saying to Gestapo Chief Himmler: "Don't stand there saying 'He certainly gets around.' Do something."

The *Star's* cartoon showed Hitler with his sleeves rolled up and cane in hand, welcoming a quavering von Papen to Germany with the words, "Come on in, my dear von

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Papen."

Churchill Lost In Egypt

Meanwhile, Churchill last was reported in Cairo in conversations with King Farouk and Richard G. Casey, Minister for Britain to the Middle East. The German radio still is angling for his itinerary, quoting Madrid reports that he was next due in Portugal, which like Turkey is a British ally though neutral.

Neutral correspondents abroad reported Berlin was nervous and London newspapers like the *Express* noted the German comment on Churchill's tour was less bombastic than usual and more factual and realistic.

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The British delight over German discomfiture was stepped up when the R.A.F. dropped in unexpectedly on Goering's Nazi party in Berlin last Saturday, and it has increased since.

There are such contrasts to dote upon as von Papen skiing pleasantly in Turkey while the British ambassador, Sir Hughe Knachtbull-Hughessen, set out ostentatiously in hunting disguise and turned up purposefully at the Adana conference attended by Mr. Churchill and other high British and Turkish officials.

Envoy Disguised As Hunter for Turkish Parley

By the Associated Press.

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 2 (Delayed).—Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, went to the meeting of Prime Minister Churchill and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey Saturday disguised as a hunter, it was disclosed today.

The Ambassador and his party took shotguns and hunting kits to confuse any Axis agents who might have been lurking about.

The envoy, on his return from the Adana conference, said today that Turkey was not "asked to enter the war" and German propaganda to this effect was a "complete fabrication." The object of the conference, he said, was "to provide Turkey with more defensive armaments against the uncertainties of the future."

Nothing was signed at the conference and the two leaders "didn't decide if such and such a thing happens Turkey will do such and such," the British envoy added.

"Turkey remains as free to make her own decisions as before," he declared.

SEES BRIGHT SIDE OF WAR ON U-BOATS

London, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today that there have been "periods of the most heartening success" in the fight against Axis submarines, but that, because of the difficulty of confirming hits in "all the numerous attacks on enemy U-boats," it is not possible to say whether they are being sunk faster than they are being built.

Asked by Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, for an estimate of the number of submarines possessed by the Germans and the Italians, Mr. Alexander replied: "The Admiralty, of course, has an estimate of teh enemy building capacity and operational strength. No doubt the enemy would like to know what our actual estimates are."

Questioned concerning his statement in a recent speech that the enemy had over 500 submarines, Mr. Alexander said: "I did not necessarily give the exact estimate and I am not giving the exact figures."

BULGARIANS AGREE TO FREE 4500 JEWS

London, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—Oliver Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, informed the House of Commons today that permission has been obtained for the transfer of 4,000 Jewish children and 500 adults from Bulgaria to Palestine.

"Steps are being taken immediately to organize the necessary transport, but the practical difficulties involved are likely to be considerable, he added.

An arrangement also has been made for the removal of 500 children from Rumania and Hungary and some are already en route, the Colonial Secretary said.

BRITISH WOOL CURB EXTENDED

Rationing Widened With Order Controlling Reclaimed Auxiliary Raw Materials

English Reminded Of Link Between Rabbits And Supply From Australia

[By the Associated Press]

London, [illegible]—Wool topped the headlines in textile news this week as the British Government widened rationing with an order controlling a large number of reclaimed auxiliary raw materials used in the industry.

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The step was taken because of the decision to make a drastic curtailment of production for civil home use. Priority in all-wool garments was given children up to 4, along with restricted supplies for the elderly and mostly "mixtures" for women.

Menace Of Rabbits

British used to regarding rabbits as a wartime table luxury were forcibly reminded of the link between them and Australian wool supplies. Enlistments of trappers and diversion of others to war work has increased the rabbit menace. If not kept down they eat vegetation on which sheep must live, and wool volume drops alarmingly.

Bradford reported new business still was being placed in weaving and hosiery yarns for utility trade. Delivery times offered are varied from four to twelve weeks. Mills' activity was well maintained while yarn markets were very quiet.

Cloth Market Quiet

Cotton: Manchester said yarn and cloth markets were quiet this week. Most manufacturers showed little anxiety to sell cloth. Many continued efforts to arrange yarn supplies to cover expected Government utility orders for cloths—mostly in coarse and medium counts.

Modern weights of American-type qualities were booked.

Rayon circles were impressed with the growing popularity of the wide range of utility fabrics which are moving quickly into consumption.

Fully two thirds of current output of yarn is absorbed in utility cloths. Export trade still is severely circumscribed with best markets at present in Canada and West Africa.

Yarn supplies are tight and manufacturers are strictly rationed.

Linen Trade Static

Ulster: Linen manufacturing and trading conditions were static. There was no surprise exhibited when the Government prohibited shipment of all linen goods to any part of the world without licenses.

The ban covers apparel made wholly or mainly with flax which higherto was not controlled.

Big stores have dropped their approval of part-time shopping, saying it is impracticable.

Instead they are concentrating on closing "non-essential" floors and merging departments. Most small shops, however, close mealtimes and a few on alternate days, according to the flow of supplies.

A glazier repaired a shop skylight last fall. This month he broke it again—to snatch seventy dozen pairs of silk stockings.

It will be some time before he is back to his old trade.

Nazis Kill 4,200 In Belgrade Reign Of Terror

London, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government-in-Exile declared today that the Germans had killed 4,200 Serbs in Belgrade alone during a recent three-day reign of terror and cited numerous instances in which men were reported tortured and women assaulted before they were killed.

The Gestapo's attack was aimed at supporters of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Yugoslav Minister of War, navy and air forces who leads a guerrilla army against Axis occupational forces.

The Yugoslav statement said a Serbian police officer, Major Kalebtich, was stripped of his clothing, rolled back and forth across a street littered with broken glass, and finally shot for refusing to carry out German orders to execute Serb civilians.

The statement asserted that the Italian Governor of Montenegro recently stated in a private conversation that 823,000 Serbs had been executed since the country was first occupied.

Ex-Endurance Flier's Heroism Saves Bomber Crew in Britain

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LONDON, Feb. [illegible] (AP) — Major Al Key of Meridian, Miss., famed endurance flier of 1935, today was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross — second only to the Congressional Medal of Honor — for "extraordinary heroism" in a bomber mission over Europe.

Major Key and his brother, Fred who is now a captain in the United States Air Force, set a flight record of 653 hours and 34 minutes in the monoplane "Ole Miss."

The citation said that Major Key on his way to bomb Romilly sur Seine Dec. 20, was attacked head-on by two Nazi planes and with "great courage and skill" he aimed his Flying Fortress directly at the attackers so that a cannon shell hit the rear of the bomber instead of the vital front cockpit.

The blast severely damaged the aircraft, killed one waistgunner and wounded another, but despite the "desperate situation," the citation said, Major Key kept the almost uncontrollable aircraft in formation" and "with complete disregard of his own safety" completed the mission and returned safely.

"The action undoubtedly resulted in saving the lives of the crew," it said, "and instilled in the men of his command inspiration that will prove invaluable in future combat missions."

SABOTAGE ON RISE IN FRENCH CITIES

London, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—Heightened guerrilla activity throughout France against German occupation forces and collaborationists was reported in underground newspapers received today by the Fighting French.

These incidents within recent weeks were listed:

A timebomb at Nice wrecked local headquarters of Jacques Doriot's Nationalist party. This was the fifteenth of his headquarters blasted since November 1. A train carrying German soldiers was derailed outside Compiegne. At Orleans, grenades fired coal requisitioned by the Germans. At Moutiers, two large water pipes were wrecked by saboteurs. These pipes fed turbines of a system which provided current to manufacturing works in the district.

Lenin's Bust in London Tarred

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP).—A bust of V. I. Lenin which was unveiled by Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky last April was tarred and the jaw broken in the blackout tonight, and a fire warden in the district blamed the work on "Fascists." The bust faces a house in Holford Square at Finsbury Square where Lenin lived in 1902-'03.

Neutral Press Sees Trouble for Germany

BERN, Feb. 3 (AP).—While the Nazi and Fascist press of Europe was on the whole reticent concerning the new agreement which British Prime Minister Churchill has reached with Turkey, the neutral press was quick to pronounce it an important event likely to cause trouble for Germany.

In the words of the Neue Zurich, the Adana conference "very possibly might produce complications for Germany." In the same vein, the National Zeitung of Basel observed that the first tangible result is that it makes it difficult for the Axis to maintain its attitude that the preceding Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca was a mere "theatrical performance."

Politically and in a sense militarily, the Zeitung said, the importance of the Adana conference "can hardly be overestimated." This paper saw significance in the attendance of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander of an Allied army of half a million men in the Near East, and commented pointedly that the Dardanelles again will be important after the war and "Turkey knows that only those active in the war will have a place at the council table."

The Tagblatt of Bern saw Turkey's neutrality "not as a fundamental state policy such as Switzerland," but rather as a "sideline position of which the leaders at Ankara promised themselves to make the best use."

The Basel National Zeitung said that if a "recognized realist" and "wise politician," such as Turkish President Ismet Inonu, had joined such a meeting, his decision "must be attributed to very far-reaching plans of Turkish policy."

Der Bund of Bern said Turkey's wants "certainly include the Italian Dodecanese (islands), the Syrian Haleb-Aleppo, which formerly was Turkish administered, and participation in the Mosul oil production." The paper said it could be assumed that these points were discussed as post-war problems of interest to Turkey.

"Certainly," the paper added, "Turkey's participation in the conference was not purely platonic."

CHENNAULT HONORS SIX U. S. AVIATORS

Two Officers And Four Enlisted Men Given Purple Hearts At Airbase On Chine

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[By the Associated Press]

With the American Airforce in China, Feb. 2 (Delayed)—Two officers and four enlisted men wounded in action were decorated with Purple Hearts by Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault today at an air-base hospital.

Fighter Pilot Lieut. Llewellyn Couch, of Monroe, N. C., received the award for combat over Yunnanyi, China, December 26, when he engaged nine Japanese bombers. While under heavy crossfire with his plane riddled, he continued the attack until he was forced to bail out, suffering burns and abrasions, dislocation of the right knee, and a severely sprained left ankle.

Shot In Legs

Capt. Elmer Tarbox, of Lubbock, texas, was wounded by anti-aircraft fire during the bombing of Japanese-held Mengamo, China, December 27. Although in severe pain from bullet wounds in the legs, he stayed at his post and assisted the co-pilot in bringing the bomber safely home.

Sergeants Patrick Boudreau, Port Arthur, Texas, and William Laplant, of Cogville, Wash., both were wounded in the legs by shrapnel on the Mengmao mission, but remained at their gunner stations until the planes got safely back.

Stayed In Turret

Sergt. Adam Williams, of Morganton, N. C., although severely injured by anti-aircraft fragments which struck his legs and thighs, stayed in the bomber's gun turrent until the formation left the target area at an enemy-occupied town in Burma December 12.

Sergt. Rudolph Brlansky, of Johnstown, Pa., crew chief for a

fighter plane, disregarded approaching enemy bombers at Yunnanyi January 16, assisting our fighters to get in the air where they destroyed twelve enemy planes. Brlansky did not have time to take sufficient cover, and was wounded by a bomb fragment.

CHINESE HALT JAPS IN YUNNAN SECTOR

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Feb. 3.—(AP) A Chinese high command communique today reported that fighting in the Tamenglung sector of the Yunnan-Burma border "still was in progress up to Jan. 30, but as a result of severe losses inflicted by the defenders, there was a noticeable reduction in the impetus of enemy attacks."

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Several thousand enemy troops drawn from the Shantung, Kiangsu, and Honan border regions attacked the Chinese positions northward of Fenchsien.

These were engaged by the Chinese, who also sent units to strike at the enemy's rear. This fighting continued until noon Jan. 24 when the invaders were beaten back with losses.

A Chinese unit ferrying across the river the night of Jan. 21 raided the enemy positions in the vicinity of three towns southeast of Nanchang, Japanese-occupied capital of Kiangsi, and succeeded in inflicting many casualties, and destroying a number of defense works. The unit returned to its base the next morning.

BURMA JAPS RAIDED

New Delhi, India, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Blenheim bombers attacked Japanese positions at Rathedaung and three other villages in western Burma yesterday, a British communique announced today. Fighters which escorted three of the four bomber formations followed up the attacks with low level machine-gun fire.

Objectives on Akyab Island including anti-aircraft batteries at Fakir Point were attacked last night, the communique said.

"From these operations none of our aircraft is missing," the communique added.

2 BROOKLYN MEN HONORED

Privates Tillera, Profeta With Officer Get Soldier's Medal

HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Soldier's Medals for heroism in the Southwest Pacific have been awarded to Captain Clarence H. Bomberger of Palmyra, Pa.; Private Salvatore Tillera, 8317 Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Private Joseph Profeta, 615 Barrens Street, Brooklyn.

The citations said that on Nov. 16 a plane taking off from an advanced base in Australia crashed, caught fire and its bomb load exploded. Captain Bomberger saw that two ambulances were in danger of being destroyed by the fire.

"He drove one ambulance through intense heat from the fire to where woundde men could be loaded, and then drove another ambulance out of the fire zone," the citation said. "His action contributed greatly to the rendering of medical attention to the seriously wounded men."

Privates Tillera and Profeta were on duty at the runway at the time of the crash. They drove an ambulance to the wrecked plane, and deapite exploding bombs, went to the plane, wrapped wounded members of the crew in blankets, and were carrying them to the ambulance when the plane exploded, throwing them to the ground.

Tojo Lacked Confidence In Japan's First Attacks

Says Convoy's Discovery Sent 'Cold Water Down My Back'

By The Associated Press

A Tokio broadcast last night quoted Premier Hideki Tojo as telling the Japanese House of Peers that "I felt cold water run down my back" when a Japanese convoy en route to Malaya was detected two days before the attack on Pearl Harbor, and that he "did not have confidence" then in Japan's opening campaigns.

The broadcast, directed to the Japanese empire rather than for foreign consumption, was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Tojo said Japan went to war against the United States and Britain because of the "impolite attitude of the American government."

He told the peers, "I was deeply concerned with the operations in Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Java . . . as to how much success we would attain. If the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and the landing operations at Malaya should have failed, what would have been the outcome? At that time I did not have confidence in these campaigns.

"To give you an example, a great mass of our landing units sent to the Malay Peninsula were discovered by the enemy on Dec. 6 (Dec. 5 in the United States). I felt cold water run down my back. Then I felt that the war would surely break out by Dec. 7. I was greatly in doubt as to whether the landing operations in Malaya would succeed.

"However, due to heavenly aid, our forces completed their landing operation very successfully. Later successes in the occupation of Malaya, Java and Sumatra were achievements much better than we expected. These operations were carried out with considerable danger."

15 Men Saved After 5 Days On Life Rafts In Coral Sea

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Brigadier General And Others Forced Down In Bomber—Suffer From Severe Sunburn

CHAS. McMURTRY

[By the Associated Press]

Advance South Pacific Base, Feb 3—The rescue of Brig. Gen. N. F. Twining, Col. Glen C. Jamison and thirteen others after six nights and five days adriff on two small life rafts in the Coral Sea was disclosed today by the Thirteenth Air Force.

All were taken to a hospital for treatment for exposure and severely sunburned faces, hands and ankles.

General Twining and the party were in a combat mission in a heavy bomber when forced down at 10.29 P. M. January 26 in severe weather. The plane sank in thirty-two seconds.

All fifteen crowded into two six-man rubber life rafts, which were lashed together. They were able to take from the plane only one and a half canteens of water, one chocolate bar and a small can of sardines.

They caught a little rain water and shot two albatross, which helped their water and food situation some.

Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, of Washington, D. C., commanding general of the army air and ground forces in the South Pacific, personally led the aerial search from January 28 to 30.

On January 31 a B-17 (Flying Fortress) piloted by Lieutenant Bailey sighted flares from the party of Twining, who is from Charlotte, North Carolina.

Because of poor visibility he lost contact, but his data helped Captain Wilkinson locate the rafts from a B 17 at 8 A. M. the next day. An hour and a half later two navy PBY's rescued the group.

The water was so rough that one of the naval patrol bombers damaged its hull in the takeoff and had to be beached on its arrival to prevent it from sinking. The hull leaked badly and was filling rapidly with water when it was beached.

The survivors experienced such a heavy storm that they thought they would never be rescued. The men were so crowded on the rafts and became so cramped that they occasionally slid off the sides into the ocean to cool off and stretch their legs.

They were followed often by sharks, but only one attacked and that was beaten off with a paddle.

Hand Bone Fractured

"It was the greatest sight of my life when the B-17 dipped its wing, showing that it had sighted us," said General Twining.

Colonel Jamison is suffering from a fracture of a small bone in the hand.

"I tried a piece of that gull (albatross) and it's tough," said Jamison. "I tried the liver and it was too tough. But those four squid we found in the gull were delicious."

The names of the other party members were not announced.

Twining's brother, Capt. Edward Twining, left a hospital to participate in the search.

Japanese Soldiers Yield to American Call for Surrender

Legend Discredited; One Prisoner Hopes to Be American Citizen

By WILLIAM HIPPLE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

GUADALCANAL (Delayed).—An encouraging sign [illegible] here today, when a number of Japanese soldiers surrendered voluntarily in response to a broadcast over a loudspeaker from the American lines.

They were the first Japanese on Guadalcanal to give themselves up without compulsion and discredit the legend that all Japanese are ready to fight until death for Emperor and country.

These hungry, sick soldiers definitely were discouraged and tired of fighting. They gladly accepted American offers to give them hot cooked rice, cigarettes and good treatment and came in with their hands in the air.

"I was sure I would die," one of the prisoners said through an interpreter. "There was no hope. They have promised us reinforcements and airplanes day after day, but these promises never were kept. My feelings as a true Japanese soldier were gone.

Wants to Be American.

"I didn't want to be a Japanese any more—I wanted to be an American. When I heard the voice from the Americans promising good food and good treatment, I came in."

This prisoner was Pvt. Akiyoshi Hasamoto, 23, of Fukuoka in Southern Japan. He said many other Japanes soldiers felt as he did about the war and expressed the belief that many others would surrender in response to broadcasts in Japanese and pamphlets written in Japanese.

Furthermore, Hasmoto said that if Guadalcanal is a sample he doesn't think Japan will win the war.

The Japanese soldiers were told by their officers on landing, he said, that fighting against the Americans would be easy and it would be easy to take prisoners. He said he soon developed a high respect for American fighters.

Hasamoto readily answered all questions put in Japanese by Marine Capt. Eugene P. Boardman of Fort Atkinson, Wis.

A young carpenter with an elementary education, Hasamoto joined the Army in 1940, becoming a member of the 3d Battalion of the 124th Infantry, which was part of the 18th Division.

Regiment Destroyed.

His regiment, called the "OKA" unit after its commanding officer, Col. Oka, was the "best regiment in the Japanese Army" until it was mercilessly cut up on Guadalcanal, he said.

Hasamoto said he was a veteran of the China, Borneo, Celebes and Philippines campaigns. His unit was ordered to go to Malaya, but the ship Katorima Maru, formerly on the Pacific passenger run, was torpedoed by a submarine.

He arrived by destroyer on the northern coast of Guadalcanal August 31, 1942, and was an artilleryman during the battle of Esposis Ridge September 9 and 13. He said the men returning from the front to this area reported that American artillery fire was a terrible thing.

At the time of his surrender his battalion—normally about 900 strong—had been reduced to 230 effectives. He said he was in a pocket [illegible] night and day by artillery fire.

Wanted American Booty.

Japanese officers told their troops that they could or captured American [illegible] have a wrist watch and money, and that these were to be turned over to the military police. The Japanese soldiers were permitted to keep clothing, souvenirs and equipment. At no time, Hasamoto said, did he hear any atrocity stories about what the Americans would do to captured Japanese soldiers.

The prisoner said that at no time did he have enough to eat. He said he had planned to go home, set up his own carpenter shop, get married and have a large family if Japan won. Now, disgraced at home and officially classified as dead, he wants to go to America and build houses.

Officers Discuss Surrender.

Hasamoto said that at the time he surrendered several officers assembled and seriously discussed surrendering but finally decided to remain and die with the sick and wounded. He said he believed they would change their minds.

Hasamoto said he wished to do everything possible to help the United States win the war and offered to broadcast from the lines to his comrades.

Another prisoner who surrendered in response to the loudspeaker was Pfc. Isamu Kozawa of Nagoya, Japan. He joined the Army in 1938 and has seen service on many fronts. He was a stretcher bearer during the occupation of Hongkong.

Jap Food Low.

Kozawa said the daily food ration on Guadalcanal was three-tenths of a pint of rice, powdered soybean flour and barley cakes. Every 10 days a small can of vegetables was handed out.

Kozawa said he was cut off on January 17, heard the broadcast and, being tired of it all, thought the best thing to do was to come in with his hands up.

The prisoners are well treated in a stockade here. They are very fond of American cigarettes.

Spain's Rio Envoy Denies Franco Has Peace Feeler

Asserts Hitler Has Made No Proposals to Madrid

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 3 (AP).—The Spanish Embassy issued an official note tonight denying that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler is planning a peace offer through the Spanish government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The note, as distributed by the Brazilian government news agency, said: "A report that Hitler is preparing a peace offer to be made probably through General Franco having appeared in the press of various American countries, the Spanish Embassy in Brazil considers it opportune to deny the existence of any proposition made to the Spanish government to formulate any peace offer, adding that, should such a proposal be made in the future, Spain will act according to its own initiative and according to political directives corresponding with the nation's sovereignty."

[A United Press dispatch from Santiago, Chile, said the Spanish Embassy there issued a similar statement.]

PARIS BLACK MARKET HIT BY HOPE OF PEACE

Prices Said to Tumble as French See Quick Axis Defeat

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MADRID, Feb. 3 (AP)—Spanish press dispatches from Paris reported today that the whole French black market was engaged in frantic liquidation as the result of the spreading idea that the war would end soon.

With the end of the war, Parisians tell one another, ships from America and Africa will bring food, cigarettes, dry goods and other materials. As a result, goods not seen on the markets for months are making their appearance and there is a corresponding drop in prices.

The correspondent of one evening Madrid newspaper called the wave of selling a "strange phenomenon of collective imbecility" and said that it had begun after the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Casablanca.

"Nobody in Paris talks about anything else," he said.

The movement led merchants to talk of how, a few days after the armistice, "bananas from Africa, frozen meats from Argentina and Chile, fats of all kinds, leather for shoes, all will come at once—and Heaven help the unfortunate who did not liquidate in time," the correspondent reported.

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NEXT ALLIED BLOW MAPPED IN AFRICA, NASH DECLARES

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New Zealand Minister Says Choice Made at Casablanca Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—(AP) An Allied leader provided a terse new chapter today for the story of Casablanca — that "it was pretty well settled" where the United Nations will strike at Germany.

Walter Nash, New Zealand's minister, made this statement on emerging from a White House meeting of the Pacific war council. The Casablanca conferees discussed "which was the best place to strike first," he said.

This was in line with President Rooseevlt's Jan. 7 declaration that "we are going to strike—and strike hard" at European enemies. In accordance with that statement, the President told his press conference Tuesday, the Casablanca conference worked out unanimous agreements.

Plan for Pacific

Another Pacific war councillor, Chinese Ambassador Wei Tao-Ming, said the report on Casablanca included a plan for the Pacific—and what he heard of this was very encouraging. Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, observed "there was a general meeting of minds at Casablanca on all regions" but "I wouldn't say there was a plan for the Pacific."

Mr. Nash reported the President "more optimistic than he has been." He said Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had discussed whether to strike at the Nazis from the Mediterranean, from the whole Atlantic coast between Norway and the Bay of Biscay, or from both.

The Pacific war council also discussed Mr. Churchill's Turkish conference—"particularly promising in that the conversation took place in Turkey," Mr. Nash asserted.

"You can strike another optimistic note in that the Finnish premier seems to be worried," the New Zealander told reporters. "If Finland is worried it is not over what Germany is going to do to her, but what's going to happen to Finland if she is on the wrong side."

(A broadcast from Helsinki Jan. 27 reported that President Risto Ryti of Finland had expressed hope for the restoration of friendly relations between Finland and the United States. In a speech to Parliament he spoke of "our defensive fight against the Soviet Union, whose ally the United States now is.")

3,200 Seamen In a Year Killed Or Are Missing

FEB 4 1943

This Is 3.8% of Total of Merchant Sailors; Rate for Armed Services Is .75%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—American Merchant Marine losses in dead and missing during the first year of the war totaled more than 3,200—3.8 per cent of the total number of merchant sailors—compared with a rate of three-fourths of 1 per cent for the armed services, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, said today.

In a statement "to clear up rumors and reports of personnel difficulties among the crews of the nation's war cargo carriers," Mr. Davis said America's 70,000 seamen "delivered the goods," and showed "patriotism, courage and devotion to duty."

He also made public a report by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the War Shipping Administration, which declared:

1. American seamen are loyal and efficient.

2. About three-fourths of the off-shore merchant seamen are always at sea—"in the front line."

3. Willingness of sailors to brave bombs and torpedoes was shown when 100,000 persons responded to W. S. A.'s call for experienced seamen.

4. Actual pay for the average able seaman or fireman, figuring his board and room, is about $57 a week, about what a second-class rigger earns in a shipyard.

5. W. S. A.'s labor-relations division, which investigates all reports of infractions of discipline, found practically all such incidents occurred in ports and were the result of the continued strain under which seamen work.

6. Despite an expected increase in enemy attacks on our merchant shipping, a greater percentage of survivals is expected in 1943 because of more escort vessels, better armed ships, more and improved safety devices and more experienced crews.

Admiral Land said there was little chance of missing seamen turning up. By counting all 3,200 as dead, he added, the number would be equal to the total dead, killed in action, of the Army, Marine Corps and Coast Guard combined.

The latest official combined casualty list, issued as of Jan. 6, covered those killed in thirteen months, while Admiral Land's figures covered the first year of the war. The official lists gave these totals of those listed as dead: Army, 2,193; Marine Corps, 1,201, and Coast Guard, 51. Admiral Land did not include the Navy's dead, which were listed Jan. 6 at 4,657.

During the first part of the war, Admiral Land reported, lack of sufficient armament on merchant vessels, inadequate escort vessels, slow convoys, and insufficient safety devices contributed to the peril of seamen. It was not until October that all ships were "armed in some fashion," and now armament "once thought adequate" is being increased.

ACHESON SAYS LEND-LEASE IS BASIS OF PEACE

FEB 4 1943

Assistant Secretary of State Urges House Committee to Continue Act.

RECIPROCAL PHASE STRESSED

How Allies Pool Resources for Mutual Benefit Is Explained at Hearing.

Washington, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—Dean G. Acheson, assistant Secretary of State, said today that "lend-lease has become the cornerstone of our war-time relations with friendly Powers" and that the mutual aid agreements were laying the "foundation upon which peace can be built." He appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to urge the continuance of the act until July, 1944, asserting that it has become an indispensable instrument of this nation's foreign policy.

"Lend-lease," Mr. Acheson told the committee in a prepared statement, "is the most expeditious way in which we can join America's technological genius and industrial might with the fighting men of our Allies already in the field against the enemy. Reciprocal lend-lease is the most expeditious way in which our Allies can, in turn, provide, on the spot, weapons and food and other necessities for our own fighting men overseas."

"This," he said, "is a war of alliance and it can be won only if all the resources of all the Allies are pooled in ways which permit the fighting forces of the United Nations to hit the enemy hardest where it hurts him most."

In discussing the terms of the master lend-lease agreements between this nation and its Allies to promote post-war "mutually advantageous economic relations," Mr. Acheson declared:

"We must seek the reduction of trade barriers, and of other obstacles to trade, both on our side and on the side of other nations. Reducing trade barriers is an indispensable necessary first step toward our goal of full employment.

"With hampering limitations on trade reduced, we can look forward to success in the use of positive means of enlarging investment, employment and production." Mr. Acheson reported that the "response to the war of our Southern neighbors has been magnificent. Eleven have declared war and all but one have broken diplomatic relations with the Axis."

"These countries," he said, "have contributed greatly to the common war effort. Hundreds of ships have borne raw materials to our factories and to those of Great Britain. We have had the use of ports and airfields and transportation facilities of all kinds.

"Immense development projects have been undertaken co-operatively, to make rubber, lumber and many vital minerals available for war. They have worked with us in combating and suppressing Axis espionage and in an elaborate program for eliminating Axis influence from the economic and financial life of the American world."

Knox Lauds Co-operation Of Services in the Pacific

FEB 4 1943

Tells Senators He Found No Evidence of Disunity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was quoted by members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee today as saying there is full and hearty co-operation among the various American fighting forces in the South Pacific.

Chairman David I. Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, gave reporters a resume of the Secretary's testimony at a closed session of the committee. Senator Walsh said members of the committee asked Mr. Knox whether, on his recent trip to the fighting zone, he saw any evidence of disunity or lack of co-operation among the sea, air and land forces.

"He emphatically denied there was the slightest evidence to support any such viewpoint," Senator Walsh said. "He said he found the various units co-operating heartily and enthusiastically, and left no doubt whatever that there was the fullest and most complete co-operation and unity of command all along the line."

4 Pilots Tell Of President's Trip to Africa

None Knew He Was To Be Their Charge Until He Appeared at Gangplank

By Jack Beall

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Some of the highest of the high lights of President Roosevelt's air trip to Africa and back were recounted today by the four civilian flight captains who piloted him.

They told of their feelings when it was suddenly revealed to them that they were flying the President of the United States—and they knew it only when he appeared at the gangplank—of how the President proved to be something of an aerial navigator and helped point out headlands and landmarks in the Antilles, where he had frequently sailed before on the surface of the ocean, and they gleefully recalled that it had cost the President $6 to become a member of the "Short-Snorter" club, joined by all ocean hoppers.

Not only were the pilots overawed at first by their sense of terrific responsibility when they took off with the President of the United States as their passenger on a trip of almost 17,000 miles, but they were somewhat overawed and kept under wraps today by half a dozen officers of the Army who censored on the spot many details of the trip, even as to who other members of the party were, although this news has long since been released.

With many sideward glances at these guardians of security and with many minatory shakes of the head in response, the pilots pieced together other of the lighter moments of the trip.

FEB 4 1943

Liberian Visit Described

Captain Otis F. Bryan, a T. W. A. pilot who was in command of the C-54 air liner which carried the President on the over-land legs of his trip, said that the President seemed happiest when he was in Liberia riding in a jeep and reviewing a regiment of Nigerian troops who were singing their native African songs.

"It was very dusty there," said Captain Bryan, a tall, dark-haired, twenty-eight-year-old veteran of 11,000 hours in the air, "and after a while the President's face was the color of that table. (Pointing to the dark, brown walnut table before him in a room of the vast Pentagon building.) Everybody else was covered with dirt, too, and the President enjoyed himself immensely kidding them about being so dirty."

The President, it was related, brought to bear his great knowledge of geography in beating the Clipper's pilot and navigator to it in pointing out headlands—he effectively navigated the ship in passing over the citadel on Pointe Haytien—but he did not at any time take the controls of the plane, in emulation of Prime Minister Winston Churchill when he flew back from one of his trips to Washington. This was divulged by Captain Howard M. Cone jr., thirty-four, who was in charge of the over-water jumps in the President's plane.

"Couldn't Get Him to"

"I couldn't get him to do that," was the expression used by Captain Cone. When asked if the President visited the cockpit of the plane, Captain Cone hesitated, looked about him, caught an eye of one of the press officers and decided not to answer.

Nothing was allowed to be said about the precautions taken for the President's safety, although one pilot vouchsafed that there was no fighter protection. No enemy aircraft were seen, however, at any stage of the journey.

In all, four planes were used by the President and his party. Two were land planes and two giant clipper planes. They would transfer from the land to the sea planes for the hops over the Atlantic between Brazil and Bathurst, Gambia, and then back to the land planes. At all times the four planes kept in sight of each other, flying at different levels and about half a mile apart. They were in constant radio communication.

Captain Cone rather ruefully told of the President's birthday dinner, which was served high over Santo Domingo, Haiti and Cuba. He described the cake with six pink candles on its periphery and one red candle in the middle, told how the party aboard all sang "Happy birthday to you" and how "everybody but the captain (meaning himself) had champagne."

"Crossing the equator" was observed in the other plane with Captain George C. Durno acting as "Father Neptune." But everybody in the President's plane was a "mossback," and so there was no ceremonial.

The President was a fine air passenger, all agreed, and showed the greatest interest in the terrain unfolding below, especially in passing over Dakar. He laughed and joked with everybody and put all at ease, they declared.

NAVY REPORTS 75 CASUALTIES

FEB 4 1943

7 Are Dead, 26 Wounded and 42 Missing.

Washington, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today seventy-five casualties, including seven dead, twenty-six wounded and forty-two missing.

This brings to 22,639 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,446 dead, 3,975 wounded and 12,218

missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK.

BLENSLY, CALVI, missing; mother, Mrs. Stella K. Way, 33 West Center street, Beacon.

CURRIER, LEONARD ALFRED, missing; father, Harold Currier, 14 Dana street, Massena.

DERBYSHIRE, ERNEST JOHN, missing; father, Richard Derbyshire, 1181 Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn.

DEVINS, THOMAS VINCENT, missing; mother, Mrs. Annie Devins, 507 West 133d street, New York city.

GONZALEZ, RICHARD, Marine, wounded; aunt, Mrs. Camalia Gonzalez, 137 West 96th street, New York city.

SANSEVERINO, HAROLD, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sanseverino, 1224 38th street, Brooklyn.

WHITE, NORMAN, Coast Guard, missing; father, Leroy White, 1943 East 101st street, New York city.

NEW JERSEY.

BENACH, CHESTER, Coast Guard, missing; father, John Benach, Sewell.

BAYLORD, 59 First street, Newark.

RICHARDS, LOUIS ANTHONY, Coast Guard, missing; wife, Mrs. Evelyn H. Richards, 1240 Washington street, Cape May.

WENGLASZ, EDMOND F., Marine, missing; mother, Mrs. Caroline Wenglasz, 344 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City.

CONNECTICUT.

DESCEHENES, PAUL JOSEPH, missing; father, Ferdinand Descehenes, 553 South Main street, Waterbury.

MANSFIELD, FRANK J., Marine, dead; mother, Mrs. Martha Mansfield, 11½ Trotter street, Manchester.

MATTSON, RAY EMMANUEL, Coast Guard, missing; wife, Mrs. Ann C. Mattson, 28 Pacific street, New London.

PETRECCA, MICHAEL, wounded; wife, Mrs. Patricia Ann Petrecca, 776 Orange avenue, West Haven.

Egyptian Minister Pays Hull a Visit

Washington, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—Mahmoud Hassan Bey, Egypt's Minister to the United States, called on Secretary of State Hull today for an exchange of views and information on the situation in the eastern Mediterranean. The Minister told newspaper men that he brought no specific problem to the conference.

CONGRESS ACTION ON PUERTO RICAN GOVERNOR ASKED

House Insular Committee Proposes Periodic Vote on Official.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—(AP) The House Insular committee, in its first meeting of the 78th Congress, asked the Interior department today to submit its views on proposals before both House and Senate that would permit Congress periodically to pass upon the holder of the Puerto Rican governorship.

The department advised the committee a written report on its views would be submitted within a week.

Two-Year Term Asked

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Bolivar Pagan, Puerto Rico's resident commissioner, have introduced bills which would remove Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell and establish a two-year term in the future. Mr. Tugwell could be immediately renominated by President Roosevelt for Senate confirmation or rejection.

The Senate Territories committee endorsed Mr. Vandenberg's bill but changed the term to four years.

Committee to Investigate

Meanwhile, United States Senators, bent on "seeing for themselves" the economic and social conditions of Puerto Rico, will arrive in the island next Tuesday, it was disclosed today by Senator Chavez (D., N. M.), chairman of the investigating committee.

He said he and Senators Ellender (D., La.), Bone (D., Wash.) and Taft (R., Ohio) will leave Miami in a commercial plane Tuesday morning, and that the fifth member of the committee, Senator Brewster (R., Me.), will follow two days later.

All except Mr. Brewster expect to leave here by train Sunday night, armed with the authority of the Senate to spend up to $15,000 in completing an investigation begun last session in Washington.

Mr. Chavez said today the group will look into all economic conditions, including the temporary suspension of the San Juan, P. R., newspaper, El Imparcial, for lack of newsprint.

RULES COMMITTEE FOR DIES RENEWAL

Votes to Continue Committee Two Years Despite Folger Questioning of Inquiry

HE SAYS RUSSIA IS TARGET

Dies Denies Concentrating on Communists—Forecasts Extension by House

FEB 4 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The House (Dies) committee to investigate un-American activities won a vote of confidence from the rules committee today despite a charge by Representative Folger of North Carolina that the Dies group was too interested in publicity and concentrated on Russia rather than Germany and Japan.

Representative Dies said he would seek House action Friday on the Rules Committee's resolution for a two-year extension, and predicted that fewer than fifty members would oppose it. Not once since its creation in 1938 had more than fifty opposed continuing the Dies committee, its chairman said.

Mr. Folger accused the committee of "not rendering a valuable service to the governemnt or the people in these critical times," and questioned the wisdom of its past criticisms and exposures of Communist activities.

"Russia is on our side fighting," Mr. Folger told the Rules Committee, asserting that the Dies investigators had spent about 90 per cent of their time investigating Communists and Communist activities.

"A bona fide investigation of anything that is un-American is all right," he added, "but I'm opposed to widespread publicity for an attack on a government and a people who are our Allies."

Committee members asked if Mr. Folger believed in the Communist philosophy of government. He said he did not.

"Are we fighting Russia or are we fighting Germany?" Mr. Folger asked.

When Mr. Folger presented his views the session became so heated at times that Representative Michener of Michigan suggested that the members "sit on a cake of ice and cool off for a while."

The principal clash was between Chairman Sabath of the Rules Committee and Representative Fish, who sought on several occasions to interrupt Mr. Folger.

Mr. Dies denied that the committee had concentrated on Communists, and asserted that it had repeatedly investigated and exposed Axis activities in this country. The only thing holding up a voluminous report on Axis activities now, he said, was inability of committee members to agree on the wording of a preface containing paragraphs "laudatory to the President."

"The question of Russia has absolutely nothing to do with people in this country who are disloyal to the United States," he added.

Widespread publicity for the committee was attributable to "the tremendous interest" of people throughout the country, he said, adding that if the committee failed to get publicity its efforts would be useless.

The Rules Committee voted to add a Republican member to the Dies Committee, making the political line-up five Democrats and three Republicans. All appointments are made by Speaker Rayburn and the five incumbents, Messrs. Dies, Starnes, Voorhis, Thomas and Mason, are expected to be reappointed if the House votes to continue the committee. The committee has two vacancies.

The committee decided not to hear spokesmen for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who had requested an opportunity to oppose the Dies group.

Credit Single U. S. Destroyer With Sinking Japanese Battleship, Cruiser and Destroyer

San Francisco, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—An American destroyer, caught unexpectedly in a ring of Japanese warships, sank an enemy destroyer and a cruiser and delivered the coup de grace to a battleship of the Kongo class, it became known today.

The almost incredible exploit of the tiny craft was learned by the Examiner and confirmed by the Twelfth Naval District, which did not, however, make any official announcement.

The district said that the Japanese losses already had been reported by the Navy, but not previously credited to a single destroyer. The scene and time of the action and the name of the destroyer were withheld for reasons of security.

The American ship is undergoing repairs at a West Coast shipyard, where its feat has been recognized by painting miniatures of the three Japanese vessels on its bulkhead.

The destroyer, since given the pet name of Baby by her crew, sailed inadvertently into the range of the three Jap ships when an order to change course failed to reach her. The skipper looked over the situation and said:

"Well, we're in here, so let's keep going—keep going and keep firing until they sink us or we shoot our way the hell out of here."

The Jap destroyer was first engaged and left flaming as Baby turned her attention to the cruiser. The method of attack was not disclosed, but the Examiner speculated that torpedoes must have been used. At any rate the cruiser soon exploded.

The battleship then got the tiny American vessel's range, but too late to avoid taking torpedo hits which sank her.

The American destroyer, although damaged, steamed away under her own power.

Luxemburg Ruler For Atlantic Charter

New Orleans, Feb. 3 (A. P.)—The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg says she is a strong believer in the union of nations and the principles of the Atlantic charter.

On a three-day visit to New Orleans and Baton Rouge the Duchess was the guest at a luncheon given yesterday by city officials.

Kauffman Gets Another Post in U-Boat Menace

Officer Credited With Driving Submarines From Coast Shifted by Navy

FEB 4 1943

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—The naval officer credited with driving Axis submarines out of the Atlantic-Gulf-Caribbean area was transferred today, perhaps to a spot where the U-boat is still a definite menace.

The Navy announced that Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, commandant of the 7th Naval District and commander of the Gulf Sea frontier, had been sent to a new post, the nature of which was not disclosed.

The present chief of staff, Captain H. H. J. Benson, has assumed the post of acting commander of the Gulf Sea frontier and acting commandant of the 7th Naval District.

Admiral Kauffman, fifty-four years old, of Miamisburg, Ohio, came to Miami last June when the ship losses were rising in waters along the south Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico and the north Caribbean Sea. His first order was "sink submarines" and concentrated all his energies on making the sea lanes safe.

So successful was he that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox commended him. In a letter dated Dec. 5, 1942, Secretary Knox cited Admiral Kauffman for his "outstanding performance of duty" in his anti-submarine activities.

Admiral Kauffman learned the ways of submarines as commander of destroyers in the first world war. He brought his knowledge up to date by an assignment to Iceland during the critical months before Pearl Harbor. He served as commandant of the Iceland naval operating base, guarding the vital North Atlantic route to Great Britain and Russia.

Admiral Kauffman's job as commander of the Gulf Sea frontier included responsibility for the protection of 672,000 square miles of water, and a coast line 4,800 miles long.

PROF. EDGAR ALLEN DIES ABOARD SHIP

Celebrated Medical School Official Stricken on Coast Guard Vessel.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 3 — (AP) Prof. Edgar Allen, chairman of the department of anatomy at the Yale Medical school and world-renowned authority on the female sexhormones, died of a heart attack today while doing volunteer work aboard a U. S. Coast Guard patrol craft.

President of the American association of Anatomists, Prof. Allen was graduated from Brown university in 1915, receiving A.M. and Ph. D. degrees. His alma mater conferred an honorary degree of doctor of science on him in 1936.

From 1919 to 1923, he was an instructor and associate in anatomy at Washington university, St. Louis. He was professor of anatomy at the University of Missouri for the next 10 years, and dean of the school of medicine there for five years.

Since then, he had held a post at Yale.

He leaves his widow, Mrs. Edith Day Allen; two daughters; Mrs. Robert Radkey of East Lansing, Mich., and Mrs. Garland J. Marrs of this city; three brothers, Donald of Edgewood, R. I., Richard of Providence, R. I., and Arthur of New Haven; and one sister, Mrs. George Welch of New York.

PLANE CRASH IS FATAL TO 5

Ship Hits Mountain Ten Miles Northwest Of Bedford, Va.

Fragments Of Clothing Identified As Parts Of Army Uniform

FEB 4 1943

(By the Associated Press)

Beford, Va., Feb. 3—Five men were killed in the crash of a plane on the south face of the sharp top mountain of the twin peaks of Otter about ten miles northwest of here last night.

Of the five bodies only one appeared to offer possibility of identification. Fragments of an army uniform could be recognized, but insignia and buttons were melted searchers reported. The bodies were found within a radius of fifty feet of the wreck.

Parachute Partially Open

A parachute was found partially opened and several parachute flares were found near the wreckage. Instruments found about the wreck were identified as of the type used in army planes.

The wreckage was found by a party headed by C. O. Updyke and Henry F. Turner, guided by Leonard Stanley, who lives on the mountain several miles from the scene.

The searching party found that the plane had crashed into the side of the mountain against a huge rock with such force that the rock had been moved out of place. The

spot is about a mile and a quarter southeast of The Rocks known locally as "The Needles Eye," located a few hundred feet below the top of the peak.

It is about five and a half miles off Route 43, the only main highway in the vicinity, except the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Fire Seen From Town

The planes low altitude was noted by many persons in Bedford a short time before the crash. The fire lighted the whole side of the mountain and was plainly visible from the town.

The wreckage, members of the searching party reported, was scattered over a space about 200 feet square. Clothing of the men and cushions of the plane still were smouldering when the searchers arrived.

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George P. Stathers, of the Civil Aeronautics Authority office in Roanoke, visited the scene this morning and has returned to Roanoke to report to Government officials.

Nine Maryknoll Priests Reach Free China Posts

Maryknoll, N. Y., Feb. 3 (AP)—Nine young Maryknoll priests have reached Free China for mission assignments on which they left this country September 20, 1941, the Maryknoll Fathers announced today.

They are: The Revs. Michael McKiernan, Pomeroy, Wash.; John D. Moore, Cumberland, Md.; A. Leonard Madison, Syracuse; John Tackney and Michael Giaero, Boston; Wenceslaus Kntoeck, Milwaukee; Leo Walters, Cincinnati; Michael O'Connell, San Francisco, and Ralph Siebert, Cleveland.

The Revs. Bernard Meyer, Davenport, Iowa, and Donald Hessler, Detroit, have volunteered to remain in Hongkong concentration camps to care for the spiritual wants of Americans interned there, the announcement said.

SPORTS SOLID IN AUSTRALIA

Clash Of Racing And Cricket Worries Followers Of "Down Under" Games

Bowlers Suggest Halting Of Matches To Hear Running Of Melbourne Cup

FEB 4 1943

By WHITNEY MARTIN

[Associated Press Staff Writer]

New York, Feb. 3—War or no war, they still go for their sports in Australia, even if they have a hard time making up their minds which sport should have priority rights.

The cricketers, for instance, couldn't decide whether they should play cricket or listen to a horse race, as the following item, taken from an Australian newspaper, explains:

"Bright cricket is promised for this week end, with the fixtures between easts and souths and wests and valleys at an interesting stage, while the RAAF will play a transport team on the sports for troops programme on Sunday.

"The running of the Melbourne Cup at 3.15 P. M. might be a help to bowlers. It is likely that some of the clubs will come to an agreement about an adjournment to listen to the cup running, but if they do not adjourn some batsmen are likely to be prepared to throw their wickets away."

Cricket Puzzles Him

Now as far as our knowledge of cricket is concerned it is just something that hides in a dark corner of some rough-hewn summer cottages and makes a gosh-awful noise by rubbing its hind legs together, keeping everybody awake.

However, the idea that the batsmen might throw their wickets away is intriguing, and we asked our cricket expert, Gayle Talbot, what it was all about. Mr. Talbot spent some time in England for the Associated Press, and he speaks familiarly of such fascinating terms as "sticky wicket" and other such jolly expressions. A sticky wicket, he explains, is something like a wet field, and a good bowler, or pitcher, can do amazing tricks with the ball under such circumstances, making it bounce every which way from the hheavy ground.

As for the batsmen throwing away their wickets, he says that would mean that they would get up there and make little effort to slap the ball with the paddle, thus being enabled to retire quickly and hear the running of the Melbourne Cup.

Comparable Picture

Now if you can imagine the Yankees and White Sox calling a recess during one of their games so the players could listen in on the running of the Kentucky Derby, you have a fair picture of what was contemplated in Australia.

And if you can imagine Joe Gordon going up to the plate and swinging feebly at three wild pitches so he could hustle back to the dugout and get the latest on the Derby you have a vivid imagination indeed. If a baseball player were to throw away his wicket in any such brazen manner, he would be summoned before Commissioner Landis forthwith and willy-nilly, and would be on his way back to the farm in no time. And not a baseball farm.

In fact, the commissioner wouldn't even tolerate a mixture of one part Derby to 99 parts baseball. The two just don't mix in his opinion, and as for stopping a game to listen to a horse race, well, you can draw your own picture of his reaction, but you'd have to leave out the sound effects. They'd be pretty terrible.

Sport Seems Solid

Anyway, the news item seems to show the solid grip the horses have on Australian sportsmen, and also indicates that sports are being carried on in a big way down under.

But it's the stopping of a cricket match to listen to a horse race that gets us. It's too much like the jockeys pulling up the horses in the backstretch and waiting for a World Series game to be over before proceedings.

Come to think of it, maybe that's what happened to some of our horses, at that.

Maj. Zemurray Killed in Africa In Plane Crash

Only Son of Head of United Fruit Company Dies as CraftHitsPeak in Algeria

Major Samuel Zemurray jr., only son of the president of the United Fruit Company, was killed in Africa on Jan. 7, according to word received in New York yesterday.

The War Department notified Major Zemurray's wife, the former Margaret Thurston Pickering, of Pasadena, Calif., that Major Zemurray was killed when his plane crashed on a mountainside in Algeria while returning from a scouting expedition. He was thirty-one years old.

After training and service in the United States, Major Zemurray went overseas last October and took part in the occupation of North Africa in November. He saw action at Casablanca, Morocco, and later was assigned to service in Algeria.

Major Zemurray was graduated in 1932 from Tulane University, where he was a member of the football team and captain of the boxing team. After his graduation from Tulane, Major Zemurray took a Master of Business Administration degree at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Surviving, besides his wife and parents, whose home is in New Orleans, are two children, a daughter and a three-month-old son, whom he never saw. He also leaves a sister, Mrs. Roger Thayer Stone.

Export Group Denies Attack On Argentina

FEB 5 1943

Sanctions Plan Report Scored by Foreign Credit Bureau at Meeting Here

Vigorous protests against a recent Washington report that exporters and importers favored government sanctions against Argentina were voiced yesterday at a meeting of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Speaking for themselves and other exporters with whom contact had been made, it was the consensus of the group that only a negligible portion of the trade, if any, favored such an embargo and that such matters should best be left to the State Department.

Pointing out that most persons are aware that 90 per cent of the Argentines are pro-Ally, one member expressed a doubt that any such drastic measure would accomplish the purpose desired and might result in the alienation of the great majority of the Argentine people.

Concern was also expressed over the fact that the Federal budget as presented to Congress makes no provision for continuation of field offices of the Department of Commerce. The appropriation for this service, which involves an expenditure of $430,000, must be reinstated by Congress, members said, in order to continue the "valuable service these offices have been rendering to foreign trade." The Commerce Department's district offices, it was pointed out, have been contributing substantially to the war effort and their discontinuance would result in placing additional burdens on other government agencies.

A large volume of protests already has gone to Washington, it was said, regarding the proposed closing of the commerce offices. Members were urged to write their Representatives in Congress on the matter, calling attention to the many services supplied by the offices.

On the question of reciprocal trade agreements, the majority of members present expressed the opinion that the present policy of the Administration should be continued as a basis for post-war trade. One member said that reenactment of the reciprocal trade pact, it was reasonable to assume, would go far toward establishing liberal trade after the war and "set a tone for the peace conference."

Other members urged that exporters should "speak up now so that renewal of the pact could be considered on a non-partisan basis." It was the general opinion of those present that the pact should be renewed, and it was further suggested that members should present their views on the question to Congress.

Goebbels Revives Bolshevist Bogey; Pleads With British to Understand

Says Defeat of Stalingrad Emphasizes Fate of Europe if Hitler's Armies Fail—Asks Greater German Home Effort

FEB 4 1943

In raising the bogy of bolshevism once more, Berlin's Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, writing in the latest issue of the weekly magazine the Reich, tries to frighten the British with it.

According to a Transocean broadcast recorded by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, he says with reference to Stalingrad:

"The danger of bolshevism, which was believed to have been definitely checked by German armed forces, lifts its head once more, not only so far as we are concerned, but also so far as our friends and even our open and hidden enemies are concerned.

"Apart from us there is no longer anyone who could defend Europe. Should ever the tragic possibility arise that the German armed forces could not cope with this storm from the East, our continent would lie at the feet of bolshevism.

"Perhaps there are even in London a few clear-thinking men who could imagine what that could mean for Britain. Ideas do not have to have convoy to cross the Channel; they fly through the air. We do not say that in order to terrify or to seek understanding where such is not to be expected, but to state facts."

Dr. Goebbels then speaks of "liquidation lists" of the Soviet secret police, said to have been found in the capital of a Baltic country, with the names of persons who would be slain in case of a victorious bolshevist march into Europe.

"For this reason," he goes on, "Europe would have every reason to rally around the Axis powers. There is no salvation for our continent but by them. This battle is for the German people a matter of honor, but also a tragic burden. After the severe lesson of Stalingrad, it is like a light before us. We must fight it out and win it. There is only one way to victory, and that is in the way of one's own strength."

Referring to the demands made on the German people after the overpowering of their armies at Stalingrad, Dr. Goebbels writes:

"We are entering an era that will make the most severe demands on us all. The war is passing through its critical stage, and we shall master it only if we use our whole national strength in this effort.

"The situation no longer allows us to approach the general problem in a cumbersome, bureaucratic manner. We must act; we must act quickly and thoroughly. The population does not want to be spared; it knows the hard facts and is determined to act accordingly."

In conclusion the Propaganda Minister declares:

"Many of us do not show the needed understanding for the necessary changes in one's thinking because they still think in concepts and categories that are past and surpassed. They cannot imagine the warlike life; they believe they cannot give up the things belonging to a civilzation that one did not know twenty years ago.

"They would so very quickly be forced to give up not only these but some others, too, if we did not have the strength to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. Everything that we sacrifice in the line of comfort will be converted into tanks—the more, the better. This begins in the household of each individual and ends in the household of the state.

"There is only one certain road to victory. We must walk it; but we must not stumble over mere threads."

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB 4-(AP)-LORIENT, THE KEY GERMAN U-BOAT BASE ON THE BAY OF BISCAY, WAS BLASTED BY MORE THAN 1,000 TONS OF BOMBS IN FOUR RAF NIGHT RAIDS LAST MONTH, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE REPORTED IN A SUMMARY TODAY.

THE RAF OPERATED EVERY DAY AND NIGHT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER DURING JANUARY, THE REVIEW POINTED OUT.

FEB 4 1943

MORE BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON LORIENT, GERMANY'S "MOST IMPORTANT SUBMARINE BASE IN FRANCE, IN A DAYLIGHT RAID BY UNITED STATES FORCES ON JAN.23.

THE REPORT SAID EXISTING PENS AT LORIENT COULD HOLD 20 SUBMARINES, WHILE ANOTHER SET OF PENS UNDER CONSTRUCTION WOULD TAKE TEN MORE.

IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT MANY OF THE BOMBER COMMAND'S NIGHT ATTACKS ON GERMANY WERE DIRECTED AGAINST TOWNS WHERE U-BOAT COMPONENTS ARE MANUFACTURED, SUCH AS ESSEN, DUESSELDORF, AND COLOGNE, WHICH WAS HAMMERED AGAIN LAST NIGHT, AS WELL AS COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, WHERE A SUBMARINE DIESEL ENGINE WORKS WAS ATTACKED.

TOUCHING ON UNITED STATES DAYLIGHT RAIDS DURING THE MONTH, THE REVIEW SAID THE ATTACK ON SAINT NAZAIRE ON JAN.3 WAS EFFECTIVE WITH 16 BOMB HITS ON RAIL LINES AND SUBMARINE PENS RECORDED.

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OTHER UNITED STATES BOMBER ATTACKS WERE ON BREST ON JAN.23 AND WILHELMSHAVEN ON JAN.27 WHEN THE AMERICANS WENT OVER GERMANY FOR THE FIRST TIME.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REVIEW INCLUDED THIS INFORMATION:

8,000-POUND (BLOCKBUSTER) BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON BERLIN FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THE RUHR WAS POUNDED SEVEN TIMES IN EIGHT DAYS.

MORE THAN 600 SORTIES WERE FLOWN BY FIGHTERS IN ONE DAY ON "TRAIN BUSTING" SWEEPS AND MORE THAN 50 LOCOMOTIVES WERE DAMAGED DURING THE MONTH.

THE RAF LOST 122 PLANES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER IN THE MONTH AND DESTROYED 67 ENEMY PLANES.

COMBINED ALLIED LOSSES IN OTHER FRONTS INCLUDED 67 IN THE MIDDLE EAST, 215 IN NORTH AFRICA, NINE IN INDIA AND BURMA. SIXTY AXIS PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE MIDDLE EAST, 546 IN NORTH AFRICA AND 11 IN INDIA AND BURMA.

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GERMANY SENT BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS OVER BRITAIN ON 11 NIGHTS AND 20 DAYS. IN ONLY TWO OF THE NIGHT RAIDS DID THE TOTAL ENEMY FORCE EXCEED 15 PLANES.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GERMAN BOMBERS SENT AT NIGHT OVER BRITAIN DURING JANUARY WERE FEWER THAN THE RAF SENT OVER BERLIN IN ONE NIGHT RAID.

LONDON (AOD 455(A))

ONE SOVIET CAVALRY GROUP COMMANDED BY COLONEL PRUSSAKOV WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CARRIED OUT A 40-DAY RAID BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN THE CAUCASUS, KILLING 4,000 GERMANS, AND DESTROYING MORE THAN 40 TANKS, SIX PLANES, 46 GUNS, 300 TRUCKS AND MOTORCYCLES, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

ANOTHER SOVIET UNIT ENGAGED IN PRESSING THE GERMANS INTO THE NORTHWESTERN CORNER OF THE CAUCASUS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ROUTED A GERMAN INFANTRY BATTALION DURING THE DAY, CAPTURING FOUR TANKS, 15 GUNS, 22 AMMUNITION TRUCKS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

IN THE UKRAINE THE BULLETIN SAID KREMENNAYA AND RUBEZHNOYE FELL TO THE RUSSIANS. THESE TOWNS ARE 20 MILES EAST OF KRASNY LIMAN AND NEAR THE SEVERED KUPYANSK-VOROSHILOVGRAD RAILWAY.

3s.24 — 879

IN THE RECAPTURED SVATOVO AREA TO THE NORTH ON THIS SAME RAILWAY THE RUSSIANS SAID ADDITIONAL LOCALITIES WERE SEIZED, TEN ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN, 800 GERMANS KILLED, FIVE TANKS AND 24 GUNS DESTROYED, AND 17 GUNS, 60 TRUCKS AND ONE GRAIN ELEVATOR CAPTURED.

ON THE VORONEZH FRONT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE ENCIRCLED AXIS GROUP WAS WIPED OUT NORTHEAST OF GORSHECHNAYA AND 600 PRISONERS TAKEN. IN ANOTHER SECTOR OF THE SAME FRONT 400 ENEMY TROOPS WERE KILLED AND 650 SURRENDERED.

FEB 4 1943

LONDON, FEB 3-(AP)-FOURTEEN NEGROES WERE AMONG 57 MEN GRADUATED TODAY FROM THE U.S. ARMY OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL IN GREAT BRITAIN WIT COMMISSIONS AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

MAJ.GEN.RUSSELL P.HARTLE, COMMANDER OF U.S.TROOPS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER IN THE ABSENCE OF LIEUT.GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, TOLD THE NEGROES--FIRST OF THEIR RACE TO GRADUATE FROM THE SCHOOL IN ENGLAND:

"YOU ARE A CREDIT TO THAT GREAT SECTION OF OUR NATION WHICH IS MAKING AN EVER INCREASING CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR."

TO ALL THE GRADUATES, HE SAID:

"WE ARE GOING TO MEET A TOUGH, WELL-ARMED WELL-DISCIPLINED FOE, AND WE MUST STRIVE FOR PERFECTION. OUR SOLE OBJECTIVES IS SUCCESS IN BATTLE AND THE ENEMY MUST NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED."

AMONG THE NEGRO GRADUATES WAS 45-YEAR-OLD WILLIAM P.MURPHY, OF DETROIT, A SOLDIER FOR 25 YEARS, WHO PREVIOUSLY WAS A MASTER SERGEANT

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB 4-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM ANKARA, TURKEY, TODAY QUOTED A BERLIN REPORT THAT THE FINNISH MINISTER HAD TOLD THE GERMANS THAT UNLESS FINLAND GETS URGENTLY-NEEDED FOOD SUPPLIES SHE WILL BE OBLIGED TO CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING A SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

REUTERS, QUOTING "A REPORT FROM BERLIN" RECEIVED IN ANKARA, SAID THAT THE FINNISH MINISTER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID IN A NOTE HANDED TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT "FINNISH RATIONS EVEN ON PAPER ARE THE LOWEST IN EUROPE, BUT THE ACTUAL RATIONS RECEIVED BY THE POPULATION ARE STILL LESS." FEB 4 1943

-DASH-

SEVERE FOOD AND MANPOWER PROBLEMS HAVE BESET FINLAND FOR SOME TIME. GERMANY MADE A PROVISIONAL 1943 BARTER TRADE AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND IN DECEMBER, BUT FINAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE TO BE MADE IN NEGOTIATIONS THIS MONTH AT HELSINKI.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS SINCE THE GERMAN REVERSES BEGAN IN RUSSIA THAT THE FINNS WANTED TO TALK PEACE IF THEY COULD GET ANY ALLIED GUARANTEES OF SECURITY. THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE COUNTRY ALSO IS A FACTOR IN ANY FINNISH HOPE OF DROPPING OUT OF THE WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 3 -(AP)- LORD BEAVERBROOK, FORMER MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT SOME BOMBERS NOW BEING USED TO ATTACK GERMANY FROM BRITAIN BE SENT TO RUSSIA. FEB 4 1943

"IT IS WORTH WHILE TO HIT THE ENEMY WHERE HE IS IN TROUBLE AND HE IS IN TROUBLE IN RUSSIA, NOT BERLIN," BEAVERBROOK TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS. HE DECLARED THAT LACK OF ADEQUATE EQUIPMENT WOULD EXPOSE RUSSIA TO FIERCE GERMAN ATTACK

DURING THE COMING SUMMER BUT RUSSIA WOULD BE ABLE TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IF SHE HAD PLANES AND TANKS.

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THE GOVERNMENT MADE NO IMMEDIATE REPLY TO BEAVERBROOK'S QUESTION WHETHER SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA COULD NOT BE SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

1. LONDON, FEB 3-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT STRONG ALLIED FORCES HAD BROKEN INTO AXIS POSITIONS IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE TUNISIAN FRONT IN THE LATEST PHASE OF QUICKENING ACTIVITY ALONG THE NARROW ESCAPE CORRIDOR HELD OPEN FOR FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S FORCES STREAMING OUT OF [illegible]

2. LATER THE GERMAN RADIO SAID AN IMMEDIATE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK HAD CLOSED THE GAP IN AXIS POSITIONS AND THAT SMALL BRITISH FORCES HAD BEEN WIPED OUT.

3. ALLIED [illegible]CES X [illegible] FEB 4 1943

ADVI[illegible]ANWHILE TOLD OF THE FAILURE OF THE GERMANS TO MAKE ANY GAINS IN S[illegible] THE FRONT.

4 THE GERMAN FORCES, CLINGING STUBBORNLY TO IMPORTANT HEIGHTS AND SEEKING TO ENLARGE THEIR COASTAL CORRIDOR, HAVE BEEN REPULSED EAST OF OUSSELTIA, 52 MILES WEST OF SOUSSE, AND HAVE ABANDONED TEMPORARILY THEIR ATTACKS NEAR THE IMPORTANT FAID PASS, 70 MILES NORTHWEST OF SFAX, THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND SAID LAST NIGHT.

5 FAID PASS, ON THE ROAD TO THE HARBOR OF SFAX, WAS DESCRIBED BY AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN AS "A PLACE OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE." T IS ABOUT 5

AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN AS "A PLACE OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE." IT IS ABOUT 50 MILES NORTH OF SENED INTO WHICH UNITED STATES FORCES FOUGHT THEIR WAY TWO DAYS AGO ONLY TO WITHDRAW AFTER COMPLETING THEIR MISSION. THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GERMANS HAD SUFFERED "HEAVY LOSSES" IN THE FAID AREA.

6 WHILE THE GERMANS HELD THE HEIGHTS AND MAINTAINED THEIR FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT ALONG THE ENTIRE EASTERN COAST OF TUNISIA, PATROL GROUPS OF GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WERE REPORTED BY THE ALGIERS RADIO TO BE OPERATING IN SOUTHEASTERN TUNISIA IN THE REGION OF THE MARETH LINE. THIS REPORT, GIVING HOPE THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY MIGHT BE PREPARING A FLANKING MOVEMENT AGAINST FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S FORCES INSTALLED BEHIND THE FORTIFICATIONS, WAS NOT CONFIRMED, HOWEVER, BY BRITISH MILITARY COMMENTATORS IN LONDON.

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THE EIGHTH ARMY COLUMN MOVING ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD OF TRIPOLITANIA HAS CAPTURED ZELTEN, SOME 20 MILES FROM THE TUNISIAN BORDER, AND IS IN CONTACT WITH ROMMEL'S REAR GUARD IN THE VICINITY OF PISIDA, A HAMLET ONLY 12 MILES FROM THE FRONTIER, A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

THE MAIN BRITISH COLUMN THUS IS ON THE VERGE OF PUSHING INTO TUNISIA FOR AN ATTACK ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE AXIS LINE IN COORDINATION WITH THE STRATEGY OF THE ALLIED FORCES ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE AXIS TROOPS IN TUNISIA.

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8 THE ALGIERS REPORT SAID THE BRITISH PATROLS WERE ACTIVE BOTH AT BEN GARDANE, AXIS AIRPORT JUST INSIDE THE TUNISIAN BORDER, AND MATMATA, WEST OF THE MARETH FORTIFICATIONS.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH POLITICAL PICTURE APPEARED IN PROSPECT AS

GEN. HENRI HONORE GIRAUD SUMMONED THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL FOR A DISCUSSION OF HIS TALKS WITH GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER. IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED THAT GIRAUD WAS PREPARING TO SEND GEN. JEAN MARIE BERGERET, HIS ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSIONER, TO THE UNITED STATES IN AN EFFORT TO SPEED UP ARMS DELIVERIES.

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GIRAUD'S AGREEMENT WITH GEN. DE GAULLE THAT GEN. GEORGES CATROUX WAS TO BE SENT TO ALGIERS AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH APPARENTLY HAD MET A SNAG. UNDER THE CASABLANCA AGREEMENT CATROUX WAS TO REPRESENT DE GAULLE IN AFRICA WHILE GIRAUD WAS TO SEND A RANKING GENERAL AS ENVOY TO THE FIGHTING FRENCH IN LONDON.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THERE WOULD BE FURTHER SHIFTS IN THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL MEETING HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO OPEN YESTERDAY BUT HAD TO BE POSTPONED BECAUSE OF THE DELAY IN THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL JURION, VICE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF TUNISIA.

30.24- 881

"THE PROBLEM OF ADMINISTRATING A TERRITORY LIKE NORTH AFRICA WITH A MIXED POPULATION IS N O T AN EASY ONE, PARTICULARLY AT A TIME WHEN MILITARY OPERATIONS STILL ARE GOING ON IN THE TERRITORY NOR CAN WE EXPECT THAT DEEP CLEAVAGES BETWEEN FRENCHMEN CAN EASILY BE BRIDGED."

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HE ADDED THAT "IMPORTANT PROGRESS" ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE IN BRIDGING THOSE CLEAVAGES.

EDEN DECLINED TO GIVE ANY FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE RELEASES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

LONDON - FIRST ADD EDEN X X X NORTH AFRICA."

EDEN ASSERTED THAT GEN. GIRAUD'S FRENCH ADMINISTRATION "IS N O T A FRENCH GOVERNMENT PROPERLY SO CALLED NOR A PROVISIONAL NOR EVEN A PROSPECTIVE GOVERNMENT BUT IT IS FOR THE TIME BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PARTS OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE. X X X

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THE FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID "MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE" FOR THE RECONCILIATION BETWEEN FRENCHMEN, BUT WE "MUST REALIZE THAT THIS IS A PROBLEM WHICH CAN BEST BE SOLVED BY ARRANGEMENT."

"IN THESE MATTERS THERE I S NO DIFFERENCE OF POLICY BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT," HE ASSERTED.

"BOTH GOVERNMENTS WISH TO SEE THE MAXIMUM

EFFORT PUT INTO THE MILITARY CAMPAIGN AND FOR THIS PURPOSE WISH TO SEE UNITY IN ALL THE RANKS OF FRENCHMEN WHO ARE WILLING TO FIGHT THE AXIS.

"BOTH GOVERNMENTS WISH TO SEE THAT THE TRADITIONAL FREEDOM WHICH FLOURISHED ON FRENCH SOIL ONCE MORE IS REESTABLISHED BOTH IN NORTH AFRICA AND FRANCE ITSELF. FOR THIS VERY REASON THEY AGREED THAT NOTHING MUST BE ALLOWED TO DISTRACT THEM FROM THE FIRST AND IMPERATIVE DUTY OF DEVELOPING THE MAXIMUM MILITARY EFFORT UPON WHICH ALL ELSE DEPENDS."

FEB 4 1943

LONDON, FEB. 3-(AP)-TWO UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES FLIERS, SECOND LIEUTENANTS SAMUEL A. [redacted], OF (201 [redacted] N.W. 21ST ST) OKLAHOMA CITY, AND ALFRED A. ESTOSITE, OF (201 E. 34TH ST) AUSTIN, TEX., WERE KILLED YESTERDAY WHEN THEIR PLANES COLLIDED IN FLIGHT IN LEICESTERSHIRE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

London, Feb. 3--(AP)---Some aspects of [redacted] as revealed today in reply to questions in the House of Commons:

[redacted] women registered for national service total [redacted] 8,670,000.

The tax on tobacco smoked in Britain during the 1941-42 fiscal year brought in the equivalent of $880,000,000.

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[redacted] 130,000 corps will be [redacted] planned up for crop production in 1943. At the end of 1942 more than 6,000,000 acres had been added to the [redacted]

LONDON, FEB. 3 -(AP)- A THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE IN [redacted] AND FIREMEN WAS CALLED OFF TODAY AFTER LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN INFORMED THE UNION THAT THE STRIKE WOULD BE ILLEGAL UNDER DEFENSE REGULATIONS.

THE UNION HAD DECIDED TO STRIKE BECAUSE A RECENT ARBITRATION AWARD GAVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN A WEEKLY RAISE OF ONLY 30 CENTS A WEEK AGAINST $1 A WEEK FOR OTHER RAILWAY WORKERS.

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BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, FEB 3-(AP)-A LETTER UNDER THE NAME OF HUGH MCATEER, FUGITIVE CHIEF OF THE OUTLAWED IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY WHO ESCAPED FROM BELFAST PRISON JAN.15 AND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED GERMANY, WAS PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER IRISH NEWS TODAY.

THE LETTER, WHICH CARRIED NO ADDRESS, DESCRIBED A CANDIDATE IN THE FORTHCOMING WEST BELFAST BY-ELECTION "A SELF-STYLED REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE WHO DOES NOT REPRESENT ANY REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION AND WILL RECEIVE NO SUPPORT FROM THEM IN THE ELECTION."

SIMILAR LETTERS WERE SENT TO OTHER BELFAST NEWSPAPERS AND ALL WERE HANDED OVER TO POLICE. A $12,000 REWARD IS POSTED FOR MCATEER'S

30.24-883

RECAPTURE. HE WAS UNDER 15 YEARS' SENTENCE FOR TREASON IN CONNECTION WITH AN ALLEGED PLOT TO ESTABLISH AN IRISH REPUBLIC IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

AT A BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, FEB 3-(AP)-WILLIAM WYLER, HOLLYWOOD DIRECTOR BEST KNOWN FOR HIS WORK ON THE PICTURE MRS MINIVER, NARROWLY ESCAPED SERIOUS INJURY TODAY WHEN A 50-MM.AERIAL CANNON WITH WHICH HE WAS TRAINING EXPLODED NEAR HIS FACE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, FEB. 3--(AP) —[redacted]

[redacted] BULGARIA, IN THE PATH OF ANY ALLIED INVASION LAUNCHED FROM A TURKISH SPRINGBOARD, HAS RECEIVED NEWS OF THE CONFERENCE OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WITH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF TURKEY WITH THE "LIVELIEST INTEREST" NEUTRAL DISPATCHES FROM SOFIA SAID TONIGHT.

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SOME BULGARIAN POLITICAL CIRCLES "INSIST THAT [redacted] BULGARIA IS DETERMINED TO RESIST ANY INVASION," A DISPATCH BY THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID.

ALTHOUGH BULGARIA HAS DECLARED WAR ON BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, HER BELLIGERENT ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO OCCUPATION OF GREEK AND YUGOSLAV TERRITORY.

THE BULGARIAN PRESS IS GIVING GAVE MUCH SPACE TO COMMUNIQUES FROM [redacted] RELATING TO THE CHURCHILL-INONU MEETING, THE DISPATCH SAID, BUT OFFICIAL CIRCLES ARE EXTREMELY RESERVED READING AND AWAITING MORE DEFINITE INDICATIONS OF TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

A GERMAN CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY, MEANWHILE WAS QUOTED IN BERLIN AS SAYING THAT CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO CYPRUS AFTER HIS STAY IN TURKEY WAS REGARDED IN POLITICAL AND ARMY CIRCLES IN ANKARA AS BEING "IN THE NATURE OF A FINAL INSPECTION PRELUDING MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AEGEAN SEA," WHICH WERE HINTED AT IN UNMISTAKEABLE FASHION BY BRITISH GENERAL STAFF EXPERTS AT THE ADANA CONFERENCE."

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THIS CORRESPONDENT SAID TURKISH POLITICAL CIRCLES CONSIDERED CHURCHILL'S SPEECH AT CYPRUS AS "BEING LIKEWISE A SCARCELY VEILED ANNOUNCEMENT OF FORTHCOMING BRITISH ACTION IN THE DIRECTION OF GREECE."

LISBON FEB 3-(AP)-AMERICAN MINISTER BERT FISH, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT.COMDR.KENNETH DEMAREST, U.S.NAVAL ATTACHE, CALLED ON PORTUGAL'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TODAY TO EXPRESS THANKS "FOR THE HEROIC ACTION TAKEN BY THE DESTROYER LIMA IN RESCUING AMERICAN SURVIVORS OF SHIPS SUNK OFF THE AZORES UNDER THE MOST DIFFICULT WEATHER CONDITIONS THAT PLACED THE PORTUGUESE SHIP AND SEAMEN IN SERIOUS RISK OF THEIR OWN LIFE."

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PRECEDE UNDATED GERMAN STORES

BY EDWIN SHANKE

FEB 4 1943

STOCKHOLM FEB 3-(AP)-FIFTY MILLION GERMAN MEN AND WOMEN AFFECTED BY LAST WEEK'S DRASTIC TOTAL MOBILIZATION ORDER HEREAFTER MUST "GOOSESTEP" AS DOES THE NAZI SOLDIER AT HITLER'S COMMAND, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY.

ONE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF HITLER'S FRANTIC ORDER FORCING EVERY MAN 16 TO 65 AND EVERY WOMAN 17 TO 45 TO WORK IN WAR INDUSTRY WILL CLOSE THOUSANDS MORE OF GERMANY'S STORES, SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, BARS AND EVEN OFFICES, HE QUOTED THE "SS" WEEKLY DAS SCHWARZE CORPS AS SAYING.

WHAT A PARALYZING EFFECT THIS WILL HAVE ON GERMAN LIFE IS CLEAR IN LIGHT OF THE RECENT STATEMENT BY DR. WALTHER FUNK OF THE WARTIME MINISTERIAL COUNCIL THAT "MANY THOUSANDS" OF FACTORIES ALREADY HAVE BEEN SHUT DOWN, WHILE ECONOMIC EXPERTS ESTIMATE ONLY 20 PER CENT OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY IS NOW DEVOTED TO CIVILIAN NEEDS, THE CORRESPONDENT CONTINUED.

"NO ONE WOULD PROTEST," DAS SCHWARZE KORPS DECLARED, IF MANY SHOPS DROPPED THEIR WINDOW SHUTTERS IMPLYING THEY HAD NOTHING TO SELL ANYWAY. IT ADDED THAT A GREAT MANY NAZI ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES ALSO WOULD HAVE TO CLOSE--ESPECIALLY CONTROL BUREAUS SUCH AS THOSE REGULATING PRICES, BECAUSE MOST OF THE GOODS THEY EXPECTED TO CHECK WILL NO LONGER BE OBTAINABLE.

THOUSANDS OF BUSINESS HOUSES OPEN ONLY BECAUSE THEY "WANT TO OUTLIVE THE WAR" WILL HAVE TO SHUT THEIR DOORS, DAS SCHWARZE KORPS CONTINUED.

LECTURING GERMANS WHO AFTER THREE YEARS OF WAR ALREADY HAD PULLED THEIR BELTS AS TIGHT AS POSSIBLE, THE WEEKLY SAID THAT "A MORE SPARTAN LIFE WILL BE NECESSARY." THE ONLY REASON FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE HOME FRONT IS "TO WORK FOR THE WAR," IT SAID, DECLARING THAT THE ONLY SERVICES NECESSARY AT HOME ARE IN SUPPLYING FOODSTUFFS, COMMUNICATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR PRODUCTION.

IT ESPECIALLY CRITICIZED THOSE PERSONS TRYING TO BE STYLISH AND NEAT. THE WEEKLY ADDED THAT "TODAY NOTHING IS NEEDED BUT WORKING CLOTHES. A PATCH IS A SIGN OF HONOR."

VALLETTA, MALTA, FEB 3-(AP)-AIR VICE MARSHAL R.K.PARK, AIR OFFICER COMMANDING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, SAID TODAY THAT FIGHTER SQUADRONS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ON MALTA HAD DESTROYED 915 AXIS PLANES IN 1942 AGAINST A LOSS OF ONLY 195 BRITISH PLANES AND 106 PILOTS.

THIS IMPRESSIVE BRITISH SCORE WAS ATTAINED, HE ADDED, WITH RAF FIGHTER STRENGTH ON THE ISLAND NEVER EXCEEDING SIX FIGHTER SQUADRONS.

"THIS COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH THE AIR DEFENSE OF GREAT BRITAIN," MARSHAL PARK OBSERVED. "THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE RAF ON MALTA FAR EXCEED ANYTHING ACHIEVED IN 1941 OR EVER DREAMED OF IN PEACETIME AS BEING POSSIBLE FROM THIS SMALL ISLAND.

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DURING 1942, HE DISCLOSED, THE ENE[illegible] DROPPED 12,300 TONS OF BOMBS ON MALTA.

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

FEB 4 1943

GUADALCANAL, JAN 28 (DELAYED (AP)-A DELAYED START ON A BOMBING MISSION AGAINST THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS TODAY MAY HAVE GIVEN A REPRIEVE TO ENEMY SHIPPING IN SHORTLAND HARBOR BUT IT BROUGHT UNSCHEDULED DESTRUCTION OF KAHILI AIRDROME ON NEIGHBORING BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

THE RAID, WHICH WAS STAGED AT DUSK, WAS MADE BY A GROUP OF FLYING FORTRESSES IN COMMAND OF MAJOR GEORGE HOWARD, SAN ANTONIO,

3o.24- 885

TEX.

"WE STARTED OUT TO HIT SHIPPING IN SHORTLAND HARBOR BUT GOT THERE TOO LATE," HOWARD SAID. "SO WE HIT KAHILI INSTEAD. FIRES WERE STARTED IN REVETMENTS, AND GUNNERS ON SEVERAL SHIPS SAW THEM BLAZING FOR 20 MINUTES AFTER WE HAD DROPPED OUR BOMBS AND GOT AWAY."

SEVERAL ZEROS HOPPED THE BIG BOMBERS BUT CAUSED NO DAMAGE.

AMONG PILOTS ON THE KAHILI RAID WERE:

CAPT.PAUL PAYNE, DES MOINES, IA.; LIEUT.N.U.LEONHARDS OF PENNSYLVANIA (TOWN UNAVAILABLE); CAPT.W.S.WILKINSON, LINCOLNTON, N.C.; LIEUT.J.B.HUDGINS, FLOWERY BRANCH, GA.; CAPT.JOHN W.LIVINGSTON, ALMOND, WIS.; LIEUT.HENRY J.CHISHOLM, MILWAUKEE; CAPT.F.C.STEINEMANN, SANDUSKY, OHIO; CAPT.WALTER E.CHAMBERS, ENSLEY, ALA., AND LIEUT. I.L.EPPERLY, JR., MARTINVILLE, VA.

FEB 4 1943

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB 2 (DELAYED) (AP)-FOUR-MOTORED LIBERATORS ON RECONNAISSANCE TODAY TOOK TIME OUT TO ACCOUNT FOR A FAIR AMOUNT OF JAPANESE SHIPPING.

ONE PILOTED BY LIEUT.HOWARD CARLSON OF CHESTERTON, IND., SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON A 3,000-TON CARGO VESSEL OFF NEW BRITAIN. ANOTHER STRAFED THREE LANDING BARGES NEAR THE SAME ENEMY-HELD ISLAND AND KILLED OR WOUNDED 30 TO 50 JAPANESE.

CARLSON SAID HE SAW THE MERCHANT SHIP TOWING A COUPLE OF BARGES BETWEEN THE NORTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN AND LOLABAU ISLAND NEAR THE MOUTH OF OPEN BAY.

ONE BOMB HIT THE VESSEL DIRECTLY AMIDSHIPS TOSSING DEBRIS INO THE WATER AND SENDING UP A COLUMN OF SMOKE, THE PILOT REPORTED.

THE SHIP STILL WAS HEADING SHOREWARD WHEN LAST SIGHTED, HOWEVER. (AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE FEB.3 SAID ONE OF THE TWO BARGES WAS SUNK.)

CARLSON'S CO-PILOT, NAVIGATOR AND BOMBARDIER WERE LIEUTS. WALTER JACOBSON, NEW YORK CITY, JOHN WALKER, ESCALA, FLA., AND KENNARD KEYS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE CREW HAD SIGHTED A JAPANESE VESSEL AND THE BOYS WERE SO EXCITED WHEN THEY RETURNED THEY SCARCELY COULD TELL A COHERENT STORY.

BY MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, FEB.3-(AP)-FIVE UNITED STATES ARMY AIRMEN, EACH OF WHOM TOOK PART IN MORE THAN 50 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAVE BEEN AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES HERE FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT."

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LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THIS AREA, CITED THESE OFFICERS:

FIRST LIEUT.FRANCIS E.DUBISHER, WILLIAMSBURG, IA.; CAPT. DONALD J.GREEN, (100 NINTH STREET) OAKLAND, CALIF.; CAPT. THOMAS R. JEMISON, SPOKANE, WASH.; FIRST LIEUT.DAVID E.LATANE, (12 YEOMAN'S STREET) MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH., AND FIRST LIEUT. JACK C. MCINTYRE, (3528 A STREET .E.) WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL, AWARDED "FOR HEROISM," WENT TO CAPT. CLARENCE H. BOMBERGER, (107 EAST CHERRY ST.) PALMYRA, PA.; PRIVATE SALVATORE TILLERA, (8317 TWENTIETH AVE.) BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND PRIVATE JOSEPH PROFETA, (615 BARRENS ST.? BROOKLYN, N.Y.

FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION AT CLARK FIELD IN THE PHILIPPINES DEC. 10, 1941, FIRST LIEUT. RICHARD P. HANEY, (2803 NORTH HACKELL

ST.) DALLAS, TEXAS, WAS AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART.

GENERAL KENNEY PRAISED DUBISHER, GREEN, JEMISON, LATANE AND MCINTYRE FOR THEIR "OUTSTANDING FLYING ABILITY." THEIR FLIGHTS INCLUDED INTERCEPTION MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY FIGHTERS AND BOMRING PLANES.

MCINTYRE'S CITATION GAVE HIM CREDIT FOR 59 MISSIONS, INCLUDING RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, AND DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY COMBAT AIRCRAFT IN THE AIR ON TWO MISSIONS.

ON NOV. 16, A PLANE TAKING OFF FROM AN ADVANCED BASE IN AUSTRALIA CRASHED, CAUGHT FIRE AND ITS BOMB LOAD EXPLODED. CAPTAIN BOMBERGER SAW TWO AMBULANCES WERE IN DANGER OF BEING DESTROYED BY THE FIRE.

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"HE DROVE ONE AMBULANCE THROUGH INTENSE HEAT FROM THE FIRE TO WHERE WOUNDED MEN COULD BE LOADED, AND THEN DROVE ANOTHER AMBULANCE OUT OF THE FIRE ZONE," THE CITATION SAID. HIS ACTION CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE RENDERING OF MEDICAL ATTENTION TO THE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED MEN."

TILLERA AND PROFETA WERE ON DUTY AT THE RUNWAY AT THE TIME OF THE CRASH. THEY DROVE AN AMBULANCE TO THE WRECKED PLANE, AND DESPITE EXPLODING BOMBS, WENT TO THE PLANE, WRAPPED WOUNDED MEMBERS OF THE CREW IN BLANKETS, AND WERE CARRYING THEM TO THE AMBULANCE WHEN THE PLANE EXPLODED, THROWING THEM TO THE GROUND.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 3-(AP)-THE DISTINCTION OF SHOOTING DOWN THE 500TH AXIS AIRCRAFT IN THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN WENT TO SERGT.FRED LINDSAY OF 990 E.WALNUT ST., PASADENA, CALIF., AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

LINDSAY, TURRET GUNNER IN A B-25, DESTROYED A MACCHI C200 FIGHTER DURING A RAID ON RAILROAD YARDS AT SFAX.

THE AMERICAN 12TH AIRFORCE, THE RAF AND THE FRENCH LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE LOST 200 PLENESXWNMMJAN90

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FEB 4 1943

THE AMERICAN 12TH AIRFORCE, THE RAF AND THE FRENCH LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE LOST 200 PLENES UP TO JAN. 28 WHILE WIPING OUT 500 GERMAN AND ITALIAN AIRCRAFT, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

SUB INTRO FIRST LEAD TUNISIAN

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 3-(AP)-AN AMERICAN COMBAT FORCE CAPTURED SENED YESTERDAY AND HAS DUG IN A MILE EAST OF THE TOWN ON THE RAIL LINE TO MAKNASSY AND THE TUNISIAN EAST COAST, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEIR WEDGE THERE, IF DEVELOPED, MIGHT SERIOUSLY HARASS THE COASTAL JUNCTION OF AXIS FORCES.

FEB 4 1943

AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN SAID THE AMERICANCOMBAT TEAM ORIGINALLY HAD PLANNED TO WITHDRAW, MAKING THE THRUST TO SENED ONLY A RAID, BUT ACTUALLY WAS HOLDING ITS ADVANCED POSITION BEYOND THE VILLAGE.

IT IS ALONG THE GABES-SFAX RAIL LINE JUST WEST OF MAKNASSY, WHICH IS ONLY 33 MILES FROM THE COASTAL ROAD WHICH THE AXIS MUST HOLD IF MARSHAL ROMMEL IS TO JOIN GENERAL VON ARNIM IN A SOLID AXIS STAND.

CAPTURE OF SENED WAS ANNOUNCED IN A COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY, BUT A SPOKESMAN SAID THEN THAT THE OPERATION WAS ONLY A RAID AND THAT THE AMERICANS WITHDREW AFTER ACCOMPLISHING THEIR MISSION.

30.24-887

A SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY, HOWEVER, THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT (APPARENTLY OF THE WITHDRAWAL) WAS PREMATURE AND WAS BASED ON PLANS ORIGINALLY TO FALL BACK A SHORT DISTANCE ALONG THE RAIL LINE.

HE SAID THE AMERICANS CAPTURED A NUMBER OF GERMAN PRISONERS AND TANKS AT SENED.

FEB 4 1943

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE MADE NO FURTHER REFERENCE TO SENED THAT WOULD MODIFY THE EARLIER ANNOUNCEMENT OF ITS CAPTURE.

THE WAR BULLETIN REPORTED, HOWEVER, THAT TWO DAYS OF ATTACK ON STRONG ENEMY POSITIONS AT FAID PASS, NORTH OF MAKNASSY, HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE ACTION HAD BEEN BROKEN OFF TEMPORARILY AFTER AMERICAN ARMORED FORCES FAILED TO RECAPTURE THE PASS IN A FIERCE ATTACK.

HE SAID THE GERMANS WERE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED ON HEIGHTS DOMINATING THE WESTWARD APPROACHES TO THE PASS, WHICH THEY CAPTURED OVER THE WEEK END IN A THRUST THROUGH FRENCH DEFENSES.

"THE GERMAN ARTILLERY PROBABLY OUTRANGED OUR OWN," THE SPOKESMAN COMMENTED.

FEB 4 1943

CONSIDERABLE ENEMY MOVEMENT IN THE HILL COUNTRY EAST OF OUSSELTIA VALLEY, STILL FARTHER NORTH, WAS REPORTED BUT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "THERE WAS NO CHANGE ON ANY FRONT."

ALLIED BOMBERS STARTED LARGE FIRES AND DESTROYED PARKED AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY IN AN ATTACK ON AIRDROMES AT SFAX, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IN A[illegible] REPORTED [illegible] ENEMY [illegible] TROYED DURING DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS YESTERDAY BESIDES TWO BOMBERS THE NIGHT BEFORE.

"THIRTEEN OF OUR AIRCRAFT ARE MISSING," THE WAR BULLETIN ANNOUNCED.

OF GROUND ACTIVITY IT SAID:

"OUR ATTACKS ON FAID FEB. 1 AND 2 WERE UNSUCCESSFUL. OTHERWISE THERE WAS NO CHANGE ON ANY FRONT."

FEB 4 1943

AT FAID, AMERICAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO WIN BACK AN IMPORTANT PASS 70 MILES NORTHWEST OF SFAX.

THE GERMANS CAPTURED THE PASS OVER THE WEEK-END IN A SIX MILE THRUST INTO FRENCH POSITIONS, BUT THEY WERE CHECKED AND HURLED ONTO THE DEFENSIVE BY AN AMERICAN COUNTERATTACK.

IN THE ATTACK ON THE SFAX AIRDROMES B-25 MITCHELLS AND B-26 MARAUDERS, ESCORTED BY P-38 LIGHTNINGS, BLEW UP A MUNITIONS DUMP AND LIT FIRES WHICH WOULD BE SEEN FOR 30 MILES.

FEB 4 - 1943

EXPLOSIVES BURST ON THE GROUND AMONG 10 TO 15 AXIS PLANES, AND ONE CRASHED ATTEMPTING TO TAKE OFF DURING THE RAID.

P-40 WARHAWKS, LIGHTNINGS AND MITCHELL BOMBERS CARRIED OUT SWEEPS OVER THE SEA BETWEEN TUNISIA AND SICILY, BOMBED A MUNITIONS DEPOT EAST OF FAID PASS, DAMAGED GERMAN TANKS IN SUPPORT OF GROUND OPERATIONS AND BEAT OFF GERMAN AND ITALIAN FIGHTER AND BOMBER FORMATIONS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA---THIRD AND TUNISIAN (ORIGINAL) X X X AND BOMBER FORMATIONS.

FEB 4 1943

CREDIT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO FOCKE WULF [illegible] 190'S WENT TO TWO [illegible] P-40 WARHAWK PILOTS, CAPT. LEVI R. CHASE OF [illegible] CORTLAND, N.Y., AND LIEUT. GEORGE NEAL OF CLINTON, MISS.

LIEUT. W.J. SLOAN OF RICHMOND, VA., BAGGED A

HESSELBACHITTY 109 AND A 110 IN A DOUBLE TRIUMPH WHILE PROTECTING MITCHELL BOMBERS ON THE SICILIAN OPERATION. FEB 4., 1943

OTHER AMERICANS WHO CLAIMED ONE ENEMY EACH WITH THEIR FIGHTER GUNS ON THE SAME FLIGHT WERE LIEUT. WILLIAM B. HANSON OF COLCHESTER, ILL., LIEUT. BERNARD L. BARBER OF NYACK, N.Y., LIEUT. F.A. DUNCAN OF JACOBSON, MINN., LIEUT. P.D. ROGERS OF GREENSBURG, PA., AND LIEUT. PAUL R. CROMAN OF ARLINGTON, CALIF.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA - INSERT AFTER 1ST PGH FIRST LEAD GIRAUD-RELEASES XXX JEAN DARLAN.

"FOR THE FIRST TIME I AM SPEAKING TO FRANCE, A PRISONER," GIRAUD SAID, "TO THOSE OF DUNKERQUE, OF PARIS, OF LYON, AND ESPECIALLY TO THOSE OF METZ AND STRASBOURG (WHERE GIRAUD HAD SERVED).

"TO ALL I DECLARE MY CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY, MY ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY OF GERMAN DEFEAT. OUR SOLDIERS IN TUNISIA SHOW OUR ENEMY THAT THEY KNOW HOW TO FIGHT, AND WANT TO FIGHT. FEB 4 1943

"THE AFRICAN ARMY FINDS ONCE MORE ITS FLAME AND FAITH. BE ABLE TO HELP WITH ALL YOUR PATIENCE, WITH ALL YOUR SKILL AND WITH ALL YOUR CONFIDENCE. TO AN EARLY MEETING IN METZ, FREED!"

GIRAUD'S BROADCAST TO FRANCE WAS SEEN AS A FIRST STEP IN A CAMPAIGN TO GATHER A FOLLOWING FOR HIS ADMINISTRATION SIMILAR TO THAT DE GAULLE ENJOYS. MEANWHILE A UNITY SETTLEMENT BETWEEN GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE APPEARED TO BE NO NEARER A SOLUTION.

AMONG THE PERSONS RELEASED FOLLOWING A ROUNDUP OF SUSPECTS IN THE ASSASSINATION OF DARLAN WERE THREE PROMINENT JEWISH FOLLOWERS OF DE GAULLE. THEY WERE HENRI ABOULKER, HIS SON, JOSE, AND NEPHEW, DR.RAPHAEL ABOULKER. ANOTHER WAS DR.FERNAND MORALLI, A 56-YEAR OLD JEWISH REPUBLICAN WHO HAS BEEN IN ILL HEALTH FOR SOME TIME.

TWO OTHER PERSONS STILL ARE UNDER HOUSE ARREST AND THREE ARE IN JAIL. THOSE IN CUSTODY INCLUDE A HIGHLY-PLACED GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL UNDER DARLAN WHO HAS A BROTHER HIGH IN THE DE GAULLE RANKS, AND A PRIEST. FEB 4 1943

CAIRO, FEB 3-(AP)-STAFF SERGEANT EARL C.PARR OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF., RISKED HIS OWN SAFETY RECENTLY TO SAVE THE LIFE OF A FRIEND WHILE LIBERATOR BOMBERS WERE RETURNING FROM A RAID ON NAPLES, UNITED STATES AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

PARR WAS SITTING IN A GLASS TURRET AT THE GUNS WHEN HE HEARD RADIO OPERATOR ALBERT L.ROMERO OF MONROVIA, CALIF., GASP FOR HELP. THE OXYGEN EQUIPMENT FOULED AND ROMERO LOST CONSCIOUSNESS.

PARR TOOK OFF HIS GLOVES IN THE 20-BELOW-ZERO STRATOSPHERE, HELPED REVIVE ROMERO AND THEN WITH FROZEN HANDS WENT BACK TO HIS GUN POSITION. HIS HANDS BECAME SWOLLEN BUT OTHERWISE HE SUFFERED NO ILL EFFECTS.

ALGIERS FEB.3-(AP)-TUNISIAN NATIVES BEHIND THE ALLIED FRONT FLOCKED TODAY TO STORES OPENED BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES TO SELL THEM THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE THEY LACKED IN THE LAST TWO YEARS WHEN GERMAN AGENTS SWEPT THE COUNTRY CLEAN OF MANY KINDS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.

ALTHOUGH MILITARY EQUIPMENT STILL IS URGENTLY NEEDED AT THE FRONT, THE ALLIED COMMAND DIVERTED ENOUGH SHIPPING SPACE TO BRING CLOTH, TEA, SUGAR, WHEAT AND BARLEY TO THE IMPOVERISHED CIVILIAN POPULATION.

THE ARMY STORES HAVE FIXED MODERATE PRICES, BUT ANNOUNCED THAT PENNILESS NATIVES WOULD BE GIVEN THEIR SHARES OF THE STOCKS WITHOUT PAYMENT. FEB 4 1943

3.24-889

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

WITH U.S. FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, FEB 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A UNITED STATES COLUMN SHELLED AND FOUGHT ITS WAY THROUGH BITTER GERMAN DEFENSES INTO THE SENED RAILROAD STATION, AND ANOTHER COLUMN DROVE DEEP INTO AXIS DEFENSES SOUTH OF SIDI BOUZID TODAY IN THE LARGEST ENGAGEMENT OF AMERICAN ARMORED FORCES IN THIS WAR.

THE CLIMAX OF TWO DAYS OF STIFF FIGHTING AGAINST CRACK NAZI UNITS AND INTERMITTENT DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS FOUGHT THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN HIGH SPIRITS BECAUSE FIRST THEY FINALLY HAD TAKEN THE INITIATIVE FOR WHICH THEY HAD LONG BEEN TRAINED, AND SECOND, THEY HAD SEEN THE GERMAN STUKAS TAKE A BAD BEATING.

FEB 4 1943

I MOVED UP THE WIDE DESERT VALLEY WITH A BATTERY OF 105-MILLIMETER ARTILLERY WHICH FIRST SHELLED THE OUTER GERMAN DEFENSES AND THEN ADVANCED, LAYING DOWN A SYSTEMATIC RAIN OF STEEL AND FIRE ON THE ROAD BEYOND ALONG WHICH THE GERMAN COLUMN HAD STARTED TO RETREAT TO THE EAST.

EVERYWHERE WE STOPPED SOLDIERS GATHERED AROUND TO TELL THE SAME JUBILANT STORIES--VARYING ONLY IN THE NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES THEY HAD SEEN FALL--OF THE TERRIFIC BEATING WHICH U.S. P-40 FIGHTERS ADMINISTERED TO ENEMY DIVE-BOMBERS THIS MORNING.

FEB 4 1943

SOME SAID THEY HAD SEEN POSSIBLY SEVEN DIVE-BOMBERS GO DOWN BEFORE THE U.S. FIGHTERS' FIRE. OTHERS CONCEDED THEY WERE CERTAIN OF ONLY THREE OR FOUR STUKAS THEY HAD SEEN CRASH ON THE BATTLEFIELD. BUT ALL AGREED ON ONE POINT--AS LONG AS AMERICAN FIGHTERS ARE IN THE SKIES TO MEET DIVE-BOMBERS THERE IS NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT ON THE GROUND EVEN WHEN THE DEADLY FIRE OF GERMAN 88 MILLIMETER GUNS RANGED PAST THEM.

THE COOL, STEADY NERVE OF YOUNG AMERICANS, MANY OF WHOM HAD BEEN JERKED FROM CIVILIAN LIFE ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO AND SOME OF WHOM WERE SEEING THEIR FIRST REAL ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY, WAS WELL DISPLAYED AS THE ARTILLERY BATTERY I ACCOMPANIED ADVANCED WITHIN RANGE OF SENED WHILE A LONG COLUMN OF TANKS SWUNG ALONG THE FOOT OF THE HILLS TO THE LEFT PREPARING TO CLOSE IN.

FEB 4 1943

WITHIN A MINUTE AFTER THE GUNS CAME TO REST ON A SLIGHT RISE IN THE VALLEY FLOOR, THEY WERE POURING SHELLS INTO THE MIDST OF THE RETREATING NAZIS OVER THREE MILES AWAY. AT THE SAME TIME, THE GERMAN 88'S OPENED FIRE ON THE AMERICAN TANKS WELL AHEAD AND TO THE LEFT. WE COULD SEE THE BURSTS OF SMOKE AND DUST AS THEIR SHELLS MISSED AND PLOWED INTO THE FOOTHILLS BEYOND THE TANKS.

MAJOR E.H.BURBA OF MCALLISTER, OKLA., BATTALION COMMANDER, EXPLAINED THE SYSTEM OF FIRE TO US BETWEEN MOMENTS OF RECEIVING OBSERVERS' REPORTS OF THE FIRE FROM OUR BATTERY COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN GLEN PILLSBURY OF PETERSBURG, ILL.

A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AHEAD, AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN WAITED FOR THE ARTILLERY AND TANKS TO COMPLETE THEIR MISSIONS BEFORE LAUNCHING THE FINAL ASSAULT.

I SEEMED TO BE THE ONLY ONE WHO NOTICED A SUDDEN SHELL BURST ON THE HILL BEHIND US, AND ASKED LIEUT. FIELD DUSKIN OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., IF IT WAS THE ENEMY FIRING ON US. HE REPLIED CASUALLY THAT IT PROBABLY WAS A GERMAN 88 TRYING TO GET OUR RANGE.

SECOND LIEUT. ORVILLE C.HANSEN, LINCOLN, NEB., JOINED IN WITH THE EXPLANATION THAT THE 88'S HIGH VELOCITY GAVE IT A TREMENDOUS RANGE WITH LOW TRAJECTORY, BUT I QUICKLY LOST INTEREST IN THESE DETAILS WHEN WITH A NERVE-SHATTERING WHINE ANOTHER SHOT FROM THE

GERMAN BATTERY RICOCHETTED FROM THE DIRT HARDLY 250 FEET FROM US.

TWO TINY FOXHOLES ALREADY DUG ALONGSIDE THE FIRE CONTROL SEEMED HARDLY LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE ALL OF US, AND IN ADDITION I DIDN'T SEEM TO BE HELPING THE CREW, SO I BEAT A HASTY RETREAT TO THE SCOUT CAR WE HAD LEFT BEHIND A KNOLL.

FEB 4 1943

(EDS: IN SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS READ "DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS FOUND THE AMERICAN TROOPS ETC." - NOT FOUGHT.)

I DROPPED BACK TO TALK WITH THE CREW OF A RECONNAISSANCE UNIT HALF-TRACK VEHICLE RESTING AFTER THE FIRST DAYS OF ARDUOUS FIGHTING IN WHICH THEY HAD SKIRTED THE GERMAN POSITIONS AND ACTUALLY REACHED A POINT ON THE ROAD TO MAKNASSY BEYOND SENED BEFORE BEING DRIVEN BACK.

ARTILLERY STILL WAS BLASTING AWAY AND OCCASIONAL BURSTS OF MACHINEGUN FIRE WERE HEARD FARTHER ON, BUT CORP. LEO J.BAXTER OF (1632 LOS PALMOS) LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SAT READING A BOOK WHILE PRIVATE THEODORE F.FLICK OF WARREN, PA., AND SERGT. JOHN SCHOCK OF LOWRY, S.D., MAINTAINED A WATCH OF THE SKIES FOR STUKAS.

FEB 4 1943

THERE WAS GOOD REASON FOR VIGILANCE. PRIVATE JOHN DONAHUE OF (3365 VINEWOOD AVE.) DETROIT, MICH., SHOWED ME HIS GAS MASK WHICH HAD BEEN LYING IN THE SAME VEHICLE EARLIER IN THE DAY WHEN DIVE BOMBERS FIRST APPEARED AND HURRIEDLY JETTISONED THEIR BOMBS AT THE TARGET WHEN AMERICAN P-40'S APPEARED. BOMB SPLINTERS HAD TORN THE MASK TO SHREDS.

SERGT. HUBERT GOLIE OF HAVRE, MONT., AND CORP. ROBERT A.MORLEY OF OAKLAND, KY., JOINED US AND I TRIED TO GET SOME DETAILS OF THEIR EXPERIENCES THE PREVIOUS DAY BEHIND THE GERMAN POSITIONS BUT THEY BEAT ME TO THE DRAW AND BEGAN PUMPING ME FOR NEWS FROM HOME, AND FINALLY STEERED THE CONVERSATION ON TO BOXING

"BARNEY ROSS, GOSH, THERE WAS A REAL FIGHTER," SAID BAXTER, LAYING ASIDE HIS BOOK AND SEEMINGLY UNCONSCIOUS OF THE IDEA THAT HE AND THE OTHERS OF HIS RECONNAISSANCE OUTFIT WERE ALSO REAL SCRAPPERS.

THE DRONE OF 10 PLANES HIGH ABOVE CUT OFF THE CONVERSATION AND BAXTER INVITED ME TO SHARE HIS FOXHOLE UNTIL WE COULD DETERMINE IF THE STUKAS HAD COME BACK. WHILE WE CROUCHED HE POINTED TO A HALF TRACK NEARBY WHICH FLEW A RED CROSS.

"A MESSERSCHMITT SHOT IT FULL OF HOLES YESTERDAY," HE SAID, "BUT HELL, I GUESS IT'S PRETTY TOUGH TO MAKE OUT A RED CROSS WHEN YOU ARE COMING AT SOMETHING AT TWO OR THREE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR. MAYBE THEY DIDN'T INTEND TO DO IT."

THE PLANES OVERHEAD CIRCLED WIDE OVER THE GERMAN POSITIONS SO WE DECIDED THEY WERE AN AMERICAN PATROL AND I MOVED ON A COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS TO VISIT CAPT. JOHN BRADBURY OF SHEPHERDSVILLE, KY., ARTILLERY BATTALION SURGEON AND HIS DRIVER, CORP. NELSON BROADDUS OF RICHMOND, KY., WHO WERE DIGGING IN ALONGSIDE THEIR AMBULANCE PEEP. IT BORE A BIG RED CROSS BUT BOMB FRAGMENTS SHOW NO RESPECT FOR SUCH DISTINCTIONS.

FEB 4 1943

THE FIGHT WAS STILL ON WITH THE AMERICANS SLOWLY ADVANCING AND CONSOLIDATING THEIR HOLD ON THE STATION WHEN WE DROVE BACK.

THE BOOM OF THE GUNS WAS STILL DISTINCT BUT AT THE CAMP OF A TANK PLATOON WHOSE JOB WAS FINISHED FOR THE DAY WE SAW THREE SOLDIERS PASSING A FOOTBALL BACK AND FORTH WHILE THE CLOTHES THEY HAD JUST WASHED FLAPPED ON A ROPE STRETCHED BETWEEN THE TANK'S 75 MILLIMETER GUN AND A TRUCK.

1943

30.24 - 891

CALCUTTA, FEB 3-(AP)-WALTER BRIGGS, A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE UNITED PRESS ON THE ARAKAN FRONT IN BURMA, HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY.

FEB 4 1943

A NATIVE OF DALE, IND., HE IS THE SON OF DR. AND MRS. WALTER M. BRIGGS, OF DES MOINES, IA., WHERE DR. BRIGGS IS PASTOR OF GRACE METHODIST CHURCH.

THE NEWSMAN IS 23. HE ATTENDED BRADLEY COLLEGE, PEORIA, ILL., AND GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

BY WES GALLAGHER

ALGIERS, FEB 3-(AP)-FIRST STEPS TOWARD IMPORTANT INTERNAL REFORMS WERE UNDERTAKEN TODAY AFTER A MEETING LAST NIGHT OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL WHICH GOVERNS FRENCH NORTH AND WEST AFRICA, CALLED BY GEN. HENRI HONORE GIRAUD.

THE COUNCIL ALSO DISCUSSED THE RESULTS OF THE MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT CASABLANCA AND A REPORT FROM LONDON CONCERNING DELAY ON THE PART OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE IN SENDING GEN.GEORGES CATROUX AS HIS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO GIRAUD, IT WAS DISCLOSED.

FEB 4 1943

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE REFORMS INITIATED, UNDER WHAT WAS BELIEVED TO BE ALLIED PRESSURE, WAS CREATION OF A FIVE-MAN COMMISSION TO START RESTORATION TO THEIR POSTS OF OFFICIALS OUSTED BECAUSE THEY WERE FREEMASONS.

THE COMMISSION WILL INVESTIGATE THESE CASES OF REMOVAL UNDER THE VICHY REGULATION FORBIDDING MEMBERSHIP IN ANY SECRET ORGANIZATION, AND IS EMPOWERED TO RECOMMEND RESTORATION TO OFFICE IN CASES WHERE JUSTICE WAS DONE.

IN THE FIRST NORTH AFRICAN MOVE TO BREAK ALL POSSIBLE ECONOMIC TIES WITH THE AXIS, THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE PUBLISHED A BLACK-LIST, BASED ON INFORMATION OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, OF ALL FIRMS IN SPAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES CHARGED WITH TRADING WITH GERMANY.

BY WILLIAM B.KING

WITH U.S. FORCES IN TUNISIA, FEB 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WHO HAVE FOUGHT THROUGH THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN WITH BRITISH COMMANDOS HAVE REACHED THE POINT WHERE THEY PREFER FRONT LINE POSITIONS TO REST CENTERS.

FEB 4 1943

I VISITED A SECTION OF AMERICAN RANGERS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT.LEO TAYLOR, OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., WHERE THEY HAD DUG IN ON THE SIDE OF A HILL SEVERAL MILES EAST OF HERE, ON THE APPROACHES TO MATEUR.

THEY WERE SITTING AROUND THE OPENING OF THEIR BOUGH-COVERED DUGOUT INSIDE OF WHICH THEIR COMMUNAL MEAL SIMMERED OVER A TINY BLAZE.

THE MATEUR FRONT WAS MOMENTARILY QUIET. THERE WAS NO WARLIKE SOUND TO DISTURB THE CHATTER EXCEPT AN OCCASIONAL SALVO OF SHELLS FIRED FROM THE DISTANCE AND SAILING OVERHEAD--AND THEY WERE ALL GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

FEB 4 1943

"I'LL WRITE A STORY ABOUT HOW COMFORTABLE YOU ARE HERE," I SAID HOKINGLY AS I SETTLED MYSELF ON THE GROUND IN THE MIDST OF THE GROUP.

"WE LIKE IT HERE," SAID SERGEANT GENE FALL OF OLIN, IA. "WE'D RATHER BE HERE THAN BEHIND THE LINES."

"YEAH, THEY GOT THEM DOING CLOSE ORDER DRILL BACK THERE," PUT IN CHESTER HUCKABEE OF SHREVEPORT, LA.

PLANES FLEW OVER AS WE WERE TALKING AND AT THE SOUND OF THE

WARNING WHISTLE WE CROWDED INTO THE DUGOUT IN ORDER NOT TO BE SEEN FROM THE AIR. AFTER THEY WERE GONE I ASKED WHAT KIND THEY WERE BUT NO ONE HAD BOTHERED EVEN TO LOOK.

RANGERS WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR THEIR DANGEROUS JOBS WHILE IN TRAINING WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND HAVE BEEN IN THE THICK OF THE NORTH AFRICAN FIGHTING SINCE THE BEGINNING. THEY LANDED DURING THE INITIAL ATTACK AND HAD A TOUGH ASSIGNMENT REDUCING A STRONG FORT AT CAP MATIFOU.

THEY WERE SENT INTO TUNISIA ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AND HAVE BEEN ON FIGHTING DUTY VIRTUALLY CONTINUOUSLY EVER SINCE.

FEB 4 1943

B2S

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SECTION WERE SERGEANT OSCAR GRAHAM OF RED OAK, IA.; SERGT.PHILIP J.PHELPS OF HARLAN, IA.; CORP.BOB MERRIS OF NEOLA, IA.; SERGT.PATRICK J.FEEHAN OF BLOOMDALE, O.; CORP.BILL TURNER OF LEEDS, N.D.; ANDREW HATALAK OF WHITING, IND.; GEORGE WELL OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; WILLIAM STARR OF MOULTON, IA.; JOHN SHOVERS OF MYSTIC, IA.; CHARLES EBERLE OF PITTSBURGH, PA.; DWIGHT HARBOUR O BELKNAP, IA.; JIMMY DOWNS OF COILA, MISS.; HERMAN CUNNINGHAM OF LOUISVILLE, KY.; LESTER SMITH OF WHITING, IND.; RAY PORTER OF CHARLESTON, W.VA.; SERGT.BOB RIDER OF DAVENPORT, IA.; CORP.JOSEPH MYRZYN OF WHITING, IND.; CHARLES SIMS OF MUNCIE, IND.; EDWARD KOSOINSKI OF CHICAGO; BILL LANGGUTH OF GLENWOOD, IA.; FRANK KENNEDY OF PITTSBURGH, PA.; JIMMY LINVILLE OF MARSHALLTOWN, IA.; ED OWENS OF OTTUMWA, IA.; KENNETH T.O'CONNOR OF WATERTOWN, S.D.; BERNARD PALLAK, OF WATERTOWN, S.D.; AND REYNOLDS J.O'CONNOR OF CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

CAIRO, FEB 3-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL CALLED ON EGYPT'S KING FAROUK AND LUNCHED WITH RICHARD G.CASEY, BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, DURING HIS VISIT TO CAIRO, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

CHURCHILL SAW PICTURES OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY'S MARCH INTO TRIPOLI AND OF HIS OWN HISTORICAL VISITS TO TURKEY AND CYPRUS AT A PRIVATE FILM SHOW IN THE RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER KIRK, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO EGYPT.

FEB 4 1943

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB 3-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN ARMIES OF THE SOUTH, REINFORCED WITH THE MASSIVE WEIGHT OF THE VETERAN DIVISIONS WHICH HAD SEALED THE IMMENSE AND BLOODY VICTORY OF STALINGRAD, CLOSED IN UPON ROSTOV TODAY, OVERRUNNING 16 ADDITIONAL TOWNS ON ITS UPPER AND LOWER APPROACHES.

TO THE NORTH, IN THE UPPER UKRAINE, OTHER RUSSIAN FORCES DROVE ON DOGGEDLY AGAINST THE OUTER DEFENSES OF KHARKOV AND KURSK, RECAPTURING TWO MORE SETTLEMENTS IN THE EFFORT TO COMPLETE AND SPRING ANOTHER TRAP AND MAKE OF VORONEZH ANOTHER STALING AD.

FIGHTING WAS OF GREAT VIOLENCE NEARLY EVERYWHERE, PARTICULARLY ON THE FRONT ABOVE ROSTOV WHERE THE SOVIET MID-DAY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "FEROCIOUS" ENGAGEMENTS.

FEB 4 1943

THE CONCLUSION OF THE STALINGRAD CAMPAIGN, IN WHICH SINCE NOV. 19 MORE THAN 500,000 AXIS TROOPS HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT--275,000 KILLED AND 228,650 TAKEN PRISONER--WAS SALUTED BY PREMIER STALIN, AS SUPREME COMMANDER, IN A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND OFFICIALLY ADMITTED THE DESTRUCTION OF THE

GERMAN SIXTH ARMY, AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DIVISION OF THE GERMAN AIR CORPS, TWO RUMANIAN DIVISIONS AND ONE CROAT REGIMENT, WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THEY HAD "SUCCUMBED TO THE OVERWHELMING SUPERIORITY OF THE ENEMY AND THE UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS."

(THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT FOUR DAYS OF MOURNING WOULD BE HAD THROUGHOUT GERMANY, WITH ALL PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT TO BE CLOSED THROUGH SATURDAY. FUNERAL AIRS WERE PLAYED OVER THE RADIO.

(THE REGULAR COMMUNIQUE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AGAIN GAVE SOMBER REPORTS OF NEARLY THE WHOLE OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT. IT ANNOUNCED "A CONTINUING MOVEMENT AS PLANNED"--A RETREAT--BETWEEN THE CAUCASUS AND THE LOWER DON, AND "HEAVY DEFENSIVE ATTACKS OF GREAT VICISSITUDE BETWEE THE DON AND UPPER DONETS." FEB 4 1943

(IT REPORTED ALSO THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD THROWN IN "STRONG ATTACKS" NEAR NOVOROSSISK IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS ON THE BLACK SEA, A LIKELY EVACUATION PORT FOR THE NAZIS IF ROSTOV FALLS TO THE RUSSIANS AND EXIT THERE THUS IS DENIED THE NAZIS. THIS WAS THE FIRST INDICATION THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE SO IMMINENTLY MENACING THAT GERMAN-HELD BASE.)

THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF THE LAST HOURS OF THE BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD:

"ENEMY RESISTANCE NORTH OF THE CITY DID NOT CEASE OF ITSELF. IT WAS BROKEN. AFTER ARTILLERY PREPARATION OUR TROOPS DROVE A WEDGE INTO THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES AND THEN THE AGONY OF THE LAST ENEMY GROUP WAS ON. BUT A FEW CENTERS OF GERMAN RESISTANCE REMAINED AND OUR SHELLS SERVED AS A KIND OF INVITATION FOR SURRENDER.

"FIVE MINUTES OF SHELLING OF THE ENEMY DUGOUTS WERE FOLLOWED BY FI MINUTES OF SILENCE. AND THERE THEY CAME, CREEPING OUT OF THEIR DUGOUTS, WAVING THEIR UNDERSHIRTS INSTEAD OF FLAGS OF TRUCE.

"....THIS NORTHERN GROUP CONSISTED OF PICKED FASCIST TROOPS. A NUMBER OF UNITS CONSISTED WHOLLY OF MEMBERS OF THE NAZI PARTY. ALL SOLDIERS OF THIS GROUP WERE PROMOTED TO LANCE CORPORAL (PFC) AND CORPO HITLER HAD HOPED THUS TO ENSURE THEIR SUSTAINED RESISTANCE IN STALINGRAD. HOWEVER, THE PRECIPITIOUS ONSLAUGHT OF OUR TROOPS DEMORALIZED THESE PICKED TROOPS--AND THEY BEGAN TO SURRENDER WITH THE SAME ALACRITY AS THE OTHERS, WITH THEIR OFFICERS AND GENERALS. FEB 4 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: LAST AUGUST THE CREW AND PASSENGER OF A DISTRESSED U.S. ARMY PLANE FLYING FROM AUSTRALIA TO NEW GUINEA TOOK TO THEIR PARACHUTES AND THE PASSENGER, VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, WANDERED 43 DAYS IN JUNGLES BEFORE GETTING BACK TO CIVILIZATION.

(ONE WHO MAINTAINED OPTIMISM THAT HE WOULD BE FOUND WAS THE PILOT, LIEUT. DUNCAN SEFFERN, WHO REACHED AN ALLIED BASE AFTER A 20-DAY JUNGLE TREK.

(HAUGLAND NOT ONLY SURVIVED THE ORDEAL BUT WENT BACK TO DUTY AND, BY A TWIST OF FATE, UNWITTINGLY WITNESSED THE DEATH OF LIEUT. SEFFERN AND SIX OTHER AMERICAN AIRMEN IN A CRASH. HIS STORY FOLLOWS.)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN 13--(DELAYED)--(AP)--TWO TOP-NOTCH MARAUDER PILOTS, LIEUT. ROBERT HATCH OF WILMINGTON, N.C., AND LIEUT. DUNCAN SEFFERN OF MANAWA, WIS., WERE KILLED WITH FIVE OTHER AMERICAN AIRMEN WHEN A B-26 STARTING OUT WITH THEM AND SEVERAL OTHERS FOR AUSTRALIA CRASHED ON THE TAKE-OFF. FEB 4 1943

LIEUT. SEFFERN WAS SAID TO BE THE ONLY PILOT WHO HAD BAILED OUT SUCCESSFULLY FROM A SPEEDY B-26.

THERE WAS A TWIST OF IRONY TO THEIR DEATHS BECAUSE TOGETHER THEY HAD SURVIVED MANY DANGEROUS COMBAT MISSIONS--ONLY TO DIE ON WHAT VIRTUALLY WAS A CIVILIAN FLIGHT.

OTHER VICTIMS OF THE CRASH WERE:

LIEUT. LEE JOHNSON OF WARREN, O.; LIEUT. CHARLES HUMBLE OF BEVERLY, CALIF.; LIEUT. ANTONIO MORALES OF DELRIO, TEX.; SERGT. PETER MCGINN OF STERLING, ILL.; AND SERGT. ROBERT JORDAN OF MALONE, TEX.

THE CRASH OCCURRED JAN.10, THE DAY AFTER I ARRIVED HERE, BUT THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF THE FLIERS' NEXT-OF-KIN.

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I WATCHED THE SPECTACULAR FLAMES OF THE WRECKED PLANE FROM A MILE AWAY, UNAWARE THAT LIEUTS. HATCH AND SEFFERN, MY ESPECIAL FRIENDS, WERE ABOARD.

LIEUT. SEFFERN LONG HAD SERVED AS HATCH'S CO-PILOT AND I WAS SEFFERN'S PASSENGER ON HIS FIRST PILOTING TRIP. THAT WAS LAST AUG. 7 WHEN HE GOT LOST IN A STORM IN EASTERN PAPUA AND ALL BAILED OUT.

LIEUT. SEFFERN TOLD ME LATER THAT THAT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE ENTIRE CREW BAILED OUT OF A B-26. PREVIOUSLY MARAUDER PILOTS REMAINED WITH THEIR SHIP AND ATTEMPTED A CRASH LANDING.

SEFFERN SAID ON THAT OCCASION HE WAS ABLE TO SET THE PLANE'S AUTOMATIC PILOT BY HIMSELF AND JUMP OUT. IT HAD ALWAYS BEEN REGARDED AS IMPOSSIBLE, HE POINTED OUT, FOR A B-26 PILOT TO SET THE AUTOMATIC PILOT WITHOUT SOMEONE IN THE NOSE TO MAKE ADJUSTMENTS.

LIEUT. HATCH WAS THE LEADER OF OUR FORMATION OF SIX B-26S ON AUG.7 HE MADE A CRASH LANDING AND HIS WHOLE CREW GOT TO BASE SAFELY. FOUR OTHER PLANES LANDED AT PORT MORESBY WITHOUT MISHAP.

FROM LIEUT. SEFFERN'S PLANE, TWO OF THE CREW STILL ARE MISSING.

LIEUT. JAMES MICHAEL OF TEMPLE, OKLA., WHO WAS THE CO-PILOT, AND LIEUT. SPARKY CASTEEL OF OAKLAND, MD., THE NAVIGATOR.

LIEUTS. HATCH AND SEFFERN HAD BEEN FLYING DIFFERENT PLANES SINCE AUG.7 BUT ON THE AUSTRALIA-BOUND FLIGHT THEY WERE BACK IN THEIR OLD POSITIONS--HATCH AS PILOT AND SEFFERN AS CO-PILOT--AND THAT WAS THE -Y MET DEATH.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB.3)

(ADVANCE)...ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FEB 3-(AP)-POSTHUMOUS AWARDS OF SILVER STARS WERE MADE TODAY BY LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE PAPUAN AREA OF NEW GUINEA, TO TWO LIEUTENANTS WHO WERE KILLED WHILE LEADING THEIR MEN IN HEAVY FIGHTING THERE, FIRST LIEUT. FRANCIS J. ENDL AND FIRST LIEUT. PAUL WHITAKER.

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WHITAKER'S DECORATION WILL GO TO HIS FATHER, W.O. WHITAKER OF BECONIA, MISS., AND ENDL'S TO HIS WIDOW, MRS. FRANCIS ENDL OF 104 VAN BUREN ST., FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

SILVER STARS ALSO WERE AWARDED TO STAFF SERGT. RAYBURN C. BLANK, ROUTE ONE, WEYAUWEGA, WIS., AND SERGT. IRVING HALL, ENDEAVOR, WIS., FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

ENDL WAS A SHARP SHOOTER WHO MADE A GOOD RECORD IN LOCATING AND PICKING OFF JAPANESE SNIPERS. HE WAS GIVEN THE AWARD FOR GALLANTRY NEAR BUNA BETWEEN DEC.14 AND DEC.17.

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THE CITATION SAID: "ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS ENDL DISPLAYED OUTSTANDING QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP AND COURAGE DURING ATTACKS AGAINST STRONGLY-HELD ENEMY POSITIONS."

UNDER HEAVY ENEMY SNIPER FIRE HE WENT FORWARD ON PERSONAL RECONNAISSANCES TO ESTABLISH LISTENING POSTS AND AS A PRELUDE TO AN ATTACK MADE ANOTHER RECONNAISSANCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE SNIPERS'

POSITIONS. WHILE ENGAGED IN THIS TASK HE WAS KILLED.

WHITAKER MADE A LONE ATTACK ON A JAPANESE MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT NEAR BUNA DEC.20, AND WAS KILLED. THE CITATION SAID: "UNDER HEAVY MACHINE-GUN AND SNIPER FIRE HE ATTEMPTED TO DESTROY THIS POSITION WHICH WAS HOLDING UP THE ATTACK AND HIS COURAGEOUS PERSONAL EXAMPLE INSPIRED HIS MEN TO GREAT EFFORT."

FEB 4 1943

BLANK WON THE SILVER STAR FOR TWO HEROIC ACTS NEAR BUNA DEC.18 AND DEC.31 WHEN "WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS PERSONAL SAFETY HE CRAWLED FORWARD FROM HIS DEFENSIVE POSITION INTO OPEN TERRAIN UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM ENEMY SNIPERS AND ADMINISTERED FIRST AID TO A WOUNDED MAN WHO HAD BEEN SHOT AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED."

ON DEC. 31 HE PERFORMED A SIMILAR DEED, LEAVING HIS POSITION AND CRAWLING TO A WOUNDED MAN DESPITE HEAVY ENEMY FIRE. HE REMAINED WITH THE WOUNDED MAN UNTIL MEDICAL AID ARRIVED.

CALMNESS AND QUICK THINKING IN A DANGEROUS SITUATION WON THE SILVER STAR FOR HALL.

IN ACTION ON NOV.21 WHILE LEADING HIS BATTALION HALL SPOTTED AN ENEMY MACHINE-GUN ABOUT 50 YARDS AHEAD ON A TRAIL NEAR BUNA.

"WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS PERSONAL SAFETY HALL, MAKING IT APPEAR TO THE ENEMY THAT HE HADN'T SEEN THE GUN, TURNED HIS BACK TO THE GUN AND MOTIONED HIS MEN OFF THE TRAIL. HALL THEN KNELT ON THE EDGE OF THE TRAIL AND FIRED ONE BURST FROM HIS TOMMY GUN INTO THE ENEMY POSITION BEFORE THE ENEMY WAS ABLE TO OPEN FIRE. THE FACT THAT ONLY ONE MAN WAS WOUNDED IN THE ENCOUNTER IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE DARING MANNER IN WHICH HALL WARNED HIS MEN AND GAVE THEM TIME TO SEEK COVER," THE CITATION SAID.

FEB 4 1943

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M. E.W.T. TODAY WEDNESDAY, FEB.3).

30.24- 895

ANKARA--FIRST ADD CHURCHILL-INONU (WHICH MAY BE DILUTED: P. PAUL KERN LEE) X X X HE DECLARED.

DESPITE KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN'S STATEMENT, INFORMED QUARTERS HERE TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE IMPRESSIVE ROSTER OF MILITARY AND NAVAL MEN FROM BOTH COUNTRIES PRESENT AT THE CHURCHILL-INONU TALKS ARGUED A CONCERN WITH SOMETHING BEYOND THE MERE DELIVERY OF WEAPONS.

ONE SHREWD ALLIED OBSERVER REMARKED:

"TURKEY'S POSITION IS DETERMINED."

FEB 4 1943

WHILE AN EARLY ALTERATION OF THE SITUATION IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WAS HELD UNLIKELY, OBSERVERS HERE FOUND HEARTENING CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT IN A SPEECH AT CYPRUS AFTER THE INONU MEETING, THAT "ONE CAN ALREADY SEE THE LIGHT BREAKING IN THE SKY X X X WHEN GREECE WILL BE DELIVERED FROM THE FOUL BONDAGE AND TYRANNY BY WHICH SHE IS NOW OPPRESSED."

ANKARA, TURKEY, FEB 3-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT CONFERRED TONIGHT WITH TURKISH PREMIER SUKRU SARACOGLU. NO COMMENT WAS AVAILABLE, BUT IT IS BELIEVED THE TWO REVIEWED THE ADANA CONFERENCE BETWEEN BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF TURKEY

KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, FEB 3-(AP)-TWO SURVIVORS OF THE MORRISON-KNUDSEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY PLANE THAT VANISHED JANUARY 5 WITH PILOT HAROLD GILLAM AND FIVE PASSENGERS ABOARD ON A SEATTLE-ALASKA FLIGHT WERE BROUGHT HERE TODAY BY A COAST GUARD PATROL BOAT WHICH RESCUED THEM FROM AN ISOLATED BEACH.

THE TWO WERE PERCY CUTTING OF HAYWARD, CALIF., AND JOSEPH TIPPIETS, A CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYE AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.

THEY SAID THE ONLY FATALITY OF THE CRASH WAS MISS SUSAN BATZER, 23, OF CAMAS, WASH., A NEW EMPLOYE OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS

ADMINISTRATION.

THE OTHER TWO PASSENGERS WERE ALIVE WHEN THEY LAST SAW THEM, AND WERE ON THE BEACH ABOUT TWO MILES FROM WHERE THEY WERE PICKED UP.

THEY SAID GILLAM, FAMED IN ALASKA FOR HIS MANY ESCAPES FROM CLOSE BRUSHES WITH TRAGEDY, HAD NOT BEEN SEEN SINCE HE LEFT THE PASSENGERS TO SEEK HELP.

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THE COAST GUARD PREPARED TO DISPATCH A PLANE TO SEEK THE TWO PASSENGERS WHO WERE REPORTED ALIVE. THEY WERE: ROBERT GEBO, 36, SEATTLE CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE MORRISON-KNUDSEN COMPANY IN ALASKA, AND DEWEY METZDORF, HOTEL OWNER AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF HOTELS AND COMMISSARY FOR THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED ALASKA RAILROAD.

OTTAWA, FEB 3-(AP)-THE TOTAL WORKING TIME OF 142 DAYS IN THE LAYIN OVERLAND AND UNDERWATER OF THE 236-MILE OIL PIPE

INE FROM PORTLAND,

ME., TO MONTREAL IS A RECORD FOR A TASK OF THAT NATURE, C.C.LINDSAY C MONTREAL, LAND SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER WHO WAS ENGAGED ON THE CONSTRUCTION, SAID IN A SPEECH HERE TODAY.

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ADDRESSING THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF SURVEYING, LINDSAY SAID THE SECRET OF SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE "LIES IN TH WONDERFUL SKILL AND PERFECT ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN ENGINEERS IN CHARGE, AND THAT OF THE CONTRACTORS DOING THE WORK."

LINDSAY SAID THE PIPELINE PROJECT WAS CONCEIVED TO ELIMINATE THE LONG TRIP BY OIL TANKER AROUND NOVA SCOTIA AND UP THE ST.LAWRENCE, TO LESSEN THE TIME NEEDED FOR OIL TRANSIT FROM SOUTH AMERICA, AND TO REDUCE THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

"SUBMARINE ACTIVITIES IN THE GULF OF ST.LAWRENCE WERE A MATTER OF MAJOR CONCERN DURING THE LAST SEASON AND WILL PROBABLY BE AGAIN THIS SUMMER," HE SAID.

FEB 4 1943

MQ 357PEW

NIGHT LEAD COST OF LIVING

OTTAWA, ONT., FEB. 3-(AP)-DONALD GORDON, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRICES BOARD, SAID TODAY THE DROP OF 1.7 POINTS IN THE OFFICIAL COST OF LIVING INDEX BETWEEN DEC. 1 AND JAN. 1, REPORTED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, "SHOWS CLEARLY THAT THE RECENTLY-ANNOUNCED GOVERNMENT POLICY FOR STABILIZING LIVING COSTS IN CANADA HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE."

LAST DEC. 3 FINANCE MINISTER JAMES ILSLEY ANNOUNCED "DIRECT ACTION TO BRING THE COST OF LIVING AT LEAST PART OF THE WAY BACK TO THE LEVEL OF THE BASIC PERIOD" AND THE PRICES OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS WERE REDUCED TO CONSUMERS, WITH COMPENSATION PROVIDED THROUGH SUBSIDIES.

"THE SUCCESS OF THIS ATTACK ON THE MENACE OF RISING PRICES, PARTICULARLY IN THE FIELD OF FOODS, NOW IS SEEN IN THE FIGURES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC," GORDON SAID.

"THE OFFICIAL INDEX BASED ON AUG. 1939 PRICES HAD RISEN ON DEC. 1, 1942, TO 117.9. BETWEEN OCT. 1, 1941, AND DEC. 1, 1942, IT HAD INCREASED BY 3.3. BETWEEN DEC. 1, AND JAN. 1 THE REDUCTION IN THE INDEX WAS 1.7, OR ABOUT HALF THE INCREASE OF THE BASIC PERIOD."

THE TWO CENTS A QUART REDUCTION IN MILK PRICES HAD CAUSED 48 PERCENT OF THE CHANGE IN THE FOOD INDEX DURING DECEMBER, WHILE OTHER REDUCTIONS INCLUDED TEA AND COFFEE PRICES, 11 PERCENT, ORANGES EIGHT PERCENT, BUTTER EIGHT PERCENT AND BANANAS FOUR PERCENT.

A SEASONAL DECLINE IN EGG PRICES PRODUCED 21 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FALL IN FOOD PRICES. DECREASES WERE OFFSET TO A MINOR EXTEN BY SMALL INCREASES IN MEATS AND VEGETABLES. THE MISCELLANEOUS GROUP ALSO ROSE SLIGHTLY, CHIEFLY AS A RESULT OF INCREASED NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS AND HOSPITAL CHARGES.

FEB 4 1943

JR536PEW

TAWA, FEB.2-(AP)-THE COST-OF-LIVING BONUS PAID CANADIAN WORKERS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S WARTIME WAGE STABILIZATION POLICY WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED DURING THE THREE MONTHS BEGINNING FEB.15, THE LABOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX WHICH DETERMINES THE AMOUNT OF THE BONUS STOOD AT 117.1 ON JAN.2 THIS YEAR, COMPARED WITH 117.9 ON JULY 2, 1942, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. WAGES ARE NOT ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES OF LESS THAN 1 PER CENT IN THE INDEX.

THE MAXIMUM BONUS WHICH MAY BE PAID IS $4.25 A WEEK, OR 17 PER CENT OF THE BASIC WAGE OF $25 WEEKLY.

THE LAST ADJUSTMENT, EFFECTIVE LAST AUG.15, ADDED 60 CENTS A WEEK TO THE BASIC WAGE, OR 2.4 PER CENT, AND THE SAME PERCENTAGE FOR THOSE MAKING LESS THAN THE BASE RATE.

B1232PEW

3.24- 897

BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN

WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN CHINA FEB 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A CHINA FIGHTER AIRCRAFT SWEEP DISPATCHED BY BRIG.-GEN.CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT TO SUPPORT CHINESE TROOPS FIGHTING OFF JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO PUSH ACROSS THE SOUTHERN YUNNAN BORDER FROM THE SHAN STATES TODAY DESTROYED 10 AND POSSIBLY 11 PLANES ON THE GROUND AT KENGTUNG, AND LEFT AIRPORT INSTALLATIONS IN FLAMES.

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CAPT.GRANT MAHONY OF VALLEJO, CALIF., WHO LED THE STRAFING MISSION, LISTED THE LOSS TO THE ENEMY AS NINE ARMY COOPERATION BIPLANES USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LAND DRIVE, ONE MONOPLANE DESTROYED BY FIRE, AND ANOTHER BIPLANE SHOT UP, TWO THREE-INCH GUN EMPLACEMENTS KNOCKED OUT, SIX BARRACKS, EIGHT BAMBOO HANGARS AND FOUR TRUCKS BURNED, AND FOUR OTHER TRUCKS DAMAGED.

THE RAID ON THE KENGTUNG BASE ABOUT 45 MILES ACROSS THE YUNNAN-BURMA BORDER CAUGHT THE JAPANESE BY SURPRISE. ONLY ONE RIFLEMAN WAS SEEN FIRING AS THE FIGHTER PLANES SWEPT LOW BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE FIELD, POURING OUT STREAMS OF INCENDIARY BULLETS. ALL THE PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

LIEUT.LAWRENCE BURRELL OF SCARBOROUGH-ON-THE-HUDSON, N.Y., DESTROYED THREE PLANES, AND LIEUTS.WILLIAM DISTEFANO, SYRACUSE, N.Y., JAMES DUMAS OF BALD KNOB, ARK., AND ALVIN MOODY OF BLYTHEVILLE, ARK., GOT TWO EACH. MAHONY GOT ONE CONFIRMED. ALL TOOK A CRACK AT AN ELEVENTH SHIP WHICH BURST INTO FLAMES. NO JAPANESE PLANES GOT OFF THE GROUND, AND THE FLIGHT ENCOUNTERED NO INTERCEPTION.

STARTING THE ATTACK, DISTEFANO OPENED UP ON THE GUN EMPLAKEMENT AT ONE END OF THE FIELD.

"THEY DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO FIRE," HE SAID. "SEVEN OR EIGHT MEN AROUND WERE KNOCKED SPRAWLING."

DISTEFANO PREVIOUSLY HAD ONE CONFIRMED VICTORY IN THE AIR.

BURRELL, BESIDES GETTING THREE PLANES, STRAFED ANOTHER THREE-INCH GUN, TWO SUPPLY BUILDINGS AND BAMBOO SHACKS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RUNWAY.

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"AFTER I HAD SET TWO PLANES AFIRE MY GUNS QUIT," DUMAS SAID. "I COUNTED 10 PLANES BURNING. THE WHOLE FIELD WAS COVERED WITH FLAME AND SMOKE."

MOODY ALSO FOUND A ROW OF TRUCKS NEAR THE FIELD AND SET FIRE TO AT LEAST FOUR, HE SAID.

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MAHONY WAS FLYING ABOVE TO COVER THE FLIGHT AND, SPOTTING ONE PLANE WHICH THE OTHERS HAD MISSED, HE DIVED ON IT AND IT BURST INTO FLAMES. LATER HE SHOT UP FOUR TRUCKS.

BUENOS AIRES FEB 3-(AP)-AT THE SUGGESTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION AGAINST INFANTILE PARALYSIS IN THE UNITED STATES HAS OFFERED TO SEND EXPERTS TO ARGENTINA TO ASSIST IN COMBATTING A CURRENT EPIDEMIC OF THE AILMENT, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ACTED AFTER HIS ATTENTION WAS DIRECTED TO THE FACT THAT THE EPIDEMIC HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED CASES IN THE CAPITAL AREA ALONE.

THE OFFER WAS COMMUNICATED TO THE ARGENTINE NATIONAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION. THE EXPERTS WOULD INSTRUCT ARGENTINE DOCTORS IN THE NEWEST METHODS OF

TREATMENT INCLUDING THE SYSTEM DEVELOPED BY THE AUSTRALIAN NURSING SISTER KENNY.

FEB 4 1943

GETULIO VARGAS, JR., 24, SON OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL, DIED OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS AT SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, TWO DAYS AGO.

RIO DE JANEIRO--SECOND ADD SPANISH (ABOVE DASH) X X X NATION'S SOVEREIGNTY."

THE SPANISH EMBASSY DID NOT SPECIFY WHERE THE HITLER PEACE REPORT WAS PUBLISHED. THIS MORNING'S PAPERS CARRIED WASHINGTON DISPATCHES OF THE ROOSEVELT PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY TELLING HOW CASABLANCA WAS A RUMOR FACTORY, HOW THERE WERE EVEN REPORTS CIRCULATING DURING THE MEETING THERE THAT GENERAL FRANCO AND KING VICTOR EMMANUEL OF ITALY WERE WITH THE PRESIDENT AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

--DASH--

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S X X X 4TH GRAPH.

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RIO DE JANEIRO--SECOND ADD SPANISH XXX SOVEREIGNTY."

-DASH-

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S DENIAL THAT IT HAD BEEN APPROACHED "TO FORMULATE" A PEACE OFFER IN BEHALF OF HITLER CAME AS A SURPRISE, SINCE ROUNDABOUT REPORTS AND RUMORS THAT SUCH A MOVE MIGHT BE MADE HAD RECEIVED NO PROMINENCE WHATEVER. THE DENIAL WAS STUDIED CLOSELY FOR HIDDEN SIGNIFICANCE.

THE OFT-REPEATED EXPRESSIONS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN HITLER AND GEN. FRANCO HAVE SEEMED TO LEND WEIGHT TO THE IDEA THAT MADRID WOULD BE ONE LOGICAL CHANNEL FOR ANY NEW HITLERIAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

ALLIED LEADERS HAVE WARNED FREQUENTLY THAT HITLER COULD BE EXPECTED TO LAUNCH A PEACE DRIVE AS SOON AS THE GOING BECAME ROUGH FOR HIM, HIS AIM BEING TO HOLD AND CONSOLIDATE HIS PRESENT GAINS. THE ALLIES ARE PLEDGED TO AN OVERTHROW OF HITLERDOM WHICH WOULD PRECLUDE GRANTING HITLER ANY SUCH VICTORY AS THIS.

FEB 4 1943

THE BOND BETWEEN FRANCO AND HITLER REMAINS EXTREMELY CORDIAL. ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO, ON JAN. 23, GEN. FRANCO, IN RECEIVING THE NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO MADRID, HANS VON MOLTKE, SAID THAT "OUR NATION IS PROUD THAT SPANISH BLOOD FLOWS WITH YOURS" IN THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA, AND HE OFFERED THE ENVOY "MY MOST SINCERE WISHES FOR THE GREATNESS AND FUTURE OF YOUR NATION."

GEN. FRANCO REAFFIRMED HIS TIE WITH THE AXIS MORE POSITIVELY ON DEC. 8, WHEN IN A SPEECH TO HIS STATE PARTY HE PRAISED THE NEW ORDER OF MUSSOLINI AND HITLER AS "A NEW FAITH AND REVOLT AGAINST THE OLD LIBERAL WORLD XXX." ON DEC. 5 FRANCO IN A MESSAGE TO HITLER THANKING HIM FOR A BIRTHDAY GREETING SAID HE HOPED GERMAN ARMS WOULD TRIUMPH IN THE GLORIOUS UNDERTAKING OF FREEING EUROPE FROM THE [illegible]IK TERROR." HE SIGNED HIMSELF "WITH THE MOST SINCERE [illegible]RIENDSHIP AND AFFECTION."

FEB 4 1943

FOLO RIO DE JANEIRO

SANTIAGO, CHILE, FEB 3-(AP)-THE SPANISH EMBASSY ISSUED A STATEMENT TONIGHT DENYING REPORTS THAT SPAIN HAD OFFERED TO NEGOTIATE A GERMAN PEACE OFFER AND INSISTING THAT NO SPANISH BASE IS SERVING ANY BELLIGERENT.

NEW YORK, FEB. 3 -(AP)- THE GERMAN GARRISON AT ROSTOV "CAN ALREADY HEAR THE RUMBLE OF THE RED ARMY'S[illegible] HEAVY GUNS, AS THEY HAVE MOVED UP WITHIN SHELLING RANGE OF [illegible] RADIO DECLARED TODAY IN A BROADCAST THE CITY," THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION DECLARED TODAY. RECORDED BY CBS.

"UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAY IN FACT THAT ROSTOV IS ALREADY UNDER FIRE," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ONE OF BERLIN'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES AND PERHAPS THREE-FIFTHS OF ALL STORES NOT OF WAR-VITAL IMPORTANCE MAY BE CLOSED IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS UNDER NEW MEASURES TO MOBILIZE GERMAN LABOR, A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID LAST NIGHT.

FEB 4 1943

"ONE OF THE LARGEST BERLIN DEPARTMENT STORES WILL LIKEWISE BE CLOSED AND THE BUILDING AS WELL AS THE PERSONNEL USED FOR A WAR-IMPORTANT PURPOSE," THE BROADCAST SAID.

"IT WAS FURTHERMORE RECKONED THAT AT LEAST THREE-FIFTHS OF ALL STORES WOULD COME UNDER THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS, SINCE ALL SHOPS AND OTHER BUSINESSES EMPLOYING LESS THAN FIVE EMPLOYES MUST REPORT TO AUTHORITIES WHO WILL DECIDE WHETHER THEY ARE TO BE CLOSED, AND THE OWNERS ARE TO REPORT FOR OTHER WAR-IMPORTANT DUTY."

IT IS NOT CERTAIN YET WHETHER ALL THESE WILL BE CLOSED, IT ADDED, ESPECIALLY SOME SHOPS HANDLING FOOD AND VEGETABLES.

UNDATED--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD UNDATED GERMAN

X X X OF WITHDRAWAL.

FEB 4 1943

THE TUNEMAKER OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA, DR. PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, MEANWHILE ELABORATED UPON THE THEME THAT WAS SET IN THE NAZI ANNIVERSARY LAST SATURDAY WHEN

3.24-899

IT WAS SOUGHT TO INSTILL IN THE WORLD AFEAR OF THE COMMUNIST TRIUMPH AND WHEN EVERY GERMAN WAS WARNED OF FORTHCOMING BUT UNSPECIFIED SACRIFICES.

IN HIS WEEKLY ORGAN, DAS REICH, GOEBBELS WAS QUOTED BY THE GERMAN RADIO AS SAYING:

"THE DANGER OF BOLSHEVISM WHICH WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DEFINITELY CHECKED BY THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES HAS LIFTED ITS HEAD ONCE MORE," SAID GOEBBELS IN HIS WEEKLY ORGAN, DAS REICH, AS QUOTED BY THE GERMAN RADIO.

FEB 4. 1943

"THE WAR IS PASSING THROUGH A CRITICAL STAGE," HE ADDED, AN ALLUDING AGAIN TO THE CONTRIBUTIONS GERMANS ARE TO BE CALLED UPON TO BEAR, HE ADDED:

BEAR, HE SAID SOME "BELIEVE THEY CANNOT [illegible] THINGS BELONGING TO CIVILIZATION WHICH ONE DID NOT KNOW 20 [illegible], LET ALONE 100 YEARS AGO."

"THERE IS ONLY ONE CERTAIN ROAD TO VICTORY," HE DECLARED. "WE MUST WALK IT. BUT WE MUST NOT STUMBLE OVER HERE THREADS."

APR TRN CCC 840P

BY GLENN BABB

THE LONG DORMANT PACIFIC FRONT HAS FLAMED AGAIN INTO GRIM, TERRIBLE BATTLE. WARSHIPS AND WARPLANES HAVE BEEN IN ACTION FROM THE ALEUTIANS ALMOST TO THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN IN ANOTHER ROUND OF THE CONTEST FOR MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC AND ITS ARCHIPELAGOES. NOT SINCE THE GREAT COORDINATED JAPANESE ATTEMPTS AGAINST OUR OUTPOSTS IN JUNE, WHICH RESULTED IN THEIR DEFEAT OFF MIDWAY, HAS THE ACTION BEEN OF SUCH WIDE EXTENT, ~~AND INTENSITY.~~

SECRETARY KNOX SAYS THAT THE SEA AND AIR CLASHES IN THE SOLOMONS AREASTILL REPRESENT A "PROCESS OF FEELING OUT ON BOTH SIDES" BUT THEY MAY PROVE TO BE THE PRELUDE TO THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE ENTIRE WAR IN THE PACIFIC. THIS BATTLE MAY BE AS DECISIVE X X X ETC. AS PREV. IN SECOND GRAPH.

FEB 4 1943

THE SERIES OF SEA AND AIR FIGHTS WHICH OUR NAVY SAYS HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR SEVERAL DAYS MAY PROVE TO BE THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE ENTIRE WAR IN THE PACIFIC. IT MAY BE AS DECISIVE IN THE COURSE OF OUR CONFLICT WITH JAPAN AS RUSSIA'S EPIC VICTORY AT STALINGRAD, JUST BROUGHT TO A GLORIOUS FINISH, SHOULD BE IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE JAPANESE ~~HAVE THROWN~~ are prepared to throw A GREAT CONCENTRATION O SEA AND AIR POWER AGAINST OUR FOOTHOLD IN THE SOLOMONS AND THE LINE OF BASES TO THE SOUTH AND EAST. CLEARLY THEY ARE PREPARED TO GAMBLE HEAVILY FOR A VICTORY WHICH WOULD ENABLE THEM TO RECOVER GUADALCANAL AND RESUME THE ISLAND TO ISLAND ADVANCE WHICH WAS INTERRUPTED WHEN THE MARINES LANDED THERE LAST AUGUST. THAT INTERRUPTION THREW THEIR WHOLE MASTER PLAN OF PACIFIC STRATEGY OUT OF GEAR. THE HIGH COMMAND AT TOKYO, IN WHICH THE ADMIRALS HAVE GREAT INFLUENCE, EVIDENTLY IS CONVINCED THAT IF ONLY THE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE VAST AMERICAN ARSENAL AND THE AUSTRALIAN BASE OF OPERATIONS CAN BE CUT THE TASK OF HOLDING THE "GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE" WILL BE GREATLY SIMPLIFIED.

IF THE JAPANESE CAN NOT DO THAT THEY FACE ALMOST CERTAIN DEFEAT IN THE END SINCE, WITHOUT THE TREMENDOUS GEOGRAPHICAL ADVANTAGE THIS WOULD GIVE THEM, THEY CAN NOT HOPE TO MATCH THE TREMENDOUS WEIGHT OF SHIPS, PLANES, WEAPONS OF ALL KINDS WHICH THE UNITED STATES EVENTUALLY WILL BE ABLE TO CONCENTRATE AGAINST THEM.

FEB 4 1943

THE DETAILS WILL REMAIN HIDDEN UNTIL THE BATTLE IS ENDED AND PERHAPS SOME OF THEM FOR WEEKS AFTERWARD. FOR THE PRESENT WE MUST BE CONTENT WITH THE NAVY'S ASSURANCES THAT THE JAPAN'S CLAIMS--THE SINKING OF TWO OF OUR BATTLESHIPS AND THREE CRUISERS AND THE DAMAGING OF A BATTLESHIP AND A CRUISER--ARE GROSSLY EXAGGERATED. EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT THE EXTRAVAGANT ACCOUNTS WITH WHICH TOKYO FLOODS THE AIR CHANNELS AFTER A CLASH DO NOT STAND UP; GREAT JAPANESE VICTORIES HAVE A WAY OF TURNING INTO DISASTERS. JUST AT THIS TIME, WHEN GENERAL TOJO'S GOVERNMENT IS FACING PARLIAMENT AND IN NEED OF GOOD NEWS FROM THE WARFRONTS TO SUPPORT ITS DEMANDS FOR GREATER POWERS, THE TEMPTATION TO REPORT A GREAT VICTORY MUST HAVE BEEN ESPECIALLY STRONG.

FEB 4 1943

HOWEVER, WE MUST BE PREPARED TO LEARN OF CONSIDERABLE LOSSES. OBVIOUSLY MAJOR FORCES ARE ENGAGED, PERHAPS SOMETHING APPROACHING THE MAIN BATTLE FLEETS OF BOTH POWERS. CERTAINLY THE JAPANESE NAVY COULD HAVE NO MORE IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE THAN RESUMPTION OF THE ADVANCE TOWARD NEW ZEALAND. THEY MAY HAVE BEEN WILLING TO RISK SOME OF THEIR NEWEST AND MOST POWERFUL SHIPS.

IT WAS FULLY EXPECTED THAT THE JAPANESE WOULD ATTEMPT A COMEBACK

3o. 24 - 901

IN THE SOLOMONS AREA. FOR WEEKS THE AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HAVE BEEN AWARE THAT THE ENEMY WAS STRAINING EVERY RESOURCE IN BUILDING UP A NEW BLOW. IT COULD HARDLY HAVE TAKEN US BY SURPRISE. DAY BY DAY WE HAVE BEEN OVER THEIR BIG BASE AT RABAUL, AND THE RECENT RAID ON TAWARA ISLAND IN THE GILBERT GROUP INDICATES THAT OUR AIRMEN HAVE RANGED FAR TO THE NORTH TOWARD THE BIGGER ENEMY BASES IN THE CAROLINES AND MARSHALLS. GENERAL MACARTHUR'S AIR ARM HAS COOPERATED WITH THAT OF ADMIRAL HALSEY. THE CHANCES ARE WE WERE WELL SET FOR WHATEVER THE ENEMY HAD TO DELIVER. BUT UNTIL THE FULL STORY IS TOLD THERE MUST BE A PERIOD OF ANXIETY. THE BATTLE NOW RAGING MA HAVE A TREMENDOUS EFFECT ON THE FORTUNES AND DURATION OF THE PACIFIC WAR; IT MAY GREATLY SHORTEN IT OR MAY ADD MANY BITTER, BLOODY MONTHS

FEB 4 1943

NEW YORK, FEB 3-(AP)-ERNST "PUTZI" HANFSTAENGL, ONCE A CLOSE FRIEND OF HITLER, SAYS IN AN ARTICLE IN COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, OUT TODAY, THAT HITLER MURDERED HIS OWN SWEETHEART.

THE SWEETHEART, HANFSTAENGL WROTE, WAS GELI RAUBAL, DAUGHTER OF HITLER'S HALF-SISTER, ANGELA RAUBAL, AND SHE WAS SLAIN BECAUSE SHE FELL IN LOVE WITH HER SINGING TEACHER, A VIENNESE JEW, HIRED BY HITLER IN 1928, HANFSTAENGL WRITES.

FEB 4 1943

"GELI DIED BY A BULLET FROM ADOLF HITLER'S REVOLVER," HANFSTAENGEL WROTE.

"AFTERWARD, HITLER, IN SUDDEN PANIC, SENT FOR HERMANN GOERING AND GREGOR STRASSER, A PARTY LEADER. STRASSER LEFT, GRIM-FACED. HITLER'S HATRED OF HIM DATED FROM THAT MOMENT; STRASSER HAD REFUSED TO CALL IT AN ACCIDENT."

STRASSER WAS ONE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE 1934 BLOOD PURGE THAT MARKED THE END OF ERNST ROEHM.

FEB 4 1943

HANFSTAENGL, AMERICAN-EDUCATED GERMAN WHO BECAME THE FOREIGN PRESS CHIEF OF THE NAZI PARTY, AND HITLER'S FAVORITE PIANO PLAYER, ESCAPED FROM GERMANY IN 1937. HE WAS LATER INTERNED IN CANADA AS AN ENEMY ALIEN, AND WAS BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY ABOUT TEN MONTHS AGO.

Leave Blank

Russians Pierce Rostov Defense, Cut Last Caucasus Escape Roads, Strike to Prevent Flight by Sea

LAST ESCAPE ROAD BLOCKED BY SWEEP TOWARD SEACOAST

200,000 German Soldiers Trapped in Caucasus Drive.

ROSTOV UNDER ATTACK

First Line of Powerful New Fortifications Smashed, Russians Say

FEB 5 1943

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 5 — The Red army has cut off German troops in the western Caucasus from Rostov by two swift smashes toward the Sea of Azov, and have broken through the first line of powerful new Nazi fortifications rimming Rostov, Moscow announced today in a midnight communique recorded by the Soviet radio monitor.

A special communique a few hours earlier had announced that the Red army had killed or captured 44,000 encircled Axis troops in a week-old continuing battle of annihilation west of Voronezh and had swept on to reach positions on three sides of Kursk, big Nazi 1941-42 offensive base above the Ukraine in southern Russia.

Use Encirclement Tactics

Using the same encirclement and break-through tactics employed by the Nazis to slash the French and Allied armies in Flanders in 1940, the Russians sent two spearhead columns overrunning Starominskaya and Kanevskaya in the western Caucasus. These towns, 32 miles apart, are both only 38 miles from the Sea of Azov.

Their seizure effectively split the Germans based in the Novorossisk-Krasnodar areas of the Caucasus—perhaps 200,000 men—from the Nazi pivot base of Rostov to the north. All main escape roads and railways leading to Rostov from the south now are in Russian hands.

It is 38 miles from Starominskaya to the Azov port and railhead of Yeiski, which probably would be used in any German attempt at evacuation from this area, but an even less distance—24 miles—to Yeiski estuary. Similarly, Kanevskaya is a mere 20 miles from another bay off the Sea of Azov—Beisugski estuary—but 38 miles to the railhead and port of Akhtari.

Marines Land on Coast

These huge new Axis reverses, coming only two days after the final slaughter or capture of 300,000 German, Rumanian and Croat troops at Stalingrad, were announced about the same time that the Berlin radio was acknowledging that Soviet commandos also had landed along the Black sea coast to attack their Caucasian forces in the rear and to forestall a Nazi "Dunkerque" escape on the Taman peninsula opposite the Crimea.

The break-through of Rostov's own perimeter of fortifications was announced thus by the communique:

"South of Rostov-on-the-Don our troops continued a successful offensive. On one of the lines northwest of Mechetinskaya (apparently in the Kagainitskaya area, 30 miles below Rostov) the enemy set up a powerful defense line.

"The Germans had built numerous blockhouses and trenches and had set up barbed wire entanglements and had densely mined the approaches.

"A powerful blow by Soviet artillery, tank, infantry and cavalry forces broke through the defenses and penetrated into the enemy's positions. They occupied several strongly fortified populated places. The Germans retreated, leaving hundreds of dead and large quantities of smashed war material. Our troops captured trophies and took prisoners."

Berlin said the Red marines hitting the Germans from the rear had landed on the Taman peninsula above the Nazi-held Black sea naval base of Novorossisk. The Taman peninsula is separated from the Crimea by the seven-mile - wide Kerch strait which lies between the Black sea and the Sea of Azov.

FEB 5 1943

Wipe Out 44,000 Nazis

On the Voronezh front the Russians, in announcing the killing or capture of 44,000 more Germans since Jan. 27, boosted the total Axis casualties to more than 100,000 on that front alone.

The Russians now threatening Kursk from several directions had swept nearly 100 miles west of Voronezh on the upper Don, pushing steadily over deep snowfields on skis and motorized sleds. The special communique said Shchigry, 33 miles east of Kursk, had fallen, as well as Tim, 42 miles to the southeast.

Twenty-two miles north of Kursk the Russians held Zolotukhino, captured Wednesday. The midnight bulletin also said Kolpny, 40 miles to the northeast, now was in Russian hands. Kolpny is the beginning of a railway spur that winds down to the main Voronezh-Kursk railway a short distance east of Kursk.

The Russians said they first sprang their trap on the remnants of nine Axis divisions in the 50-mile stretch between Voronezh and Kastornoye on Jan. 27.

Since that time they have killed 17,000 Axis troops and captured 27,000, including Major-General Stomn, commander of the Third Hungarian army corps, and two of his aids, an artillery general named Dese, and a Major Cato of the general staff.

Between Jan. 13 and Jan. 28 the Russians already had announced the capture of 86,000 Axis troops alone in the Voronezh sector.

Supply Line in Danger

If Kursk can be taken the north-south rail line between Smolensk on the central front, Kharkov, Ukraine capital, and Melitopol and the Crimea in the south would be cut. Kharkov would be flanked, and the fluidity of the entire network of German supply lines would be hampered.

The Russian armies in the Ukraine already are within 63 miles of Kharkov after capturing the strategic rail junction of Kupyansk yesterday, and the fall of Voroshilovgrad is expected soon by many observers. This Donets basin industrial center already had had one rail line connecting it to Khorkov severed at Krasny Liman, 75 miles to the northwest, and Soviet units also are fighting only 10 miles east of it. The seizure of KrasnyLiman by the Russians cut direct rail communications between Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, and Rostov. One other railway remains to be cut between those two cities to strand the Germans at Rostov, and the Russians at Krasny Liman are only 12 miles above Slavyansk, a junction on that line.

In the Kupyansk area, the midnight communique said, the Russians killed 1,400 enemy troops in cleaning out the town adjoining the railway junction, and had captured 15 tanks, 34 guns, 43 mortars, 1,900 rifles, 12 trucks, two flour dumps, and other material.

Dvurechnaya, 12 miles north of Kupyansk, and Borovaya, 25 miles to the south, also were reported captured during Thursday's operations.

Of the Voronezh trap the Russians said they had killed more than 5,000 enemy troops since Jan. 30, and had captured 13,000 in operations that began Jan. 27 when the Soviet noose first was thrown around the Axis forces.

Enemy Troops Split

"Our troops split this group and are wiping them out," the communique added. "All attempts of the encircled enemy to break through the ring of our troops failed.

Since Jan. 27, the communique said, "incomplete data" showed that the Russians had captured 143 tanks, 516 guns, 149 mortars, 582 machine-guns, 12,000 rifles, 310,000 shells, 400,000 cartridges, 64 radio stations, 2,361 trucks, 447 motorcycles, 32 railway trains and 122 various dumps.

Battlefront dispatches emphasized the deep snow piles across which the Russians were advancing toward Kursk, whose railway connections with Orel to the north now have been cut.

In one place Axis troops abandoned 22 trucks they were unable to move because of the snow, these dispatches said.

NAZI WINTER LOSS IS PUT AT 1,000,000

FEB 5 1943

Red Gains Have Surprised Even Soviet High Command, London Source Says

By RELMAN MORIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

London, Feb. 4—Germany and her Allies have lost more than 1,000,000 men since Russia sprang her big winter offensive last November 19 at Stalingrad, and the continuing successes have surprised even the Soviet high command, an informed source said tonight.

The victories chalked up by the advancing Red army now have caused the Soviets to redraw completely their plans so that the offensive will not halt even when the "farthest limit" of previously specified objectives has been reached, said this source, who cannot be named but who is thoroughly conversant with the situation.

Campaign Summed Up

Here is how this informant summed up the campaign which has freed Stalingrad, is threatening Kursk and the approaches to Kharkov and Rostov:

When the Russians began their November drive, certain minimum and maximum objectives were designated. The line of these corresponded at many points with the farthest areas reached in last year's winter offensive.

"But the scope of present successes has changed everything," this informant said. "Not only is the German army beaten, but so is the entire Nazi defense system."

Slackening Held Likely

The rate of the Soviet advance might decrease, he said, in the early spring months, owing to extended lines of communication and transport difficulties resulting from roads that turn in quagmires.

"But the forward movement itself will continue."

German losses since November 19 were listed at "well over 1,000,000 men." This figure was arrived at through careful analysis of reports and estimates from the actual battle fronts plus "regular information" from various parts of occupied Europe through which two-way movement of German reinforcements and wounded has been proceeding.

FEB 5 1943

Nazi Losses Up To Jan. 19

A total of more than 700,000 Nazis were killed, wounded and captured by January 19, not counting the entire German Sixth Army which was trapped at Stalingrad and since has been liquidated by the Russians.

Two other factors which can't be depicted in columns of figures nor shown on maps also motivated the alteration of the Red army strategy, this source said.

One is the weakening of German morale, and the other is the development of a new pattern for grouping artillery which has given the Russian infantry "an equal if not more than equal chance" against the German defense-in-depth system.

Nazi Spirit Weakening

Using the most guarded phraseology, this source said the individual will of the German soldier to resist is markedly diminishing. Also the behavior of those captured indicated that the spirit of the retreating Nazy army has "undoubtedly deteriorated—certainly by comparison with what was encountered by the Russians last winter."

This was attributed not only to German defeats but to loss of confidence in the German high command, particularly since the encirclement, and then the total destruction of the Sixth Army.

Leningrad Victory

The sudden shattering of the German steel-and-concrete ring around Leningrad was a victory of almost equal importance.

"The Germans are masters at building fixed defenses and they had for many months perfected depth-fortifications around Leningrad. The belt was between nine and ten miles in depth.

"The success achieved from the new Russian method of using heavy artillery against this type of defense can be duplicated wherever depth-fortifications are met," this source concluded.

Russians Close Ring Around Rostov; Sever North-South Rail Line

Black Sea Dunkerque Faces Nazi Force Held In Narrowing Corridor

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Red Army, stepping up its gait all along the front, has cut the Moscow-to-Crimea railroad north of Kursk, captured the strategic Ukrainian city of Kupyansk, narrowed the circle about Rostov and poised the threat of a Black Sea Dunkerque over Axis armies being pushed into a thin escape corridor around Novorossisk, Soviet authorities announced today.

Two communiques, recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor, detailed how the Russians had smashed to Zolotukhino, 22 miles north of Kursk on the railway to Orel, thus reaching a point on the line where the Nazis launched the 1942 spring offensive which carried them to the [illegible] catastrophe at Stalingrad.

The advance represented a 110-mile gain in the winter offensive from the Soviet starting point north of Voronezh.

The Germans' 1942 battlefront also was cut in the Ukraine with the capture of Krasny Liman, a railroad junction about 85 miles southeast of Kharkov and 75 miles northwest of Voroshilovgrad on the railroad that connects the two large cities.

Six Towns Captured.

Today's noon communique, also recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said six strongly fortified towns were captured in the continuing offensive about Krasny Liman, with about 300 Germans killed in the fight for one of the places, while two cities—not identified—were occupied by units west of Voronezh.

South of Rostov, where the capture of Kushchevka was proclaimed last night, the Germans were said to be sending tanks and motorized infantry into battle in an attempt to halt the advance north along the railroad to Rostov. Kushchevka is 43 miles southeast of Rostov.

The Russians said a battalion of Germans was routed and 10 tanks destroyed in that area, and that in another sector of the same front

they had killed 100 German automatic riflemen who tried to cut through the Soviet position.

The Russians also have announced that they occupied Kagalnitskaya, 30 miles southeast of Rostov on the railroad from Salsk.

Last Rostov Barrier.

Kagalnitskaya is on the Kagalnik River, the last natural barrier for the defenders of Rostov to use.

Thus the trap about Rostov narrowed, with other columns perched 56 miles east and 70 mils north of the city. There were indications that Soviet artillery now was in positions to begin shelling it.

The remainder of the Caucasus armies of the Axis was being further compressed against the Black Sea coast, with the fall of Krasnodar apparently imminent and the escape alley north from Novorossisk menaced by the Russian Black Sea fleet and the Red Navy's air force.

There were reports that Russian warships and planes already were smashing at German transports between the Taman Peninsula and the Crimea.

The Berlin radio told of two bridgeheads established by the Nazis, one opposite the Kerch Strait and the other near the mouth of the Don below Rostov.

The capture of Kushchevka, a rail hub, and of Leningradskaya, a town on the railway running from Tikhoretsk to Yeisk on the Sea of Azov, drove wedges that threatened to split the Axis army, estimated to number more than a quarter of a million men.

Hit Encircled Nazi Force.

The Russians also told of slashing further into the 25,000 Axis troops encircled between Voronezh and Gorshechnoe, asserting that more than 400 of the enemy were killed and 1,200 captured in two clashes.

The seizure of Kupyansk, 63 miles southeast of Kharkov, was still another blow at the Germans' north-south rail communications and push the left flank of the Russian Army there closer to the ancient Ukranian capital which has been a strongpoint of the German line.

Other Russian armies are within 80 miles east of Kharkov, at Valuiki and Urazova.

SOVIET TROOPS DRIVING NAZIS TO A DUNKIRK

Reds Race to Close 30-mile Gap Below Rostov in the Caucasus.

UKRAINE PUSH GAINS SPEED

Offensives Press Closer to Foe's Hedgehog Strongholds in Don-Donets Area.

FEB 5 1943

Moscow, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—The last Axis troops in the Caucasus were reported today being driven back toward a Sea of Azov Dunkirk as the Red Army's tightening are around Rostov cut the only remaining rail line of escape at Kuschchevka, where the shallow Yeya River widens out to the sea.

[Reports were heard in London that Russian warships and planes already were pounding at fleets of German ships hastily massed in the Novorossisk area, from which the invaders' troops might be ferried across the Strait of Kerch to the Crimea.]

Rostov itself was menaced still more sharply by another Russian column which thrust up the rail line from Salsk and captured Kagalnitskaya, thirty miles southeast of Rostov.

Upper Don Drive Gains.

To the north, Red Army forces pressed their offensive to the west with gains north of Kursk at the approach to Kharkov, and between Kharkov and Voroshilovgrad.

[A stepped up Russian offensive between the Don and upper Donets was indicated today in the German High Command communique broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press.

["In unceasing heavy defensive and mobile fighting against strong enemy formations which received further reinforcements, troops of the Army supported by the air force repelled all outflanking attempts between the Don and upper Donets," the communique said. "In the western Caucasus also stronger attacks were repelled."

The High Command claimed defensive success in the battle of Lake Ladoga "which flared up again to full violence after the Soviets had brought up fresh troops."]

The recapture of Kupyansk midway between Rostov and Voronezh, moved the Russian attack within sixty-three miles of the big German base at Kharkov.

Krasny Liman was recaptured heightening the peril to Nazi positions at Voroshilovgrad. Krasny Liman is on the rail line the Germans used to rush reinforcements to the Voroshilovgrad area from Kharkov.

Another Russian force drove to Zolothukhino, cutting the main railway twenty-two miles north of the German base at Kursk and pushing theGermans back to the line from which they started their 1942 offensive.

Nazi Hordes Finally Cross Volga--A Tattered, Military Masquerade

FEB 5 1943

Moscow, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—Pravda reported today that the German army of Stalingrad finally was crossing the Volga—plodding east across the ice in long captive columns, headed for prison camps.

The Communist party newspaper said captured Rumanian generals and some of the German commanders captured showed resentment toward Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus. They said he concealed from them the Russian ultimatum last month to surrender or be wiped out, Pravda reported.

It said that when Gen. Bratescu, commander of the First Rumanian Cavalry Division, surrendered afoot he was asked: "Where are all your horses, General?"

"They have been eaten by Field Marshal Paulus's soldiers," the Rumanian replied.

The prisoners plodding east were described as resembling a tattered masquerade. The captives lacked warm coats and had bound their feet in paper and rags.

Pravda said Marshal Paulus surrendered only when the Red Army surrounded his headquarters in the cellar of a building in the center of the city.

British 6-Pounders Knock Out Germans' Giant Mark VI Tank

Four Shells Pierce Thick Armor Of One On Tunisian Front—Value As Offensive Arm Doubted.

FEB 5 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 4—A new fifty-two-ton German Mark VI tank has been knocked out on the Tunisian front by British six-pounders, which pierced its thick armor with four shells, an Allied spokesman said tonight.

"We have investigated the tank inside and out and found that it had been pierced by four 6-pounder shells," the spokesman said. He referred to one of the two fifty-two-tonners knocked out in a battle several days ago at Bou Arada.

The German tanks were reported to have seven inches of armor in front and to have been equipped with an 88-mm. cannon.

Observers Not Impressed

London, Feb. 4 (AP)—First battle estimates of Germany's giant Mark VI tank failed to impress military observers here, who said tonight the weapon probably was of greater value defensively than for aggressive operations. HAWKINS

First mention of the new tank came from Tunisia, where only a relatively small number were believed in use.

The composite picture of the tank as gathered from American, British and foreign sources in London indicates the Mark VI weighs between fifty-six and sixty-two tons.

Carries Crew Of Eight

The main armor belt is about seven inches thick and slightly more at the vulnerable spots. The heaviest gun is an 88-mm. The tank carries a crew of eight, lumbers at about twenty-two miles an hour and undoubtedly produces heavy fire power with all its guns.

One well-informed foreign source said it was equipped with a flame thrower having a seventy-five-yard range.

This combination of armor and guns is much heavier than anything used by the United States or Britain. The seventy-ton Russian Voroshilov tank has been in use in the East but has not been prominent in the winter offensive.

Has Achilles Heel

The main armor is supposedly invulnerable against 75-mm. guns, heaviest carried by American and British tanks, it probably can withstand 105-mm. shells, the heaviest from the self-propelled anti-tank guns.

But the Mark VI still has the usual Achilles heel in its treads, wheels within the treads and in its soft belly.

A few well-placed shots even from a light anti-tank rifle placed on these spots are capable of immobilizing the monsters. This was indicated in the official report that two were knocked out in the Germans' recent unsuccessful Tunisian thrust toward Robaa.

As Mobile Pillbox

The great weight of the Mark VI undoubtedly will complicate its movement, particularly in a country like Tunisia where few of the primitive bridges are able to bear it. Certainly no plane is capable of flying it to the battle front as some German tanks have been transported.

The greatest virtue, military experts here say, is its possibility as a mobile pillbox for defensive purposes around Tunis and Bizerte. When dug in two or three feet, the more vulnerable parts are underground. Direct hits by heavy artillery or bombs are then required to destroy it.

14 AXIS SHIPS SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

Italian General Captured By U. S. Troops—British Take Tunisia Hill

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 4—New successes in the Allied campaign of attrition against Axis sea communications—the destruction of fourteen and perhaps sixteen Axis ships in the Mediterranean by submarine and bomber action over a period of several days—were announced today as land action in Tunisia again fell into a lull.

In what the Allied headquarters communique described as "a limited success," the British, in a local attack, seized a height six miles south of Bou Arada, in the central mountainous area of Tunisia, and threw back a German counter-attack.

Italian General Taken

A checkover of prisoners taken by the Americans in earlier actions disclosed that an Italian brigadier general was among them.

At the eastern end of the line, the British Eighth Army, pursuing Marshal Rommel westward from Libya, reported only patrol activity against his rear guard.

The bulk of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British forces were at, or very near, the Tunisian frontier, with some advanced elements operating well within Tunisia.

Allies Lose Eight Planes

The relatively slow progress of Montgomery's advance since he overran Tripoli suggested to military observers that he was gathering ample supplies and resting his troops to insure a smash through the Mareth line, behind which some of Rommel's army is deployed some sixty miles within Tunisia, in a minimum of time.

Allied air action was reported heavy from Tunisia to Sicily and Italy, and the day's official reports showed eight Allied planes lost in the Tunisian theater to six for the Axis—a favorable ratio for the enemy not often achieved.

Allied objectives at the Tunisian end included enemy troops and the Gabes airdrome. The Twelfth United States Air Force based on Cairo attacked the major Axis bases of Palermo and Messina on Sicily.

Messina Docks Hit

The results at Palermo were obscured by a heavy cloud cover: at Messina bombs burst in the dry-dock workshop area, about the railroad ferry terminal and the port power station.

Of the fourteen Axis ships reported sunk in the Mediterranean, four went down under bomber attack and ten under submarine assault. Two others were known to have been hit and were believed sunk.

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14 Axis Supply Ships Sunk in Mediterranean

Foes' African Lines Tested for Soft Spots As Prelude to Drive

FEB 5 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 5—In sea and air blows paving the way for heavy land assault in North Africa, the Allies announced today the destruction of 14—perhaps 16—Axis supply ships in the narrow mid-Mediterranean approaches to Tunisia, where the German-Italian defense line was tested anew for weak spots.

British forces captured a height known as Hill 648 in a renewal of fighting 6 miles southeast of Bou Arada in the Jebel Mansour area, midway between Medjez El Bab and Robaa, an Allied communique said. It described the gain, however, as a "limited success."

Meanwhile, field dispatches reported that the American striking force which captured Sened, and dug in a mile east of the town on the rail line through Maknassy to the coast, had taken prisoner an Italian general.

Bombers Attack Gabes.

Allied bombers attacked the port of Gabes and enemy positions near Maknassy. For one of the few times since the start of the fight for Tunisia they lost more planes than they shot down. The communique said six Axis planes were destroyed to eight Allied planes missing.

Strong German forces apparently held important Faid Pass on the Central Tunisian front, inland from Sfax, where they had held against an American counterattack.

The British 8th Army appeared to be massing for its next attack in a correlated squeeze on the Axis in Tunisia.

A Cairo communique reported

British patrol activity along the whole Libyan-Tunisian border front, and although it mentioned no specific advances yesterday, the main body of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's force apparently was piling up behind Pisida, 12 miles from the frontier.

Four small enemy vessels were sent to the bottom by Allied bombers from the east which ranged the Tunisian coast and southern Italian waters.

An Admiralty communique said British submarines, hitting hard at the Tunisian supply line, destroyed 10 others in the past few days, and probably sank two of three more ships which were attacked.

Range from Coast Short.

The submarine successes were scored in operations from the Tunisian coast, within gun range of the shore, to the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily.

Long-range bombers, which the Italians said were American planes attacking in waves, raided Palermo, Sicily, Ragusa, Sicily, and Reggio Calabria, at the toe of the Italian boot, also were reported attacked.

A French communique broadcast last night by the Morocco radio declared the Allies had made progress in the southwest of the Diebel Sordj region, a range of hills seven miles north of Ousseltia.

The bulletin also reported lively activity in the mountains between Ousseltia and Kairouan, 25 miles to the southeast and 36 miles southwest of the port of Sousse.

"A German attack carried out by one column led to rectification of the front in our favor," the communique said.

27 REDS RELEASED FROM PRISONS BY GENERAL GIRAUD

903 Political Prisoners Liberated Since Allies Landed in Africa.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 4—(AP) General Henri Honore Giraud today freed 27 Communist deputies who had been under arrest since 1940 and the Allied commission on political prisoners announced that 903 political prisoners had been liberated since the Allied landings.

"There are still 5,500 political prisoners in custody most of whom are Spanish Republicans whose cases are under investigation," an official spokesman said.

Among the Communist deputies released was Henri Martel who was imprisoned before the fall of France on charges of spreading anti-war propaganda in factories.

Arrested by Vichy Regime

All the Communists released had been sent from France to North Africa as prisoners. Most were arrested by the Vichy regime when France fell but a few had been in prison before that.

Gen. Giraud recently told a press conference there would be no political prejudice against any man—Communist, Jew or Free Mason—if he worked for the liberation of France.

Among the 903 political prisoners declared free were 300 Poles sent to Britain some time ago. The rest were set free after investigations by the British-American commission on political prisoners. The inquiries were headed by the American and British consuls general, who had been looking into individual cases.

The commission reported that all the 5,500 political prisoners still held were of foreign nationality, most of them Spanish.

"All Spanish political prisoners will be released as soon as shipping space is found to send them to Mexico, as the Mexican government said it would accept them," an official spokesman said.

Continues Investigation

It was understood that as soon as asylum could be found for the rest they would be released. The Allied commission investigation is continuing.

Fighting French headquarters in Washington appealed to the American public Feb. 1 to press for the fulfillment of President Roosevelt's request that all anti-Nazi political prisoners in French Africa be released and all Nazi-inspired laws and decrees there be abrogated.

The Fighting French spokesman, Jean Baube, said the request had been made almost three months ago but that concentration camps in North Africa still were full of political prisoners.

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[By the Associated Press] DANIEL DE LUCE

2 Transport Pilots Honored For Their Extreme Gallantry

Doolittle Bestows D. S. C.'s For Landings In Africa Under Fire—Others Given Awards

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 4—For extreme gallantry in landing their unarmed troop-carrier planes under enemy air attack, two American transport pilots were awarded Distinguished Service Crosses by Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle in a brief ceremony today.

Eighteen Distinguished Flying Crosses were given to pilots of the fighter group in the Twelfth Air Force who have engaged in almost daily combat with the German air force since the start of the North African campaign.

Other Awards Made

Awards of ninety-four oak-leaf clusters, thirty-four air medals and one silver star also were made.

Attacked by enemy fighters November 8—the day of the Allied landings in North Africa—Capt. John G. Evans, of Bremerton, Wash., swooped down from 4,000 feet and unloaded a detachment of parachute troops safely and then, while under strafing fire, carried his wounded aerial engineer to cover.

His transport subsequently was demolished by enemy attack, the citation for the D. S. C. stated.

Repaired Radio Under Fire

During another strafing the same day First Lieutenant Joseph A. Beck, of Pittsburgh, successfully landed a full load of parachute troops and, while still under enemy fire, he repaired the external radio equipment on his transport in order to send a message for aid and warn other troop carriers of the danger. The D. S. C. citation said:

"Thereafter Lieutenant Beck devoted the remainder of the day caring for the wounded and dying until adequate assistance was obtained."

Wounded Pilot Lands Crippled Flying Fort

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On African Mountain

Several Crew Members Hit as Big Plane Downs 3 of 5 Nazi Fighters

By WES. GALLAGHER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 3 (Delayed).—With two machine gun bullets in his chest, five other men in his crew wounded and Nazi fighters slashing at his crippled ship, a 22-year-old pilot crash-landed his Flying Fortress on a mountain side in a great flying feat, his bombardier said today.

The pilot was Capt. Fred W. Dallas, 22, Houston, Tex. The bombardier who told the story was First Lt. Kermit K. Beahan, 24, also of Houston and a boyhood friend of Dallas'.

It was the fourth crash landing for Lt. Beahan, who twice has made forced landings in England and twice in North Africa as a result of enemy actions, both of the latter with Dallas as pilot.

Waist Gunner Also Hurt.

The tale of how the badly wounded pilot stayed at the controls, and how Waist Gunner Elmer N. Berger, 21, Temple, Okla., fought on after a machine gun bullet had torn a hole in his thigh as big as a man's fist, is one of many being written by American airmen battling daily for supremacy in the skies over Tunisia.

"On January 29 we were over Bizerte at well above 20,000 feet, Lt. Beahan said. "The clouds were bad, but there was a hole over the target and it looked like a piece of cake.

"I released the bombs and tried to see where they burst, when there was a direct hit on the nose of the plane from flak.

"It stunned and scared me. I could hear flak hitting other parts of the plane.

"Our No. 3 engine was knocked out and our electrical system was wrecked so we could not close the bomb doors."

With the bomb doors open, the plane lost speed and the rest of the formation passed overhead.

"It was a bad feeling being all alone," Lt. Beahan grinned. "We knew the fighters would be jumping us—and they did.'

Meanwhile, the ball turret gunner had been wounded by flak.

Five ME-109s swarmed on the crippled ship, which went into a steep dive to get close to the ground and make it more difficult for the fighters to attack. But they darted in from all sides and soon the waist gunners were wounded. The radioman and tail gunners were hit, but kept on fighting.

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Enemy Plane Goes Down

"I saw tracers coming by my nose and watched an ME-109 flash past from underneath, but the next time he tried it I was ready and gave him 40 rounds," Lt. Beahan said. "There was a burst of white smoke followed by black smoke and he went down out of sight."

Later a British captain on the ground reported he saw two of the ME-109s crash in flames while a third disappeared behind a hill, trailing smoke.

By this time the Fortress was down 1,500 feet and losing altitude so fast it was impossible for the crew to jump.

"We were over bad terrain and the pilot called us to come up out of the nose of the ship," Lt. Beahan said.

With no open ground in sight, Capt. Dallas, swaying with weakness in the pilot's seat, bounced the bomber off the top of two small hills to slow it up and then crash-landed it on the side of a mountain.

"I rushed out to help Dallas, but he had managed to squeeze out of the shattered ship," the bombardier said. "Despite his wounds he was helping the co-pilot out of the cockpit, which was on fire.

Lt. Beahan with the rest of the unwounded crew members then dragged the other injured from the ship into a gully where hostile planes could not strafe them.

They were found by a British patrol, which had seen the plane crash, and were brought to a hospital.

Allied Ship Losses Declared "Negligible"

Cairo, Feb. 4 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas today said Allied fighter planes now have extended an air umbrella over eastern Mediterranean shipping.

Holding his first press conference since taking command of the Middle East air force, Douglas said the situation would improve as airfields along the north coast of Africa were extended. He declared that "loss of ships by enemy air action is negligible."

Douglas, who arrived here recently to succeed Sir Arthur Tedder, said there were indications that the Germans were more worried now about quantity of production that anything else. The marshal said the Germans were "stretched in the air" and hard pressed for aircraft enough to meet all their commitments.

Americans Blast Sicily.

Cairo, Feb. 4 (A. P.)—Four motored Liberators of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked shipping and the harbors of Palermo and Messina, Sicily, by daylight yesterday, an American communique announced today.

At Messina drydock and workshop areas were heavily battered, and explosives fell in the vicinity of oil storage tanks, the railway ferry terminal and the power station, the announcement said. Large clouds of black smoke were reported to have risen from the oil storage zone, indicating a direct hit, and a large motor vessel was attacked by one aircraft and rocked by near misses.

The results of the bombing at Palermo could not be observed because of a heavy cloudy cover, the communique said, adding: "From the above operations all aircraft returned."

Patrols Active in Libya

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 4 (AP)—British patrols were active on all sectors of the front in Western Libya yesterday, today's British communiqué said.

The bulletin gave no information, however, concerning possible further advances on the part of the British Eighth Army, which yesterday was reported in contact with Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel's rear guards in the vicinity of Pisidia, on the coastal road twelve miles east of the Tunisian frontier.

Italy Also Attacked.

Reporting a series of raids on Sicily and Italy, the Italian High Command said today that four American bombers were shot down during an attack that caused sixteen deaths, injury to forty - one persons and "notable damage to buildings" at Palermo, Ragusa, Sicily, and Reggio Calabria, on the Italian toe also were raided, the communique said.

The communique said that the attack on Palermo was made by successive waves of bombers, hindered by "the intervention of our fighters and by an intense anti-aircraft fire." Apparently referring to the raid of Messina, it declared that Italian fighters intercepted a strongly escorted formation of bombers, attempting an attack on "one of our air and naval bases, destroyed one plane and forced the others to abandon the action. This made a total of five Allied planes which the Italians claim to have shot down.

ALLIES BOMB U-BOAT WORKS IN HUGE FORCE

Deadly Opposition Met. 21 Planes Lost, 5 Of Them American

FEB 5 1943

Waves Of "Forts" Follow Heavy RAF Attack In Night On Hamburg

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 4—Large formations of American Flying Fortresses and their four-motored mates of the RAF dropped hundreds of tons of high explosives on northwestern Germany in an around-the-clock offensive last night and today.

The offensive was aimed at the area where Adolf Hitler's most essential submarine works are concentrated.

Deadly Opposition Met

Preliminary indications were that the powerful night attack by the British on Hamburg, followed today by large formations of Flying Fortresses, was meant to be one of the biggest Allied aerial offensives of the war.

Icy clouds and deadly opposition were encountered and twenty-one bombers were lost in all—five of them American.

Swarms of Messerschmitt 109's, 110's and 210's, Focke-Wulf 190's and Junkers 88's jumped the Fortresses and gave them their biggest battle yet, it was reported. First Lieutenant Henry Burman, of Philadelphia, said more fighters attacked than on any of his eight previous missions.

The American raid was the second United States daylight air attack on Germany proper—the second blow in what RAF Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, commander in chief of the bomber force, has called "the campaign the Germans have long dreaded."

3 Bombers Lost Jan. 27

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In their first attack on Germany, on January 27, unescorted Fortresses made a large-scale raid on Wilhelmshaven and Emden and shot down twenty-two of twenty-five attacking German fighters.

Only three bombers were lost then. But today the communique said, "cloud conditions were extremely bad" and "strong formations of enemy fighters were encountered from the time the bombers sighted Germany until they were far at sea on the return."

Although a number of the enemy fighters were shot down, five of the Fortresses failed to get back.

"Frustrated," Says DNB

A broadcast by DNB said a "strong formation" of the bombers was engaged immediately after crossing the German frontier and that seven of them were shot down during "violent air duels."

"This attempted daylight raid can be regarded as frustrated," DNB said, claiming that bombs d[illegible]d in the coastal area caused only slight damage."

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

The communique described the targets of the attack only in general terms and said they were in northwestern Germany, where the Reich's vast naval installations and U-boat fabrication plants are situated.

Large Fires Started

The RAF's attack on Hamburg cost sixteen bombers out of a force of possibly 300 which delivered an attack described by competent observers as heavier than normal when "a few hundred" tons of bombs are dropped.

Large fires were started in Hamburg in this, the ninety-fifth raid of the war on the city and the second in five nights, the Air Ministry said. The Germans claimed twenty-eight invading bombers were shot down.

A city of 1,700,000 people and second largest in the Reich, Hamburg has four large shipbuilding yards which, together, turn out at least a fourth of all Germany's U-boats, the Air Ministry news service said.

A-A Fire Is Heavy

The famous Blohm and Voss works alone is reputed to produce nearly twice as many submarines as any other single yard in Germany.

Stung by the last heavy Hamburg raid, the Germans evidently had tried desperately to improve their defenses, for returning RAF pilots reported the anti-aircraft fire was as bad as anything encountered over the Ruhr, wherens it was described as only moderate five nights ago.

The fact that swarms of fighters rose to fight off the Flying Fortresses also was an indication that the Germans were trying desperately to protect the shipyards which are turning out Hitler's most dangerous weapon against the Allies.

Other Evidence Cited

Other evidence of Nazi alarm over the effectiveness of Allied raids was seen in reports that the Germans are building concrete shelters over the submarine slips at Hamburg.

The British also encountered bad weather in their night attack, flying part of the way through electrical storms and encountering temperatures so low that the crews had to scrape ice off the windows.

While the Flying Fortresses were over Germany fighter planes manned by Norwegians swept over Ypres and St. Omer in France, the Air Ministry announced. They shot down a Focke-Wulf 190 and damaged two others.

In return the Germans struck lightly at the Isle of Wight with four fighter planes which dropped bombs and killed a few people.

Big RAF Bomber Force Hits Hamburg Heavily; 16 Attackers Missing

300 Indicated in Group; Germans Claim 28; English Coast Target

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Royal Air Force bombers heavily attacked Hamburg last night in a raid in which 16 planes are missing, it was stated authoritatively today.

The North German seaport had been bombed Saturday night.

The British losses indicated a force of upward of 300 bombers on the presumption that they were on the order of 5 per cent.

An authoritative British statement said:

"Hamburg was heavily attacked by our bombers last night. Sixteen of our aircraft are missing."

The raid, the 95th on Hamburg since the start of the war, carried on the RAF's campaign against the U-boat by striking at the source of Germany's undersea power.

The British said that Hamburg's big ship-building yards turn out more U-boats than any other place in Germany. Hamburg is Germany's second city, with a population of 1,700,000.

The RAF attacked Hamburg 24 hours after it had hit Cologne with 100 block-busting 4,000-pound bombs and thousands of incendiaries.

The German news agency DNB reported that the RAF apparently was following through with a daylight raid.

"A strong formation of British bombers today flew over the frontier of Western Germany," the agency said. The raiders, DNB said, were engaged on crossing the frontier by "strong German fighters" and "violent air duels followed." It declared that the "enemy suffered considerable losses" and that "this attempted daylight raid can be regarded as frustrated."

Further indications that the British and possibly the United States Air Force were making one of the biggest daylight air offensives of the war came soon after noon today when Allied bombers and fighters were heard roaring across the Strait of Dover. They appeared to be heading in the direction of Abbeville.

Today's German communique referring briefly to the raid on Hamburg last night claimed that 28 British planes were shot down "during militarily ineffective attacks" on the urban area of the port city.

Meanwhile, there was slight enemy activity over coastal areas of Northeast England early last night.

Bombs were dropped at scattered points, but it was stated authoritatively they caused only slight damage. No casualties were reported.

London Hears Hitler Plans To Launch Move for Peace

Franco's Envoys in Brazil and Chile Deny Spain Has Been Asked by Fuehrer to Act as Intermediary.

London, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—The belief that Adolf Hitler may be preparing another peace offensive was expressed today in neutral quarters in London who said action might be initiated through Spain or Sweden or both.

These informants, who insisted on remaining anonymous, said today that there have been strange developments in Berlin since the Casablanca conference which suggest an impending move for a negotiated settlement in spite of unsolicited denials from the Spanish embassies in Brazil and Chile that Generalissimo Franco had been designated a go-between.

One unofficial peace plan said to have been tried out in Stockholm was reported to have stipulated that Hitler and the Nazi party would retire from politics and hand Germany over to the Army. This appeared, however, to have got no farther than Sweden.

Indications that peace rumors are sweeping the conquered lands of Europe were seen in reports passing through the Spanish censorship that the bottom had dropped out of the Paris black market because of a widespread feeling that the war would end soon.

Dispatches from Stockholm said Finland also was being mentioned in connection with peace offensives. They asserted that the Finns had given broad hints that they would like to be out of the war.

This suggested that the soldiers might be released, since transfer of military internes from one neutral to another would be at least unusual.

Circumstances May Rule

Whether Spanish authorities free them was said to depend on the circumstances of their descent upon Spanish Morocco, a Mediterranean neighbor of French Morocco.

If the parachutists were forced to land because their plane was in distress, it is possible the same international law would apply to them as to distressed mariners, who are given a stipulated time to make emergency repairs and leave neutral waters.

The German radio said the men were received in the Spanish capital by a representative of the United States Embassy.

U. S. 'Chutists Taken To Spain, Berlin Says

London, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Berlin radio asserted today that fifteen United States parachute troopers who landed by mistake in Spanish Morocco have arrived in Madrid by air from Melilla under guard.

It broadcast the following, datelined Madrid:

"It is stated that they will be escorted to the Portuguese frontier within the next few days."

QUERIES ON RUSSIA ASKED IN COMMONS

London, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, was asked in the House of Commons today why Russia had no military representatives at the Casablanca conference, and answered:

"It really is a matter for the Soviet Government to take the decision rather than for ourselves."

Laborite Member Emanuel Shinwell asked if the Soviet Government had been asked to send representatives to the conference after Premier Joseph Stalin said he was unable to attend.

Major Attlee did not reply to that question or to another in which Mr. Shinwell asked why the Russians were not invited to the conference Prime Minister Churchill held with Turkish officials.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden intimated to Commons today that a Government statement on the war situation would be forthcoming soon. In political circles it was believed that Prime Minister Churchill probably would deliver the statement, presumably devoting considerable time to his conference with President Roosevelt at Casablance and President Inonu of Turkey at Adana.

Nazi Envoy To Turkey Is Recalled To Berlin

London, Feb. 4 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Ankara, said today that Franz von Papen, Adolf Hitler's Ambassador to Turkey, had been recalled to Berlin.

Presumably he was to be asked to report on the Adana conference of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Ismet Inonu.

DEGAULLE PREDICTS NEW TECHNIQUE OF FIGHTING

LONDON, Feb. 4—(AP) Gen. Charles DeGaulle said tonight that a new phase of the war was about to start—"a phase in which the enemy will seek his salvation by endeavoring simultaneously to disunite his enemies and hold our armies in check."

The Fighting French leader in a broadcast to France said the outcome of the war "would remain uncertain until the curtain rose on the final scene."

"France wants to do everything in her power to hasten this denouement," DeGaulle said, "in spite of the terrible plight in which she is thrown, in spite of all efforts to divide and confuse her every day, her effort against the enemy grows stronger."

English Girl Dubious About First Banana

London, Feb. 4 (AP)—Elizabeth Taylor, 4, received her first banana today—a gift of Britain's princesses—and her only remark as she eyed it dubiously was "Do I have to eat it?"

The banana was one of some brought back from the Casablanca conference by Lord Mountbatten.

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (AP). An air-raid alarm sounded here at 10 P. M. tonight.

Nazis Order Soft Talk On England

Stockholm, Feb. 4 (AP)—The newest secret instructions by the Nazis to the Norwegian press, which undoubtedly also have been issued to German newspapers, order editors "not to write as if it is already certain that Germany is going to win the war," the Swedish-Norwegian news agency said tonight.

"Contrary to earlier orders," the instructions were quoted as saying, "German defeats and the seriousness of the situation must be emphasized. Until further notice there should be no unbalanced attacks against England."

The Swedish-Norwegian News Agency interpreted this as a hint that Germany might be preparing the ground for possible peace negotiations with Britain.

CACHE OF ARMS FOUND IN ESSEN

Widespread Anti-Nazi Plot Believed Uncovered.

Stockholm, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—A German newspaper dispatch disclosed today that rifles, pistols and other military equipment of both German and foreign manufacture had been found hidden in attics of Essen, indicating an underground anti-Nazi movement among workers in that arsenal city. British aerial bombardments were indirectly responsible for uncovering the caches, it was stated.

The Essen police chief, in a statement printed by the Essener National Zeitung on January 27, hinted that a widespread drive to stamp out opposition elements was imminent. He demanded that residents of the city yield their weapons or face the heaviest penalties.

It was recalled here that the German press recently said an "illegal Communist party"—a frequent Nazi label for opposition—was active in Germany.

The statement published in the Essener National Zeitung said:

"The Police President announces that various military guns, pistols and other army equipment were found while repairs were recently being made to roofs damaged by bombs. Because, as is well known, the hiding away, of military weapons—also foreign makes—is forbidden and severely punishable, it is advisable in your own interests to look for such weapons in attics, basements and other rooms and deliver them immediately to the responsible district police station. Immediate surrender (of the weapons) will be a protection against punishment."

JAPS MAKE TWO AIR RAIDS ON GUADALCANAL AMERICANS

Navy Also Says U. S. Planes Hit Back at Enemy in Solomons Area.

RESULTS NOT YET DISCLOSED

Washington Withholding Details of Naval Engagements for Security of Fleet.

FEB 5 1943

Washington, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—Increased aerial activity in the Solomon Islands, with two Japanese raids on American positions on Guadalcanal, was reported by the Navy today in a communique which told also of American planes hitting at the enemy both on Guadalcanal and at Munda, 180 miles away.

The communique gave no report on damage in the night bombing raids, nor was any new information given on the sea and air skirmishing reported previously as under way throughout the Guadalcanal area.

The communique, No. 271, follows:

"South Pacific: (All dates are east longitude).

"1. During the night of February 1-2, Japanese planes, in groups of from one to four planes, bombed United States positions on Guadalcanal Island.

"2. On February 2:

"(A) United States ground forces on Guadalcanal Island continued the advance to the west and occupied elevated positions west of the Bonegi River. Considerable enemy equipment was captured and thirty-nine Japanese were killed.

"(B) A United States fighter strafed enemy barges near Aruligo Point, about four miles southeast of Cape Esperance, on Guadalcanal.

"(C) During the evening, a force of Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas) and Avenger torpedo planes (Grumman TBF) attacked Munda, causing explosions and starting several fires.

"(D) During the night of February 2-3, Japanese planes again bombed United States positions on Guadalcanal.

"3. Details concerning recurrent engagements between United States air and surface forces and those of the enemy will not be announced as long as such information might jeapardize the safety of our forces in the area of operations."

GUADALCANAL YANKS PUSH ON

U. S. Troops Advance To West Again Despite Two Jap Night Air Raids

Rival Fleets Reported Still Skirmishing In Solomon Islands Area

FEB 3 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 4—American troops made further advances against the Japs on Guadalcanal Tuesday despite aerial bombardment from the enemy, the navy announced today, while warships of the rival fleets apparently still skirmished throughout the Solomon Island area.

The American ground forces continued their advance to the west, driving the Japs toward the end of the island. They occupied elevated positions west of the Bonegi river, killed thirty-nine Japs and captured considerable equipment.

"Recurrent Engagements"

The sea fighting, the navy said, consists of "recurrent engagements" in which air forces of both sides have taken part since the sparring for position began several days ago.

Tokyo radio reports that the fleets already have started a big battle were described at the Navy Department as false. The communique said only:

"Details concerning recurrent engagements between United States air and surface forces and those of the enemy will not be announced as long as such information might jeopardize the safety of our forces in the area of operations."

U. S. Positions Bombed

Japanese planes bombed American positions Monday and Tuesday nights (Guadalcanal time). The strength of the attackers and the results they obtained were not reported.

American airmen, meanwhile, hit twice at the Japanese. A fighter plane strafed enemy barges in Guadalcanal waters Tuesday, and that same night Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes, which also can carry bombs, struck the Japanese airfield in Munda.

Enemy Barges Strafed

The enemy barges strafed near Aruligo Point, about four miles southeast of Cape Esperance on Guadalcanal, might have been seeking to land reinforcements for Japanese ground troops. However, one navy man expressed the opinion that they were just as likely to have been removing men as bringing in new troops.

Fires and heavy explosions were seen at Munda after the dive bombers and torpedo planes dropped their loads on the Japanese airfield there. No details were given of the extent of the damage.

JAP PLANES BOMB SOLOMONS FLEET

First Night Attack on Warships Reported, Results Not Revealed.

NORMAN BELL

WITH THE U. S. FLEET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Feb. 2—(Delayed) (AP) A night bombing attack by Japanese aircraft against American warships, the first such foray of the war, was carried out Friday night, Jan. 29, in the Solomon islands area.

Targets of the attack were naval units engaged in covering operations at Guadalcanal. Results were not disclosed.

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Tokyo Reports Victory

(The Tokyo radio broadcast the claim that Japanese planes had attacked the night of Jan. 29 and sunk two American battleships and three cruisers off Rennell island, about 100 miles south of Guadalcanal. Naval sources in Washington termed the claims gross exaggerations. A Navy communique, however, said both sides "have suffered some losses" and reported a major enemy move apparently was developing to "regain control of the entire Solomons area."

(The Tokyo broadcast quoted a High Command communique as indicating that the attack was entirely by air units and continued into Saturday. A loss of ten planes, identified as torpedo planes, was admitted.)

Roaring from the skies after dusk, the enemy planes struck at a unit of the southwest Pacific fleet which was cruising near Guadalcanal. In the night battle off Savo island last Aug. 9, feet officials recalled, Japanese planes dropped flares but no bombs. In that engagement three American cruisers were sunk.

American dive bombers made night attacks in the battle of Midway, in which a Japanese armada was vanquished and there was the possibility the enemy was copying those tactics in the raid last Friday night.

[January 29—last Friday—was the date named by the Tokio radio for a battle in which Jap planes were said to have attacked and sunk two American battleships and three cruisers off Rennell Island, at the southern tip of the Solomons chain 100 miles from Guadalcanal. The Tokyo claims have been termed gross exaggerations by naval sources in Washington, which, however, disclosed that both sides have suffered losses in what apparently is a developing enemy challenge to reconquer Guadalcanal.

[The Tokio radio quoting a Jap communique, indicated that the attack, beginning last Friday and continuing into Saturday, was carried out entirely by air units. The communique admitted the loss of ten planes.]

Buin Is Bombed for Three Hours As MacArthur Helps Guadalcanal

Fires Spring Up From Japanese Airdrome—Allies Also Batter Rabaul for Sixth Night, Hit Six Other Places

FEB 5 1943

YARBROUGH

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, Feb. 5 (AP)—In indirect support of our forces in the Solomons, Catalina flying boats harassed the Japanese airdrome at Buin, on the southern tip of Bougainville Island, for three hours in a night raid early yesterday, starting seven fires. Four were believed to be burning planes.

Buin is roughly 300 miles northwest of American-held Guadalcanal.

Other raiders attacked seven places in the southwestern Pacific area, including Rabaul, New Britain, which had its sixth straight night raid. Observation there has been extremely difficult lately and nothing specific has been reported as certainly hit for several days.

A direct hit was scored on a Japanese cargo ship camouflaged with coconut fronds at Arawe on the south coast of New Britain and it last was seen on a reef, listing.

The raid on Buin was the second straight, a Catalina having started towering fires in the previous one.

"Our medium bombers executed a three-hour night harassing raid on the airdrome," the communiqué said of the new raid.

"Three fires were started in fuel ammunition dumps. Four other fires, believed to be burning aircraft, were observed near the center of the airdrome."

Allied heavy bombers again went after Rabaul, New Britain, one of the vital Japanese bases for any enemy thrusts southeastward into the Solomons.

"Our heavy bombers for the sixth successive night raided the area," the communiqué reported, "bombing Lakunai airdrome. Results could not be observed."

Another New Britain base, Gasmata's airdrome, twice was blasted by heavy units.

New Britain's Cape Gloucester airdrome was raided by heavy bombers.

Large fires were started and several Japanese planes were believed destroyed in two raids on Lae, New Guinea, by medium bombers which had escorting attack planes.

Below Salamaua, where patrol ground fighting has been in progress for a week, local skirmishes continued. Allied planes continued their strafing attacks.

Berlin Reports New Battle.

London, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—A Japanese communique reported by DNB in a German radio broadcast today asserted one cruiser had been sunk, one had been heavily damaged and thirty three planes shot down in a Japanese attack on "enemy naval forces" south of Santa Isabel Island last Monday.

[There was no Allied confirmation of these claims. Santa Isabel Island is one of the Solomons and lies north of Guadalcanal.]

The broadcast was recorded in London by the Associated Press.

By CLARK LEE

NEW [illegible]. The latest round in the battle of the Solomons appears to have been a surprise twilight attack by Japanese airplanes on American surface vessels, followed by an air duel between Japanese and American airplanes.

The first dispatches from correspondents with the American fleet do not give any indication of surface fighting between American and Japanese ships, or any confirmation of reports that the Japanese are again moving on Guadalcanal in tremendous force.

From the location of the battle as given by the Japanese—approximately 150 miles south of Guadalcanal—it would appear that enemy torpedo planes based on Munda island attacked an American task force of warships, without carriers, which was cruising below the Solomons on January 29, awaiting a possible new landing attempt by the Japanese.

No Report of Carriers

There are no reports of any carriers participating in the action, and Japan's twin-engined tropedo planes—which in appearance are somewhat similar to the American army's B-26s but far below them in performance—have sufficient range to cruise from the Munda airfield to the point approximately 400 miles south of that field where the Japanese report the attacks took place. However, the enemy torpedo planes must have gone out without a fighter escort.

The Japanese claims of damage to our ships are undoubtedly—as our Navy has stated—"grossly exaggerated," but nevertheless this latest action is a new illustration of the primary role of the airplane in the Pacific war. It also underlies our future problems.

Both our Navy and the Japanese navy have learned that surface vessels cannot successfully operate within range of enemy aircraft unless the surface ships have strong air protection. Air control is vital to the safety of such operations and consequently the movements of warships have been drastically circumscribed by the airplane.

Up to the present time, the only surface fighting between warships in the Solomons has taken place at night, including the Savo island battle of Aug. 9 which the Jap won and the

Jap Attack on Warships Shows Need for Air Cover

New Solomons Battle Begins with Torpedo Plane Raid on U. S. Squadron.

FEB 5 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Clark Lee, one of the outstanding reporters of the war in the Pacific theatre, has just returned to duty after a long leave of absence. He has covered the war in the Philippines, Anstralia, New Zealand and Honolulu, and previously served with the Associated Press in Mexico City, Tokyo and Shanghai . . . Here he analyses the latest moves in the struggle for the Solomons.)

30.24-907

our surface forces, strongly assisted by airplanes, caught the Japanese in the "slot" between the islands and turned back enemy expeditions headed for Guadalcanal.

With the exceptions of the carrier battles of August and October when opposing task forces, operating out of range of land-based planes, launched their own airplanes against enemy surface units, both our own ships and Japanese vessels usually have remained beyond the range of planes during the daylight.

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Occasionally our own planes, and now the Japanese, have succeeded in attacking ships at night, but in general aerial operations are naturally more effective in daylight.

Range Limited

The present range of most single-engined torpedo planes and dive bombers is limited by the range of escort fighters, and consequently the attack planes rarely operate more than 200 miles from their bases. By waiting close to that limit until darkness approached, both the Japanese and our own ships have been able to race toward enemy positions under cover of night, shell their objectives and by daybreak again be well on their way outside the range of anything but big bombers.

The relative speed of ships and the sped and range of present-day planes have become determining factors in naval operations. It is doubtful that the speed of ships can be materially increased, but the speed and range of planes are going up all the time and each increase will restrict further operations of surface craft.

Japs Fortify Bases

In the six months since our first landing at Guadalcanal, we have been unable to move farther up through the Solomons or to prevent the Japs from building and consolidating their bases on the islands northwest of Guadalcanal. By this time the Japanese positions are undoubtedly strongly fortified, much more so than Guadalcanal, where our original attack caught the Japanese before they had time to dig in.

When our Navy eventually is given sufficient equipment to start an offensive in the Pacific, every attack will be opposed by Japanese land-based planes. This will be equally true whether we follow a strategy of "island hopping" or strike directly at Japan's key south Pacific bases or at Japan itself. Unless we can knock out the enemy's airplanes, our surface ships carrying troops and supplies will risk disaster.

Midway was the first battle to prove that planes alone can smash and turn back an invasion force. Much more recently General MacArthur's planes, without the help of a single warship, turned back repeated Japanese attempts to reinforce their hard-pressed troops and hold the Papuan peninsula. In low level attacks, Gen. MacArthur's big bombers sank Japanese warships and cargo vessels alike.

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Japan's strategy for holding the areas that her armed forces have captured centers around the airplane. Many months before the Pearl Harbor attack, air-minded Japanese naval officers boasted that their chain of island bases across the Pacific would prove "impenetrable."

"If your ships come into our waters," one Japanese admiral said to me in Shanghai, "our dive bombers and torpedo planes will dive onto their decks and sink them." Which is what the Japanese claim to have done now in the latest Solomons battle.

The answer to that, of course, is to knock out the enemy planes before they can reach our ships: and the lesson is that our future offensive expeditions in the Pacific will have to be protected by a thick umbrella of airplanes.

Reporter Sees Shells Blast Foe At Burma Front

Watches British Guns Pound Well Hidden Japanese in Foxholes Covered by Lids

By Thoburn Wiant

WITH BRITISH FRONT LINE TROOPS ON THE MAYU PENINSULA, Burma, Jan. 30 (delayed) (AP).—I have just climbed a jungle-matted hill taller than the Empire State Building—and it seemed nearly as steep—to a perch where I could clearly see the British-Japanese front positions separated by a narrow, shell-pocked no-man's land.

The scene below at the moment reminds me of a quiet Long Island beach on a week day. The opposing positions stretch from the hills near Donbaik 600 yards to the shore of the glistening Bay of Bengal, but the troops are dug in so deeply and camouflaged so expertly that I see no human movement, only a few dugouts.

Suddenly our rear mountain guns open up. Shells screeching overhead pit the Japanese positions below. Our field guns add new notes to the thundering chorus.

There is no sign of the Japanese, but that is not unusual. They rarely venture out in the day time, huddling in their deep foxholes and caves until nightfall. But a pounding such as this is certainly doing them no good.

During a pause in the shellfire a British officer peering down remarks to me: "Warfare in this jungled, hilly country is much like that in Buna. Conventional tactics are mostly useless. The Japs are the trickiest, slipperiest blokes I ever saw, but we gradually are beating them at their own game. The only way to defeat the Japs is to destroy them."

Each Japanese soldier is his own general, the officer says, fighting as a self-controlling, self-sustaining unit with food and ammunition to last several days. He rarely remains in the same foxhole longer than one day, digging a new one each night.

The Japanese favorite is a foxhole six feet deep with a sodded lid, difficult to detect even by stepping on it. If necessary, the Japanese soldier can stay there a week. If troops advance past him, the Japanese lifts the lid just high enough to poke out a gun barrel, fires a couple of rounds, then drops the lid. Soldiers who look back in the direction of the shots often see nothing.

The shelling of the Japanese positions below is resumed. Our fighters and bombers roar over, cooperating with the ground forces with virtually no aerial opposition. The troops move slowly forward.

So far the British have had absolute air and artillery superiority. "But that doesn't mean that the Japanese lack airplanes or guns," the British officer says. "You never can tell what they will turn up with tomorrow."

'ALL-NAVY' AIR ACT HITS JAPS

Reporter Taken Along As U. S. Planes Hammer Kolombangara, In New Georgias

Describes Effect Of 50,000 Pounds Of Bombs And Thousands Of Bullets

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By J. NORMAN LODGE

[Associated Press Correspondent].

In the Southwest Pacific, Jan. 24 (Delayed)—Planes put on an "all-navy" show over Kolombangara Island in the New Georgia group today, dropping more than 50,000 pounds of bombs and firing thousands of machine-gun bullets.

The advance Jap base on Vila plantation, fourteen miles north and west of Munda, was the target. It was from Kolombangara that the Nips had been taking munitions, food and plane replacements to strategic centers from which Guadalcanal and other United Nations occupied islands are bombed. It will be some time before they salvage anything from the rubble our pilots left.

Over 50 Planes In Raid

More than fifty planes took part. Every plane returned. Not a man was injured. Not a Jap dared ride the clouds in challenge.

Flying in a torpedo bomber piloted by Lieut. (j. g.) Donald E. Weissenborn, of Portland, Ore., after a seemingly endless night punctuated by falling bombs from enemy raiders, I enjoyed an orchestra seat to witness the destruction.

It was barely dawn when we took off.

Passed Task Force

En route we passed a naval task force returning from pounding Munda with many thousand large-caliber shells. Within a few seconds we passed their target, now a burning hell, and forged on to Kolombangara.

Suddenly our target lay beneath us. Air Group Commander Sherman E. Burroughs, of Manchester, N. H., peeled off to the right and dropped a stick of 500 pounders into a field filled with Jap workmen. When the dust had settled not a single workman was seen.

Bombers Soften It Up

As we came into Kolombangara, a half rainbow poked its nadir into our pot of gold, the dump area on the plantation. Dive bombers softened it up for the torpedo planes carrying a ton of bombs each.

With precision, we pushed our nose down. Just as it seemed that the coconut trees must scrape our undercarriage, down went the lethal load and up went the invading plane, scurrying to safety. Within a few seconds the bombing was done and the fighters came in.

Weissenborn, a former newspaperman on the staff of the *Oregonian*, evidently sensed my needs. He slowed his air speed and hovered over the area so I would not miss anything. Once I thought he took my welfare a little too seriously, virtually diving into the blazing mouth of an anti-aircraft cannon.

Ack-Ack Crew Bombed

Another anti-aircraft gun giving some bother, although the Jap manning it was not too accurate in his aiming, was silenced by Ensign Werner Weis, a Roscoe (Minn.) pilot, who laid a neat 500-pound egg on the crew.

Then came the fighting squadron led by Lieut. Lou Bauer, of Philadelphia, Naval Academy graduate and one of the best fighter pilots in the navy.

Machine guns blazing, they strafed everything habitable. Round and round they went, diving to a tree-top height and letting go with everything they had.

The fighters added a last insult by taking another turn about the plantation to drop personal verses in which Hirohito, Tojo and their like were not flattered.

Wellington bombers also made a night attack on Akyab and the surrounding area, starting numerous fires, the communique said. All British aircraft were reported to have returned safely from both day and night forays.

Four enemy bombers yesterday attacked an area twenty miles southeast of Cox's Bazaar, situated on the coast 100 miles northwest of Akyab, but caused only slight damage.

BRITISH MAINTAIN PRESSURE IN BURMA

Forces in Rathedaung Area Find Foe Resisting Stoutly From Carefully Dug-In Positions

Donbaik

BOMBERS SET AKYAB FIRES

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 4 (AP)—British forces on the Mayu Peninsula in Western Burma are maintaining steady pressure on the Japanese lines at Rathedaung and Donbaik, but the enemy is well dug in and is putting up stubborn resistance, a British communiqué announced today.

The announcement gave no other details of the land fighting, but said the British forces were being strongly supported in the air.

Rathedaung, about twenty-five miles northwest of Akyab, was heavily bombed yesterday morning and afternoon by Royal Air Force Blenheims supported by fighters, the bulletin said.

HEADS CHINESE RED CROSS

Dr. L. S. Woo, Harvard Medical School Graduate, Is Director

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 4 (AP)—Dr. L. S. Woo, a graduate of Harvaard Medical School in 1918, has been named secretary general and director of the Medical Relief Corps of a completely reorganized Chinese Red Cross, it was announced today.

Dr. Robert Lim, trained in Edinburgh, Scotland, medical schools, will be general adviser.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is honorary chairman of the new, stream-lined organization and the seven vice chairmen include Mme. Chiang and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong.

The reorganization, it was said, was accomplished to fit the Red Cross to cope with casualties in the event of a general Chinese counteroffensive.

Japs Use Thai Troops, Save Own, Chinese Say

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Feb. 4.—A Chinese Army spokesman said today that Japan had sent more "gunfodder Thai troops" to reinforce three Thailand divisions on the Yunnan-Burma border where he said fighting was continuing.

He said Japan was feeling a manpower shortage, was alarmed at Allied successes, and was using the Thai troops to conserve her own strength.

Besides the manpower drain, he told a press conference, the Japanese are suffering a shortage of resources.

The Japanese have launched a fresh drive for scrap metal in occupied areas of China, bamboo-made obstructions have replaced barbed-wire entanglements, and many enemy ships plying the Yangtze have mounted dummy guns, he asserted. Metal fittings have been stripped from all Allied-owned property in Shanghai, the spokesman said.

Chiang Is Reported En Route To America

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (AP)—*Il Popolo D'Italia* of Milan published an Ankara dispatch today reporting Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was flying to the United States with his general headquarters officers and high Chinese functionaries.

The dispatch quoted Chiang's aides as saying he was going to Washington to lay before President Roosevelt the terms on which China would continue in the war.

The above dispatch, published in an enemy country, has had no confirmation from other sources and such suggestions concerning the Chinese have been denied by Chungking.

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Istanbul Nazis Called

Istanbul, Feb. 2 (Delayed, A. P.). All Germans in Istanbul between the ages of 18 and 45 have been called to the German consulate for medical examination preparatory to induction into the armed forces, it was reliably reported today. About 600 would be affected.

CONFER IN TURKEY

Ankara, Turkey, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt conferred last night with Sukru Saracoglu, Premier and Foreign Minister of Turkey. No comment was available, but it is believed that the two reviewed the Adana conference between British Prime Minister Churchill and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey.

Smuts' Army Plan Wins

Assembly Votes to Let Volunteers Serve Outside Africa

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts' motion providing for voluntary military service of South African forces outside Africa was approved today in the House of Assembly by a vote of 75 to 49.

Change In Argentine Foreign Policy Demanded By Rocha

Letter To Conservative Party's President Condemns "Robinson Crusoe" Position Of Isolation

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[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Feb. 4—Justo V. Rocha, a National Democrat (Conservative), and chairman of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies Committee on Foreign Relations, tonight demanded a reconsideration of this country's "Robinson Crusoe" foreign policy in an open letter to the party's president, Senator Gilberto Suarez Lago.

Rocha's letter strongly condemned the position of isolation in which this country now finds itself. The same dissent had been voiced privately by many nominal supporters of President Ramon S. Castillo's "prudent neutrality" administration, but this was the first time it h.. been done publicly and by such an important Castillo party figure as Rocha.

The Deputy called attention to the fact that Argentina remained alone since Chile had broken relations with the Axis and demanded to know where this policy was leading Argentina.

"Role Is Not Opportune"

"Our Robinson Crusoe role is not opportune," he said. "The flag of neutrality is not an emblem of peace nor a flag which justifies a middle road. It is an index which demonstrates in this important matter of foreign policy the general tendency of a government which decides to act without taking into consideration the directives which public opinion might indicate."

Rocha declared that if it were not for the men who are fighting to crush "Nazi barbarism and cruelty," Argentina would see in its streets "the false apostles of people wearing exotic emblems injurious to our civilization."

Spain Disavows Peace Talk.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 4 (A. P.)—In diplomatic circles here the question was rife today as to why the Spanish Government had felt impelled to instruct its embassies in Rio de Janeiro and Santiago to deny last night that Adolf Hitler had asked Generalissimo Francisco Franco to act as intermediary in a peace proposal.

The statement issued by the Spanish embassy in Rio de Janeiro and distributed by the Brazilian Government news agency said merely:

"A report that Hitler is preparing a peace offer to be made probably through Gen. Franco having appeared in the press of various American countries, the Spanish embassy in Brazil considers it opportune to deny the existence of any proposition made to the Spanish Government to formulate any peace offer, adding that should such a proposal be made in the future Spain will act according to her own initiative and according to political directives corresponding with the nation's sovereignty."

The embassy in Santiago issued a similar statement amplifying it with the assertion that no Spanish base is serving any belligerent.

President Aids Argentina In Anti-Paralysis Drive

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 4.—At the suggestion of President Roosevelt, the National Foundation Against Infantile Paralysis in the United States has offered to send experts to Argentina to assist in combating a current epidemic of the ailment, it was learned last night.

Mr. Roosevelt acted after his attention was directed to the fact that the epidemic has been in progress for several weeks, with several hundred cases in the capital area alone.

Rios Fills 4 Vacancies In Chilean Cabinet

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Juan Antonio Rios filled four Cabinet vacancies today with two members of his own Radical party and two Independents esteemed as administrative experts.

They replaced three Socialists and an army general who resigned after Chile ruptured relations with the Axis. All four were sworn in this afternoon.

The Radicals are former Vice-President Jeronimo Mendez, as Minister of Health, and Osvaldo Fuenzalida, former Secretary of Government, as Minister of Lands.

The Independents are Rodolfo Jaraillo, industrialist and one time Minister of Finance, as Minister of Economics, and Ricardo Bascunan, former Minister of Development, as Minister of Communications and Public Works.

Olaf Honors Veteran of 5 Wars

TORONTO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Crown Prince Olaf of Norway presented wings of the Royal Norwegian Air Force today to Captain Alex McLeod, 45, of San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., when he visited the Little Norway training station of the R. C. A. F. Captain McLeod is the first person to wear the emblem of both the Norwegian and American Air Forces. He has served in seven armies in five wars. Captain McLeod is entitled to wear the wings of the R. N. A. F., the United States Army Air Forces, the French, Polish and Chinese Air Corps. He is chief technical officer at Little Norway.

Drifts 76 Days in Boat With Five Bodies; Seaman Rescued After Ordeal in Atlantic

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 4 (Canadian Press)—A delirious merchant seaman who landed here two days ago, his life practically baked out of him after spending seventy-six days drifting in an open boat on the torrid South Atlantic, was identified today as William Colborn, 32 years old, of Liverpool.

When first picked up, after completing one of the longest lifeboat voyages in history, it was thought the seaman was William Colbon, an American, but his correct name and nationality were given today at the hospital here where the man is recovering.

Still barely able to talk, the man who survived the seventy-six scorching days in the open boat that killed twenty of his companions, could give no details of the ordeal.

However, when found, belongings in the lifeboat indicated that he and some twenty companions clambered into the craft after their freighter had been torpedoed by an Axis U-boat.

As the days and weeks, and then months, slipped by, the sun and lack of food and water took its toll, and one by one the other seamen died and were thrown over the side.

However, Colborn did not have the strength left to throw the last five overboard, and when his tossing lifeboat was found he was huddled in the bottom, surrounded by the corpses of his dead shipmates.

The story of how he managed to survive for two and a half months in the pitching, sun-lashed boat has not been told as yet, but the mystery is expected to be cleared up as soon as medical attention has returned to Colborn the use of his faculties.

WINTER HIGHWAY OPENED IN CANADA

200-Mile Road Serves as Link to Fort Simpson, N.W.T. and Alaska

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EDMONTON, Feb. 4—(AP) A 200-mile winter road has been completed between Fort Simpson, Northwest Territory, on the Mackenzie river, and Fort Nelson, British Columbia, on the Alaska highway, U. S. Engineers division headquarters here said today.

The road provided the first link with the "outside" for the vast, rich territory lying northeast of the Alaska highway route.

Engineers headquarters said the purpose of the road was to enable shipment of supplies and equipment into the country around Fort Simpson.

Two Other Projects

Recent reports have told of at least two other road building projects in the wild northwest country which, when completed would link the rich northwest territories block directly north of Alberta with the Alaska highway system.

These reports said the present winter road from Grimshaw, Alta., to Hay River, N.W.T., at the southern end of Great Slave lake had been improved and its northern end re-routed to Providence, at the headquarters of the Mackenzie river.

Present plans are said to provide for a road between Providence 400 miles northward to Norman, N.W.T., and another some 400 miles almost directly west from Norman to Whitehorse, Yukon territory, a main point on the Alaska highway.

DE GAULLE IS LEADER OF 90,000 FIGHTERS

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 — (AP) The Fighting French information service in Ottawa said in a statement today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle has 90,000 men outside metropolitan France, who are "fighting or ready to fight."

"The population of territories administered by the French National committee in London naturally would permit the mustering of a much greater number of men but only well-trained, well-armed and well-equipped units today can conquer," said the statement. "It is for this reason that the Fighting French command have made a rule of only constituting and engaging air, naval and land forces suitable for modern warfare."

U. S.-Canadian Pact on Stock Deals Opposed

Toronto Exchange Manager Fears Jeopardizing of Liberties Would Follow

TORONTO, Feb. 4 (CP).—The proposed extradition treaty with the United States would jeopardize the liberty of Canadian citizens acting lawfully in Canada, making them liable under variegated United States stock laws, A. J. Trebilcock executive manager of the Toronto Stock Exchange, said today. His statement was made in connection with a New York report that United States law-enforcement officials had charged the Toronto Stock Exchange was opposing Canadian ratification of the treaty.

[An official indication as to when the new extradition treaty between Canada and the United States will come before Parliament was not available in Ottawa today. It was indicated in official quarters that objections have been registered by the Toronto Stock Exchange, as well as other interests, to a clause in the treaty which would make offenses against the laws governing sale of securities in either country extraditable offenses.]

Mr. Trebilcock explained there was no Dominion law against securities offenders beyond the provisions of the criminal code against swindlers of all kinds. While the provinces have their own securities codes, these are all alike.

In each of the forty-eight states and in the District of Columbia he said, there are different local securities laws, as well as Federal regulations. He stated the Toronto Stock Exchange objected to Canadians being extradited for something said to be a violation of a law of a single state. He added neither Canada nor the provinces demanded extradition of securities swindlers from the United States.

Roy B. Whitehead, head of the Ontario Securities Commission said sharp watch is kept on the Toronto exchange for any infraction of stock selling laws. "No one is allowed to operate in Toronto without a license," he said, "and we investigate the background of every person applying for one."

STIMSON PROMISES TO INCREASE FLOW OF ARMS TO RUSSIA

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Stalingrad Disaster Worst Defeat Suffered by Nazis, Says War Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — (AP) — Secretary of War Stimson combined a promise of increased delivery of weapons to Russia with the observation today that destruction of the German 6th army before Stalingrad had freed large numbers of Soviet troops for offensive operations.

The Stalingrad disaster was one of the greatest military defeats ever suffered by German arms, Secretary Stimson told a press conference. Yet he said the Nazis fought bravely, there was no sign of general demoralization in their army and, despite a generally favorable situation on all fronts, there is "no ground for excessive optimism concerning an early end of the struggle."

Convoy Losses Reduced

In promising stepped-up shipments of arms to the Soviets, Secretary Stimson said losses on convoy routes to Murmansk had been reduced and transportation facilities expanded on the southern route via the Persian gulf and Iran.

"Already the tonnage being moved daily through this (southern) corridor has been much increased and further increases will be made within the next few weeks," he said.

The [illegible] Secretary said he thought a striking feature of the fighting on the Russian front was the lack of German air activity, and suggested possibly the Nazis were husbanding their planes for some new offensive.

He laid no great stress on this, however, saying "it may be that Germany's plane production has been less than our estimates and her losses greater than we thought, or it may be that a shortage of gasoline is grounding much of the German air fleet."

Secretary Stimson said there were some indications that the Germans might be planning a general withdrawal from the Caucasus, and listed Kursk, Kharkov and Rostov as probable objectives of the Russian offensive. If the Soviets can take these points, he said, it probably will mean the Germans will be pushed back to approximately the same line from which they started their offensive last June.

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Senator Gillette Asks Post-War World Charter

Introduces Resolution to Extend Atlantic Accord of Roosevelt and Churchill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introduced today a resolution which would put the Senate on record as approving the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter and advising President Roosevelt to negotiate immediately a "post-war peace charter" with other United Nations.

The complete text of the resolution follows:

"Resolved, Senate resolution ap-

proving the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter and advising the Chief Executive to initiate, negotiate and make a formal treaty with the other United Nations enunciating, clarifying and subscribing to certain cardinal tenets:

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"That the Senate approves the program of purposes and principles embodied in joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated Aug. 14, 1941, and known as the Atlantic Charter.

"That the Senate advises and urges the President of the United States to take early action to initiate, formulate and make a joint treaty agreement with each and all of the United Nations subscribing to a joint declaration dated Jan. 1, 1942, to wit:

"The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia and such other nations as have since that date or which may hereafter become associated with the United Nations in the struggle for victory over H[illegible]m and [illegible]an governmental philosophies.

"Resolved, the Senate urges and advises that such formal treaty enunciate and stress:

"That the joint signatories neither seek nor desire aggrandizements, territorial or otherwise;

"That they respect and will approve the right of all people under proper opportunity to choose the form of government under which they will live and will countenance the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been deprived of this choice;

"That they will collaborate in the formulating of a just peace, embodying formulae for post-war collaboration to maintain peace and security throughout the world;

"That they recognize the necessity for just and equitable collaboration by all signatories to secure for all nations an economic advancement, improved labor standards, social security, and access on fair and equal terms by all peoples to the raw materials and the international channels of the world;

"That the Senate suggests that such proposed treaty might be entitled 'the United Nations post-war peace charter.'"

"As it is now," Senator Gillette explained, "there is no substantial frame to the expression of opinion in the Atlantic Charter and there is no guaranty that the declarations arrived at in that agreement will be crystallized into action after the war."

He said he believed also that a treaty would thwart Japanese propaganda that the Atlantic Charter declarations applied only to the Atlantic and not to the Pacific area.

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"If a treaty were signed," he said, "its application would be world-wide. The peoples of Asia then would be assured they would have the same measure of security and the same right of self-determination that is promised to the rest of the world."

Some Senators have contended that the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations' declaration are not binding on the United States because they are not formal treaties ratified by the Senate.

WICKARD TELLS HOW U. S. FOOD AIDS RED ARMY

Secretary of Agriculture Says Shipments Keep Russia in War.

BACKS LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

House Foreign Affairs Committee Hears Reasons Why Supplies Must Be Sent Abroad.

Washington, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that American food is keeping Russia in the war and contributing to the victories of the Red Army.

"It is the men—Russian men—who are winning the all-important battle there," he said, "but if the supplies of American food which are going to these men, fraction though it is of the total supply, were to be cut off tomorrow, they would almost surely have to stop fighting."

Secretary Wickard, as food administrator, testified in connection with legislation authorizing the continuation of the lend-lease program for another year.

"To me it is highly significant," he said, "that in the last few months our shipments to Russia have been greatly increased. In December, for the first time, we shipped more to Russia than to Great Britain.

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Food Pays Dividends.

"I submit to you that food, along with the other war materials that we have been sending to the Russians, has paid magnificent dividends. Its importance is indicated by the fact that the Russians are giving food top priority in shipping at this time."

Urging continuance of the lend-lease operations, the Secretary said that Russia had not asked any appreciable help in feeding her civilian populations. "Only the merest driblets of lend-lease food have gone for that purpose. Practically all the food that we send goes right to the soldiers of the Red Army.

"The civilian rations in Russia have been cut to the bone. Black bread is the mainstay and only the heaviest workers get more than a pound of it a day. Meat is no longer thought of as a regular food, but as an occasional treat. Cereal, fats and sugar are portioned out, depending on the sort of work a civilian is doing, at the minimum rates necessary sustenance."

Shipments to Increase.

Secretary Wickard reported that less than 7 per cent of America's food production last year was shipped under the lend-lease program. He said that shipments this year would have to be increased materially and that as a consequence it would be necessary for American civilians to reduce their consumption.

Reporting on the part food played in the war last year, Secretary Wickard said:

"I think I can say quite conservatively that food—American food—has already so influenced the course of the war that we are years nearer to final victory today than we would have been if we had not used it very deliberately as a weapon of war. The food which we have shipped under lend-lease has been a major factor in keeping the British Isles in the war. Obviously, with them out, we would be facing the prospect of an appallingly long and costly struggle."

More Food for British.

Secretary Wickard said that in recent months the United States has been sending British less food than was required to keep that country's carefully balanced food program operating on a full replacement basis, because of increased Russian requirements and a short supply situation in this country. Hinting that shipments to Britain would have to be increased materially in the near future, the Secretary said that the British have had to dip more deeply into their essential reserves.

"It is obvious,' he said "that they cannot continue this indefinitely." Secretary Wickard emphasized that the lend-lease operations worked two ways—that is, American fighting forces abroad receive supplies of food from our Allies.

"It seems to me," he said, "the plainest kind of common sense to operate in this way, sending food to those of our Allies who need it, drawing food from others of our Allies who are in a position to supply it."

Secretary of War Stimson, praising the Russian Army, said today that if the Russians capture three key cities from the Germans—Kursk, Kharkov and Rostov—the Nazi invaders "will be forced back to the point where they started last June."

A general Nazi withdrawal "in the entire Caucasus area" is now possible, the Secretary told a press conference and he gave a part of the credit for impressive Russian victories to growing shipments to American lend-lease supplies both via the northern convoy route and via Iran in the south.

In reviewing the war's progress, Mr. Stimson said the United States convoy losses through the norhern routes to Russia were lessening and that a far greater per cent of the lend-lease supplies were reaching their goal.

In addition, he said those supplies being shipped around Africa by the southern route were being speeded to the Russian front by the building of new overland transportation systems in Iran by American troops.

Lauding the Russian Army, the Secretary termed the Nazi defeat at Stalingrad the worst in German military history. However, he reminded his hearers to remember that the Red triumph came only "after a long and costly struggle," in which the Russians lost much in both men and material.

Hints at New Drive.

Mr. Stimson pointed to the lack of Nazi planes on the Russian front as an indication that the Germans might be planning a new offensive.

He noted first that the North African Allied offensive had drawn some of the Nazi air power from the Russian front, and that increasing bombing of European industrial centers by Allied planes had forced the Nazis to protect those sectors with planes from the front, then added:

"However, it would appear that the once mighty German Air Force would still have enough planes to be formidable on the Russian front."

The lack of Nazi air strength in that struggle, he said, might be attributed to three possibilities, (1) a smaller German plane output than "we thought," (2) a gas shortage in Germany, and (3) a husbanding of Nazi air strength for some new offensives.

Although he mentioned the Nazi offensive possibility third, the Secretary stressed that military observers had reason to believe that even with the new front drains, the Germans still have more air power available than is appearing on a battle scene.

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RUML EXPLAINS HIS TAX PLAN FOR CONGRESS

He Tells House Committee Where His Proposal and Treasury's Differ.

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DOUGHTON PROVES HOSTILE

Sponsor Says Withholding of Levies on '43 Incomes Should Start April 1.

Washington, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—Beardsley Ruml, [illegible] Federal Reserve Bo[illegible]d York, again advocating [illegible] to skip a year's tax liabili[illegible] o put individual income taxpayers on a pay-as-you-earn basis, told the House Ways and Means Committee today that withholding taxes on 1943 incomes should start not later than April 1.

The three most important differences between him and the Treasury, he said in a prepared statement he read to the committee, "are one point of fact, one point of principle and one point of policy."

For more than a year Mr. Ruml has proposed all-out forgiveness of one year's taxes to put individual income taxpayers on a current basis.

Doughton Issues Challenge.

Representative Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, vigorously challenged the contentions of Mr. Ruml. Voicing opposition to any plan for all-out forgiveness of a year of tax liability for individual income taxpayers to put them on a pay-as-you-earn basis, he asked the New Yorker why, if his contentions were correct, "you don't sell that to all business people and have them cancel debts by their customers?"

Answering Mr. Doughton's question Mr. Ruml told the story of a doctor he knew who found his patients were so embarrassed by what they owed him they quit coming to him. Whereupon, the doctor decided "I'd rather have my patients than their debts," erased all their obligations, and they came back to him. He said the doctor canceled large as well as small debts, because he did not want any to feel they were accepting charity.

Mr. Ruml also told a story of a New York store that during the depression canceled the indebtedness of its customers, and went on a cash basis, doing good business thereafter.

He told the committee, however, that he would not advise this practice generally for business, but only where it would be "good business" to take such a step.

Question of Good Business.

He contended that it would be good business for the Government to take taxes in 1943 from 1943 income, and not take taxes on 1942 income.

The banker contended that putting the tax clock one year ahead and skipping one year of liability, would bring more money into the Treasury than the present system does.

He had also told the committee that "much confusion" had been caused by discussions of "forgiving" a year's taxes. He contended that his plan would not involve "forgiving," as the word meant that there would be a year when taxpayers made no payments and the Treasury got no revenue.

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"Nothing could be farther from the truth," he contended.

"I don't believe the average taxpayer, in view of the needs of our Government," Mr. Doughton declared, "wants to get out of an obligation to his Government. I couldn't sleep good in times like these if I didn't pay the Government a debt I was able to pay, and thus passed the debt on to the boys now fighting all over the world."

Larger Revenues Foreseen.

In his explanation of his plan Mr. Ruml contended that it would improve the Government's financial condition "since the revenues . . . would be larger . . . than at present and this without increase of taxes."

He said "we shall all go along paying our income taxes as we have before, only they will be on a current basis" and claimed that over a period of years "it is likely that the income of this country will increase and the receipts under the pay-as-you-go system would be greater with the same tax rates than under the present system."

Insisting that he thought that as "a matter of principle," changes in collection should be made applicable "to all alike," Mr. Ruml said he did not think it would be possible to make provision to catch all of what he called "windfall" cases—where an individual's 1942 income was much greater than that in either 1941 or 1943. To "catch the most objectionable cases" he proposed that the income tax on capital gains not be canceled, that a special death tax be provided to cover "windfalls" during some appropriate transition period, and that in cases where claim for credit exceeds an amount which Congress deems advisable, an average for 1941, 1942 and 1943 be taken.

Vigorously disagreeing with the

Treasury opposition, Mr. Ruml told the committee:

"There is no escaping the conclusion that the income tax on 1942 income must be either dropped or deferred."

The Treasury, in opposing the Ruml plan, told the Ways and Means Committee that under such a proposal it would lose $10,000,000,000 of paper "assets." It did suggest, however, that Congress might find it desirable to "defer" or "forgive" some part of the tax due next month on 1942 incomes to accomplish a transition to pay-as-you-go.

"Income tax debt has become a modern form of peonage that locks men and women into their present work and level of income," Mr. Ruml testified. "They cannot afford to lose their jobs, to become sick or to retire."

Tax Debt a Danger.

As the rates of taxation increased with the years, he continued, "the debt which the people owe to the Federal Government for tax on their last year's income has become a national danger" and under present law must be paid regardless of the taxpayer's economic position or his ability to pay.

"There are two broad proposals for reforming our historic income tax practice in order to place our income taxes on a current basis and to eliminate the accumulated income tax debt," he testified. "The first purpose relates to the financing of the war, to the reduction of potentially inflationary purchasing power, and to the preservation of the integrity of our income tax system through obtaining the highest possible level of collections and the lowest possible level of defaults. The second purpose springs from the personal and humane desirability of removing from millions of citizens the constant threat of unpaid tax debt, a debt imposed under a faulty tax system.'

Tax authorities, he said, "are apprehensive about income tax collections and defaults. Can we expect the new taxpayers, or even the old ones, to keep up their payments for tax on their last year's income at present rates if their curent income should slacken or abruptly cease?"

A second "broad purpose" for income tax reform rests on "personal and humane grounds," Mr. Ruhl continued. "On the first of January under our present system some 39,000,000 citizens were in debt to the Federal Government for income tax. If we estimate one or more persons back of each taxpayer, we have more than 75,000,000 people involved in the hazard of income tax debt.

It is inevitable that every year, even in 1943, some small percentage of our taxpayers will suffer loss of income from one or another cause. Even if as few as 3 per cent were so affected, this would mean more than a million taxpayers in trouble because of income tax debt."

With the new high tax rates, Mr. Ruml declared, income tax debt becomes "an intolerable hardship, wiping out savings that have been accumulated over the years."

"The American citizen distinctly does not like to have a large debt, hanging over him," he added.

Would Correct System.

Referring to a Treasury study of the advisability of deferring or spreading over a period of time part of the liability due on 1942 income while at the same time collecting currently on 1943 income, Mr. Ruml said no current collection program could be applied at the rates necessary as long as the 1942 tax debt is simultaneously payable.

"The present system is a bad system for all of us, and it should and can be corrected," he declared. "It is clear that the Government cannot continue for long to be the creditors of some 39,000,000 taxpayers and their families in debt for income tax, particularly when there is no question of revenue involved in assessing this year's tax on this year's income and getting the whole country on a current pay-as-you-go basis."

The answer to the problem of switching to a current collection basis, he continued, "is as simple as daylight saving.

"Let us turn our tax clocks ahead one year. The taxes we have paid last year out of our 1942 income are taxes assessed on our incomes received in 1941. We can best solve the problem now . . . by beginning 1943 by paying on 1943, thereby dropping out the year 1942 as a year of assessment from the tax calendar forever."

He emphasized that "the essence of the plan is making a change in the method of assessment for personal income tax," the change being to assess 1943 taxes against 1943 income instead of 1942 income.

U. S. TO FREEZE WORKERS IN JOBS IN WAR INDUSTRY

Transfers to Less Vital Tasks Will Be Prohibited Under Order.

SYSTEM TO BE FLUID

Appeals Procedure Will Be Set Up to Protect Employes.

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HIRING RULES DEFINED

U. S. Employment Service Will Channel Men to Factories Needing Help.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — (AP)—Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced tonight that the War Manpower commission would take control of the hiring of labor in shortage areas, a step expected to freeze millions of persons to war industries or other tasks deemed essential.

Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain and Waterbury, Conn., were among the cities affected by the order.

Will Furnish Workers

Under the system, Mr. McNutt said, the manpower commission or agencies approved by it will furnish workers to employers on a priority system based on the importance of the employer in the war effort. New barriers will be raised to prevent workers shifting from vital occupations to less essential ones, and limits will be placed on the authority of employers to fire workers assigned to them through the manpower commission.

WMC officials emphasized that no one would be pegged irrevocably in any particular job or even in any line of work, if he had "good reasons" to leave, but one aim of the controls is to prevent persons from leaving war work for non-essential jobs without reasons considered sufficient.

Nothing in the regulations would prevent a man from getting a promotion or, for example, progressing from a low-paying job to a higher-paying one in his factory.

Procedure For Appeals

Moreover, the officials said, appeals procedure will function to protect the workers' rights, and "the programs will be operated in a democratic way with full regard to local conditions and with the advice of local leaders of management and labor."

The controls, it was announced, will go into effect "as soon as practicable" in "critical labor shortage areas" scattered throughout the country. The latest list of such critical areas, issued today, names 32 localities, but officials emphasized that the list may be changed before the hiring controls take effect.

While provision was made for adjustment to local conditions, the McNutt order directed that no hiring be done in the shortage areas without WMC supervision and approval, except:

1. That done by small establishments, which "in general" are defined as non-manufacturing establishments employing less than 25 persons and manufacturing firms employing less than eight persons.

2. The hiring of domestic servants or "casual" (temporary) employes.

3. Hiring by state, county or local governments, unless they "voluntarily request" that they be put under WMC regulations.

Will Ask Employment Service

The principal hiring operations will be handled through the U. S. Employment Service, but the order directed "maximum utilization" of "all existing hiring channels" which would operate under WMC policy regulations.

Specifically mentioned as such "channels" were private employers, labor organizations, professional organizations, schools, technical institutions, and government agencies.

The hiring agencies are directed to:

1. Refer workers to jobs which will utilize their skills most effectively in the war effort."

2. "Accord priority to employers engaged in essential activities, in the order of the urgency of their activities x x x."

3. Place workers in jobs on the basis of their qualifications" and without discrimination as to race, color, creed, sex, national origin or, except as required by law, citizenship."

Must Have Release

The order stipulated that persons "engaged or most recently engaged in essential activities can be employed only by an employer for work in another essential activity." Even then they can only be employed when released by the previous employer or a WMC representative.

On the other hand, it guaranteed that "insofar as it will not interfere with the effective prosecution of the war:"

1. "No worker shall be obliged to accept or continue in employment which is not suitable."

2. "No employer shall be obliged to retain in his employ a worker who is incompetent x x x or who fails to conform to reasonable shop rules or standards of conduct."

This paragraph implied, officials said, that employers would be prevented from "arbitrarily" firing workers referred to them by the WMC agencies. Such controls, the officials explained, were necessary to make the hiring program effective.

The McNutt order establishing the new hiring controls said that "except where agriculture is represented" on the WMC management-labor area committee, control over hiring of farm workers should be directed only to curbing transfers to non-agricultural work.

Local hiring control programs in general must conform to broad policy rules laid down by national WMC headquarters and must be approved by regional directors, but otherwise they will be operated and regulated by area directors, who are to "consult" area management-labor committees.

Authority Granted by Roosevelt

Mr. McNutt said the orders were issued by authority granted to him Dec. 5 by President Roosevelt, the latter, it was explained, acted under his war powers.

The order did not mention any penalties for violation of the control regulations. WMC officials said, however, that the President had empowered Mr. McNutt to direct other government agencies to exercise any of their authority to force compliance with his orders.

Thus, they said, Mr. McNutt could order the War Production board to shut off the flow of materials to establishments violating Mr. McNutt's regulations; order the Army, Navy and other government procurement agencies to invoke contract penalties or even cancel contracts; and order the Office of Price Administration to cancel ration allowances.

Furthermore, they said, he could ask the President to take over the plants of violators.

The officials said they hoped persuasive methods would suffice to obtain compliance.

Gen. Vandegrift Gets Honor Medal For Victories Won on Guadalcanal

President Confers Congressional Award for Deeds of Marine Commander, Described as Courageous and Inspiring

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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The Congressional Medal of Honor was conferred by President Roosevelt today on Major Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift of the Marine Corps for "outstanding and heroic accomplishment" against Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands.

General Vandegrift recently returned to this country from Guadalcanal Island, where he was in command of the American forces. He is the first marine in the present war to receive both the Navy Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, conferred the Navy Cross on him last October at Guadalcanal.

Present at the ceremony today were General Vandegrift's wife and their son, Major Alexander A. Vandegrift Jr. of the Marine Corps, as well as Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the fleet, and Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The Congressional Medal of Honor citation follows:

"For outstanding and heroic achievement above and beyond the call of duty as commanding officer of the First Marine Division in operations against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands during the period Aug. 7, 1942, to Dec. 9, 1942.

"With the adverse factors of weather, terrain and disease making his task a difficult and hazardous undertaking, and with his command eventually including sea, land and air forces of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Major Gen. Vandegrift achieved marked success in commanding the initial landings of the United States forces in the Solomon Islands and in their subsequent occupation.

"His tenacity, courage and resourcefulness prevailed against a strong, determined and experienced enemy, and the gallant fighting spirit of the men under his inspiring leadership enabled them to withstand aerial, land and sea bombardment, to surmount all obstacles and leave a disorganized and ravaged enemy.

"This dangerous but vital mission, accomplished at the constant risk of his life, resulted in securing a valuable base for further operations of our forces against the enemy, and its successful completion reflects great credit upon Major Gen. Vandegrift, his command and the United States naval service."

ICKES SAYS DIES IS IRRESPONSIBLE

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Washington, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—Secretary Ickes today accused Representative Dies of Texas, chairman of the House committee investigating un-American activities, of "irresponsibility" and said Mr. Dies had not said anything new for two or three years.

Asked at a press conference for comment on a recent speech by Mr. Dies describing some employees of Mr. Ickes's Department of the Interior, as being irresponsible, Mr. Ickes said: "I don't see how they could be more irresponsible than Chairman Dies—and if they were, I'd have fired them long ago."

"Mr. Dies is just another case of regurgitation. Whenever he wants new funds for his self-advertising committee, he reaches into a hat and pulls out the same names. He's like the man who sticks chewing gum under the table so he can use it over and over again."

The Secretary said Mr. Dies did not keep up to date and that one woman named in the Representative's most recent list as a Government employee (Miss Alice Barrows) had been off the Government pay roll since last August, while another, Hugh Miller, an Interior Department attorney, had resigned some time

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MISSING

000 or more shops would release 300,000 persons for war jobs.

Luxury Shops to Close

Shops selling luxury articles will be closed without exception. Several thousand employes of banks and insurance companies also were affected.

The Berlin radio said that "artists, painters, writers and musicians too, as members of the so called free professions, must report" for registration under the government's new compulsory service decree.

The announcement said that "architects, lawyers, restaurant keepers and artisans" would be required to fill out forms and the labor offices would determine whether they could be employed for national defense.

All men from 16 to 65 and all women from 17 to 45 are to be mobilized under the compulsory labor service decree.

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GENERAL HAYASHI, JAPAN EX-PREMIER

When War Minister He Planned Army's Modernizing—Berlin Broadcast Reports Death

FOE OF MILITARY CLIQUE

Quit the Supreme War Council Post After Radical Officers Killed Cabinet Members

A Berlin broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch yesterday disclosed the death in Japan of General Senjuro Hayashi, for the last decade one of the empire's most powerful military leaders. The cause of death was not given.

Hayashi was known throughout the Far East for his part in the Manchurian conquest of 1931-33. Then commander of Japanese forces in Korea, he sent his soldiers across the border into Manchuria immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities and without waiting for word from Tokyo.

First and last a fighting soldier, Hayashi had little sympathy for politically-minded army officers and one of his most difficult tasks in the mid-Thirties involved holding them in check. He faced the challenge first in 1934 when, called to the War Ministry, he sought to curb the power and activities of the Fascist-minded clique behind his predecessor, General Sadao Araki.

As War Minister he laid out a plan for complete modernization of the Army.

Retiring in 1935, he blamed himself for failure to put down the Army's unrest that resulted in the assassination of his friend, Major Gen. Tetsuzen Nagata, by a fanatical subordinate. Subsequently he was named to the Supreme War Council, but gave up this post after the revolt of young officers at Tokyo in which several members of the Cabinet were slain.

By 1937 the Army's growing dominance in governmental affairs had brought the empire face to face with another crisis, and Emperor Hirohito called upon Hayashi t form a Cabinet.

Hayashi's regime lasted only 118 days. In the general election parties avowedly opposed to his government retained 400 of the 466 seats in the House of Representatives, while only eleven went to men that supported it. The Prime Minister got word that he was to be displaced, so he suddenly resigned.

GERMANY TO CLOSE UP 100,000 STORES

Measures to implement Germany's campaign for the mobilization of her final reserves of man power were reported today in Berlin broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press.

Economics Minister Walther Funk told a press conference in Berlin that between 100,000 and 120,000 additional German retail shops would be closed by March 15 to save labor and coal. He estimated that the new measure would release about 300,000 persons for war employment. Shops selling luxury articles will be closed without exception, and several thousand employees of banks and insurance companies also were affected.

The Berlin radio said that "artists, painters, writers and musicians, too, as members of the so-called free professions, must report" for registration under the Government's new compulsory service decree. The announcement said that "architects, lawyers, restaurant keepers and artisans" would be required to fill out forms and the labor offices would determine whether they could be employed for national defense. All men from 16 to 65 years of age and all women from 17 to 45 are to be mobilized under the compulsory labor service decree.

New Nazi Envoy Presents Credentials to Hirohito

By the Associated Press.

Heinrich Georg Stahmer, Germany's new Ambassador to Japan, presented his credentials today to Emperor Hirohito in the Phoenix Hall of the imperial palace, the Rome radio reported in a broadcast dispatch from Tokio.

Stahmer, who had been German Ambassador to Japan's puppet "government of China" at Nanking since 1941, is credited with being the chief negotiator of the German-Japanese-Italian treaty of alliance signed at Berlin in 1940. He succeeds Gen. Eugen Ott, one of several German diplomats displaced in a recent shake-up of Hitler's foreign service.

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CHURCHILL'S ITINERARY CONFOUNDS NAZI RADIO

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Berlin radio displayed a perplexed but continuing interest yesterday and last night in the movements of British Prime Minister Churchill.

One broadcast during the day recorded by the Associated Press quoted a dispatch datelined Stockholm saying Mr. Churchill had made a "hasty visit to Moscow" following last week-end's conference with Turkish leaders in Turkey.

Then last night the same radio broadcast a dispatch datelined Madrid saying that the Prime Minister was in Gibraltar enroute back to London.

Mme. Koo Says 'Collapse' Wasn't Word She Meant

But She Insists China Is in Dire Straits and Needs More Aid

Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, issued a statement yesterday modifying and clarifying a speech she had made in Philadelphia regarding China's economic status.

"After this had been made a headline," she said, "I realized my statement might give implications which never were intended and the word 'collapse' was perhaps ill-advised. What I desired then, and this I still wish to do, is to impress on the American public the serious economic threat to the Chinese people and the necessity of relieving this economic siege or Japanese blockade by some radical method before Chinese strength is further sapped.

"A fundamental method of relief I had in mind was, of course, the recapture of Burma by the United Nations."

In her address to workers of the United War Chest in Philadelphia Mme. Koo said that China was "nearer to collapse on the economic front than at any time during the course of the war" because China had been allotted less than 2 per cent of this country's lend-lease exports and had been getting no more than a quarter of her allotment.

3024-913

LONDON, FEB.4-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT SOVIET "COMMANDOS" HAVE GAINED A FOOTHOLD ON THE TAMAN PENINSULA LEADING TO THE KERCH STRAIT AFTER STORMING ASHORE UNDER COVER OF THE GUNS OF THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET. FEB 5 1943

HEAVY RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON "NOVOROSSISK AND NORTH OF THE TOWN" ALSO WERE REPORTED BY THE BERLIN ACCOUNT. THAT BLACK SEA NAVAL BASE IS ONE POSSIBLE ESCAPE ALLEY FOR GERMANS BELOW ROSTOV, NOW THAT THE RUSSIANS STAND ACROSS ALL THE RAILWAY LINES.

COMPETENT BRITISH SOURCES SUGGESTED THAT THE GERMANS WERE PREPARING THE HOME FRONT FOR AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF A DISASTER FOR MARSHAL SIGMUND VON LIST'S 200,000 AXIS TROOPS PRESSED NARROWLY ALONG THE SEA OF AZOV.

(A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE HEARD IN LONDON REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF TWO MORE CITIES IN A CONTINUING OFFENSIVE WEST OF VORONEZH AND SAID SIX STRONGLY FORTIFIED TOWNS HAD BEEN WON BACK NEAR KRASNY LIMAN. FEB 5 1943

ON THE FRONT WEST OF VORONEZH THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR GAINS CARRIED THEM INTO TERRITORY THE GERMANS HAD BEEN CONFIDENT OF HOLDING.

TASS SAID THAT IN ONE PLACE A RUSSIAN TANK ADVANCE SIEZED A LARGE, CAREFULLY DEVELOPED GERMAN AIRDROME COMPLETE WITH UNDERGROUND FUEL TANKS, HANGARS, REPAIR SHEDS AND SPARE PARTS. TWELVE PLANES WERE

REPORTED CAPTURED THERE UNDAMAGED.

THE PENETRATION OF THE GERMAN LINE NORTH OF KURSK WAS CARRIED OUT UNDER A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND WITH THE USE OF FORCES OF SKI TROOPS, IZVESTIA REPORTED.

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER SAID THE SKI TROOPS STRUCK SO SWIFTLY THAT THEY CAPTURED A GERMAN COLONEL SHAVING IN HIS HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, FEB 4-(AP)-HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON PROMISED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEFACING OF A BUST OF LENIN IN LONDON'S FINSBURY SQUARE DURING THE BLACKOUT TUESDAY NIGHT.

T.O.M. DRIBERG, INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF THE HOUSE, SAID THE BUST, UNVEILED BY RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IVAN MAISKY LAST APRIL, HAD BEEN PLACARDED WITH FASCIST SLOGANS AND DESCRIBED THE INCIDENT AS "A DEPLORABLE EXHIBITION OF HOOLIGANISM."

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THE STATUE, WHICH FACES THE HOUSE WHERE LENIN LIVED IN 1902-03, WAS COVERED WITH TAR AND THE JAW WAS BROKEN.

LONDON--FIRST ADD PEACE OFFENSIVE (BY EDWARD D. BALL)

X X X GO-BETWEEN.

THE SPANISH DENIAL EVOKED CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION CONCERNING ITS MOTIVE ESPECIALLY IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY WIDELY CIRCULATED REPORTS THAT SPAIN HAD BEEN CHOSEN AS A PEACEMAKER.

THERE WERE REPORTS IN LONDON RECENTLY THAT HITLER'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, DR. HANS ADOLF VON MOLTKE, CARRIED TO MADRID A PROPOSAL THAT FRANCO ACT AS AN INTERMEDIARY, BUT THESE LACKED ANY SUBSTANTIATION AND ATTRACTED LITTLE ATTENTION.

BUT TODAY, WITH THE ALLIES PLEDGED TO HAMMER THE AXIS INTO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, WITH GERMANY SHOCKED BY THE STALINGRAD DISASTER AND FACING SOMETHING SIMILAR IN THE CAUCASUS, THE NEUTRAL SOURCES SUGGESTED THAT THERE SEEMED TO BE MORE CAUSE FOR HITLER TO SEEK A COMPROMISE NOW THAN ON JAN. 12, WHEN VON MOLTKE WENT TO MADRID.

HOWEVER, IN SPITE OF THE DEFEATS IN RUSSIA AND THE GROWING THREAT OF ALLIED ACTION ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE, IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT TALK OF A GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE COULD NOT BE TAKEN TO MEAN THAT THE GERMANS WERE WHIPPED.

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ONE UNOFFICIAL PEACE PLAN SAID TO HAVE BEEN TRIED OUT IN STOCKHOLM WAS REPORTED TO HAVE STIPULATED THAT HITLER AND THE NAZI PARTY WOULD RETIRE FROM POLITICS AND HAND GERMANY OVER TO THE ARMY. THIS APPEARED, HOWEVER, TO HAVE GOT NO FARTHER THAN SWEDEN.

INDICATIONS THAT PEACE RUMORS ARE SWEEPING THE CONQUERED LANDS OF EUROPE WERE SEEN IN REPORTS PASSING THROUGH THE SPANISH CENSORSHIP THAT THE BOTTOM HAD DROPPED OUT OF THE PARIS BLACK MARKET BECAUSE OF A WIDESPREAD FEELING THAT THE WAR WOULD END SOON.

DISPATCHES FROM STOCKHOLM SAID FINLAND ALSO WAS BEING MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH PEACE OFFENSIVES. THEY ASSERTED THAT THE FINNS HAD GIVEN BROAD HINTS THAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO BE OUT OF THE WAR.

LONDON, FEB 4-(AP)-NINE AXIS SUPPLY SHIPS AND ONE ANTI-SUBMARINE VESSEL HAVE BEEN SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE PAST FEW DAYS, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN ADDITION A NORTHBOUND TRANSPORT AND ANOTHER LARGE VESSEL WERE ATTACKED AND THEIR DESTRUCTION IS CONSIDERED PROBABLE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. STILL ANOTHER SMALL VESSEL WAS REPORTED DAMAGED.

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THE ANTI-SUBMARINE VESSEL AND FIVE OF THE SUPPLY SHIPS WERE SUNK BY GUNFIRE OFF THE EASTERN TUNISIAN COAST, THE ADMIRALTY SAID, WHILE ANOTHER WAS DRIVEN ASHORE A TOTAL LOSS.

TWO SMALL SUPPLY SHIPS WERE REPORTED SUNK BY TORPEDOES OFF THE TUNISIAN COAST.

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"DURING THESE OPERATIONS INEFFECTUAL FIRE WAS EXPERIENCED FROM WHAT AT THE TIME WAS THOUGHT TO BE ENEMY SHORE BATTERIES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "IT IS PRESUMED IT WAS THIS TO WHICH THE ENEMY REFERRED IN A RECENT BROADCAST WHEN THEY CLAIMED THAT GUNFIRE FROM ARMORED PATROL CARS HAD DESTROYED A BRITISH SUBMARINE."

THE ATTACKS ON SHIPPING OFF THE TUNISIAN COAST ALSO WERE SAID TO HAVE RESULTED IN SEVERE DAMAGE TO A LARGE TUG, WHICH WAS BEACHED AND ABANDONED.

THE LARGE NORTHBOUND TRANSPORT LISTED AS PROBABLY SUNK WAS ATTACKED OFF DJERBA, JUST WEST OF THE TUNISIAIAN-TRIPOLITANIAN BORDER WHILE TRAVELING IN CONVOY, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

THE OTHER LARGE VESSEL LISTED AS PROBABLY SUNK WAS HIT TWICE BY TORPEDOES WHILE PASSING THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MESSINA BETWEEN SICILY AND ITALY IN TOW OF TWO TUGS, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

"THE RESULTS OF THIS ATTACK COULD NOT BE COMPLETELY OBSERVED AS ENEMY ESCORT VESSELS MADE A HEAVY BUT INEFFECTIVE COUNTER ATTACK ON THE SUBMARINE," THE ADMIRALTY DECLARED.

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LONDON, FEB. 4-(AP)-UNITED STATES AIRFORCE MEN AWARDED PURPLE HEARTS TODAY INCLUDE LIEUTENANTS J.ROY PERLOWIN, 6720 SYDENHAM STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; CHARLES L.HERMAN, 1710 CLAY AVENUE, HOUSTON, TEX.; LOUIS B.SINOPOLI, 42223 TEJON STREET, DENVER, COLO.; AND SERGEANTS JOSEPH S.KLASNICK, 142 FORTY FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., AND ELMER W.DAWLEY 362 WILLIAM STREET, EAST ORANGE, N.J.

LONDON, FEB. 4-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY TWO ENLISTED MEN HAVE WON U.S.MARINE CORPS COMMISSIONS BY TRAINING WITH THE BRITISH ROYAL MARINES.

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FORMERLY CORPORALS, THEY ARE NOW SECOND LIEUTENANTS---PAUL EMERSON CRAMER, 3008 NEIL AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND WALTER D.PICKERELL, CHARITON, IOWA. CRAMER ATTENDED OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. PICKERELL WENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

BOTH BEGAN TRAINING WITH THE ROYAL MARINES LAST SUMMER AND SOON WERE PROMOTED TO HONORARY SERGEANTS. THEY WERE TRANSFERRED AS CADETS TO THE ROYAL MARINE MILITARY SCHOOL LAST OCTOBER.

COLONEL W.T.CLEMENT, WINNER OF THE NAVY CROSS AT BATAAN LAST YEAR, ADDRESSED THE GRADUATES AND TOOK THE SALUTE AT THE "PASSING OUT" CEREMONY.

LONDON, FEB.4-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO TODAY BROADCAST OFFICIAL ORDERS CLOSING A LONG LIST OF NON-ESSENTIAL BUSINESSES UNDER THE ECONOMIC MINISTRY'S AUSTERITY DECREES WHICH PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS HAS BEEN FORECASTING.

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"ALL TRADE ENTERPRISES WHICH ARE NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL FOR SUPPLYING THE POPULATION WILL BE CLOSED DOWN," IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

FOOD, COAL, AND AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES WERE EXEMPTED BUT FURNITURE MAKING, BOOK PUBLISHING AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURE WERE RESTRICTED SHARPLY.

"ON THE OTHER HAND," THE GERMAN BROADCAST SAID, "SHOPS SELLING LUXURY PORCELAIN, JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER GOODS, STAMPS OR EVEN SWEETS, WHICH CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED, WILL BE CLOSED."

LONDON-3RD ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TOP ON AYE) XXX FEW PEOPLE.

IN THE FORTRESS RAID, CAPTAIN CLYDE B.WALKER, TULSA, OKLA., SAID HIS NAVIGATOR, SECOND LIEUT.WILBUR M.SMITH, RHINELAND, WIS., DESTROYED ONE FOCKE-WULF 190.

THE FORTRESS PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT.CHARLES O.CRAMER, AKRON, O., CLAIMED THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT. ONE WAS SHOT DOWN BY SERGEANT MALCOLM H.LOGAN, RIVERTON, WYO., AND TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109S WERE CLAIMED BY STAFF SERGEANT STANLEY TUCKER, DANNER, ORE., TOP TURRET GUNNER IN CRAMER'S PLANE. STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM WITHUS, THE BRONX, NEW YORK, BALL TURRET GUNNER, SAID HE SAW THEM CRASH IN THE SEA.

STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT GUNNIER, TOPPENISH, WASH., TOP TURRET GUNNER, SAID HE SHOT THE ENGINE OUT OF AN ATTACKING MESSERSCHMITT 110 AND THE PLANE WENT INTO A SPIN AND CRASHED.

ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 WAS CLAIMED BY SERGEANT C.H.CHEZEM, TULSA, OKLA., WHO OPENED FIRE AT 500 YARDS AND SAW HIS TARGET GO DOWN WITH THE LEFT WING SEVERED.

FEB 5 1943

IT WAS THE FIRST COMBAT MISSION FOR SERGEANT LYLE HORTON, MORGANTOWN, W.VA., THE WAIST GUNNER. HIS ONLY COMPLAINT WAS THAT NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT CLOSED WITHIN HIS RANGE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, FEB 4-(AP)-THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED FROM VICHY LAST NIGHT THAT THE DEATH PENALTY WAS BEING THREATENED IN FRANCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO STEM BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES WHICH HAVE MUSHROOMED STEADILY.

FEB 5 1943

MEASURES AGAINST BLACK MARKET OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN SEVERE FOR SOME TIME. STORES AND FACTORIES HAVE BEEN CLOSED AND VIOLATORS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO KEEP ON PAYING THEIR PERSONNEL, IN SOME INSTANCES FOR AS LONG AS THREE MONTHS.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS RULED, HOWEVER, THAT THESE PUNISHMENTS ARE NOT SEVERE ENOUGH AND NOW HAS DECREED PENALTIES RANGING FROM FORCED LABOR--FOR LIFE, IN SOME CASES--UP TO DEATH FOR THOSE CONVICTED OF BLACK MARKET SALES.

THE STERNER LAWS AFFECT VIOLATION OF THE FOOD LAWS ESPECIALLY.

DURING 1942, IT WAS SAID, 102,000 PERSONS WERE BROUGHT INTO THE COURTS OF FRANCE CHARGED WITH BLACK MARKET VIOLATIONS. FINES WERE LEVIED AGAINST LESSER OFFENDERS AND PRISON SENTENCES WERE GIVEN 6,000 OFFENDERS IN ADDITION TO LEVYING OF FINES AND CONFISCATION OF GOO

FEB 5 1943

BESIDES THIS, 717 ESTABLISHMENTS WERE REPORTED CLOSED, 114 PERSONS WERE FORBIDDEN TO CONTINUE IN THEIR TRADES AND 188 WERE INTERNED FOR AN AVERAGE OF THREE MONTHS.

Moscow (ADD

THE REPORTED LANDING OF THE RED MARINES NORTH OF NOVOROSSISK ALONG THE BLACK SEA COAST CAME AFTER YESTERDAY'S MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENT THAT RED ARMY LAND FORCES HAD TAKEN KUSCHEVSKAYA, 43 MILES BELOW ROSTOV. THIS TOWN IS THE NORTHERN JUNCTION OF A RAILWAY LEADING SOUTH TO KRASNODAR, AND ITS SEIZURE CUT OFF THAT AVENUE OF ESCAPE FOR THE GERMANS.

OTHER RUSSIAN UNITS SEIZING KAGALNITSKAYA, 35 MILES NORTHEAST OF KUSHCHEVSKAYA, WERE ONLY 30 MILES FROM ROSTOV IN THE STEADY ENVELOPMENT OF THAT BIG NAZI BASE.

FEB 5, 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE SOVIET LANDING ON THE TAMAN PENINSULA OCCURRED EARLY THIS MORNING.

"ON THE COAST NORTH OF NOVOROSSISK," THE BROADCAST SAID, "THE RUSSIANS UNDERTOOK SEVERAL LARGE SCALE LANDING ATTEMPTS TO ATTACK THE REAR OF GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD POSITIONS ON THE TAMAN PENINSULA.

"IN TWO PLACES THIS OPERATION FAILED DURING WHICH MOST OF THE LANDING CRAFT WAS SUNK WITH THEIR CREWS BEFORE THEY COULD REACH SHORE.

"IN THE THIRD PLACE, HOWEVER, THE RUSSIANS SUCCEEDED IN GAINING A FOOTHOLD. THEY IMMEDIATELY WERE PRESSED TOGETHER ON A NARROW STRETCH

OF COAST."

NOVOROSSISK ITSELF APPARENTLY WAS IMMINENTLY MENACED FOR THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE RUSSIANS CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTACKS AGAINST "THE AREA OF NOVOROSSISK AND NORTH OF IT."

"THEY ATTACKED ALL THROUGH THE DAY WITH STRONG INFANTRY AND TANK FORCES," THE BROADCAST CONTINUED. "GERMAN LINES WERE CONTINUOUSLY STORMED."

FEB 5 1943

KRASNODAR, KUBAN PROVINCIAL CAPITAL AND THE SECOND MAJOR CAUCASIAN CITY LEFT TO THE ENEMY, ALSO WAS BEING MENACED BY THE RUSSIANS. IT IS 60 MILES EAST OF NOVOROSSISK. THE RUSSIANS LAST WERE REPORTED CLOSING IN ON THE CITY FROM THREE SIDES, AND ONE SOVIET COLUMN WAS ONLY 30 MILES AWAY.

IF THE RUSSIANS SECURE THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ON THE TAMAN PENINSULA THE GERMANS BASED AT NOVOROSSISK AND KRASNODAR STILL COULD ATTEMPT AN ESCAPE BY BOAT--ACROSS THE SEA OF AZOV TO THE RUSSIAN MAINLAND WEST OF ROSTOV.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 4-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, ALLIED ~~AFRICAN COMMANDER~~, EXPECTSHIS TROOPS TO SHOW AN EXTRA POLISH NOW THAT THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF WAACS HAS ARRIVED TO TAKE OVER NON-COMBATANT JOBS AND RELEASE MEN FOR THE TUNISIAN FRONT.

FEB 5 1943

"THE MEN KEEP THEMSELVES NEATER," HE GRINNED IN MENTIONING THE WAACS. "MAN HAS AND PROBABLY ALWAYS WILL WANT TO PREEN A BIT BEFORE THE OPPOSITE SEX. IN GENERAL THE PRESENCE OF WOMEN RAISES THE WHOLE TONE OF THE ARMY AND MEN ARE BETTER DISCIPLINED BECAUSE OF THEI PRESENCE."

THE WAACS ARE TAKING OVER SECRETARIAL, CLERICAL, AND TELEPHONE OPERATOR JOBS TO RELEASE MEN FOR THE FRONT. "I INSIST," SAID THE GENERAL, "THAT EVERY MAN REPLACED BY A WAAC GO INTO ACTIVE COMBATANT SERVICE."

24-917

NORTH AFRICA (ADD GALLAGHER)

ANOTHER BOMBARDIER, WILLIAM C. LEWIS, 22, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WHO WITH 37 OPERATIONS--11 IN BRITAIN AND 26 HERE--HAS BEEN ON MORE FLYING FORTRESS MISSIONS THAN ANY OTHER AIRMAN IN THIS THEATER, TOLD HOW ON THIS LAST MISSION MAJOR JOSEPH A. THOMAS OF POMONA, CALIF., BROUGHT A FORTRESS WITH THREE MOTORS SHOT OUT DOWN TO A SAFE CRASH LANDING ON AN ADVANCED AIRDROME.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 4-(AP)-BRITISH FORCES CAPTURED A HILL EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST OF BOU ARADA IN THE TUNISIAN FIGHTING YESTERDAY, AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

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THE BULLETIN DEFINED THIS GAIN ON THE SECTOR WEST OF PONT DU FAHS, MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ALLIED BASES AT MEDJEZ-EL-BAB AND ROBAA, AS "A LIMITED SUCCESS." THE HEIGHT IS LISTED ON SECTOR MAPS AS HILL NO.648.

FIRST LEAD TUNISIAN

BY WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB.4-(AP)-AMERICANS LISTED AN ITALIAN GENERAL TODAY AMONG THE PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE BATTLE OF SENED AND BRITISH TROOPS WERE CREDITED WITH SEIZURE OF A STRATEGIC MOUNTAIN SIX (CORRECT) MILES SOUTH OF BOU ARADA IN ANOTHER PHASE OF THE FIGHT FOR TUNISIA.

IN WIDESPREAD AIR ATTACKS THE ALLIES, FOR ONE OF THE FEW TIMES SINCE THE CAMPAIGN STARTED, LOST MORE PLANES THAN THEY SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY, THE SCORE BEING EIGHT TO SIX IN FAVOR OF THE AXIS.

TUESDAY THE COUNT STOOD AT 13 TO 12 IN FAVOR OF THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN FLIERS.

BRITISH TROOPS STRIKING INTO THE DJEBEL MANSOUR HIGHLANDS SOUTHEA OF BOU ARADA AND 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS CAPTURED THE MOUNTAIN THEY KNOW AS "HILL NO.648" IN AN OPERATION THE COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED AS "A LIMITED SUCCESS." A NAZI COUNTERATTACK WAS REPULSED.

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UNITED STATES FORCES 120 MILES TO THE SOUTH WERE REPORTED DIGGING IN AT SENED, NEWLY CAPTURED POINT ON THE GAFSA-MAHARES RAIL LINE WHICH LEADS TO MARSHAL ROMMEL'S ESCAPE PATHS ALONG THE GULF OF GABES.

ALTHOUGH MOST PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE FIGHTING FOR SENED WERE GERMAN, FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THAT ONE WAS AN ITALIAN BRIGADIER GENERAL.

HE WAS NOT IDENTIFIED BY NAME AND IT WAS NOT LEARNED HOW HE CAME TO BE AT THAT POSITION.

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THE 12TH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE BATTERED ENEMY TROOPS, CONTINUED RAIDS ON THE GABES AIRDROME AND, IN A SWEEP ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN, ATTACKED A 350-FOOT CARGO VESSEL. THE OBSERVERS REPORTED BOMBS EXPLODED NEAR THE SHIP, BUT NO DIRECT HITS WERE CLAIMED.

A SERIES OF RAIDS WAS MADE IN SUPPORT OF ALLIED GROUND FORCES JOCKEYING FOR JUMP-OFF POSITIONS ALONG THE FRONT.

BOSTON BOMBERS ESCORTED BY AMERICAN-MANNED SPITFIRES AND THE LAFAY ETTE ESCADRILLE ATTACKED AN ENEMY HOWITZER POSITION AND 75 TRUCKS 12 MILES EAST OF OUSSELTIA. THE AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN SAID THE RESULTS WERE SUCCESSFUL.

ANOTHER GROUP OF BOSTONS ESCORTED BY SPITFIRES ATTACKED A GROUP OF TANKS FROM 15 TO 18 MILES WEST OF MAKNASSY, APPARENTLY SEEKING TO ERASE A POTENTIAL CHALLENGE TO THE AMERICAN DISPOSITIONS ABOUT SENED.

IN THE MAIN BOMBING RAID OF THE DAY, B-26 MAURADERS, ESCORTED BY P-38 LIGHTNINGS, ATTACKED THE AIRDROME AT GABES. DUST OBSCURED THE RESULTS.

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"GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT 109E'S AND 109F'S ATTACKED THE BOMBERS IN A 40-MINUTE FIGHT LEAVING THE TARGET," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "THE B-26'S SHOT DOWN TWO ATTACKERS AND THE FIGHTERS DESTROYED ONE AND DAMAGED FIVE."

B-26'S LOOSED THE BOMBS ABOUT THE AXIS CARGO VESSEL WHEN THEY FOUND IT UNDER ESCORT OF FOUR NAVAL VESSELS IN SICILY STRAIT, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

IN AN ENSUING ENGAGEMENT THE P-38 ESCORT SHOT DOWN TWO MESSER-SCHMITT 110'S AND A JUNKERS 88 WHILE THE BOMBERS DAMAGED FIVE OTHER MESSERSCHMITTS. ONE P-38 WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE SEA.

B-25 MITCHELL BOMBERS ROUNDED OUT THE DAY'S RAIDING WITH AN ATTACK ON A BRIDGE NORTH OF MAKNASSY.

AMONG THOSE CREDITED WITH DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN PLANES TUESDAY AND YESTERDAY WERE:

P-38 PILOT LIEUTENANTS W.M.VAN TREASE OF NASHVILLE,TENN., A JU-88 AND AN ME-110; W.J.SLOAN OF RICHMOND,VA., TWO ME-109'S; LLOYD C.ATTERBERRY, WILDER,IDA., ME-109; AND B-26 SERGEANT GUNNERS CHARLES K.FERRIER OF WEST CONSHOHOCKEN,PA., AND ROY B.LEFLEUR OF HOLYOKE,MASS., WHO BOTH GOT ME-109'S.

*** CAIRO-INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAF LIBYAN XXX STARTING FIRES.**

(THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED A SERIES OF RAIDS UPON SICILY AND ITALY, BUT SAID THAT FOUR AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN DURING A RAID WHICH CAUSED 16 DEATHS, INJURIES TO 41 AND "NOTABLE DAMAGE TO [illegible]" AT PALERMO AND THAT ANOTHER ALLIED CRAFT WAS DESTROYED

BUILDINGS

DURING A THRUST AT "ONE OF OUR AIR AND NAVAL BASES." RAGUSA, SICILY, AND REGGIO CALABRIA, ON THE ITALIAN TOE ALSO WERE RAIDED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. FEB 5 1943

(THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE PALERMO THRUST WAS MADE BY SUCCESSIVE WAVES, HINDERED BY "THE INTERVENTION OF OUR FIGHTERS AND INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE."

(APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE ATTACK UPON MESSINA, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID ITALIAN FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED A STRONGLY-ESCORTED FORMATION OF ENEMY BOMBERS ATTEMPTING A RAID ON "ONE OF OUR AIR AND NAVAL BASES", DESTROYED ONE PLANE AND FORCED THE OTHERS TO ABANDON THE ACTION.

(BATTLES WERE REPORTED IN PROGRESS ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT. GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE CREDITED IN ROME WITH SHOOTING DOWN 13 ALLIED PLANES.)

NORTH AFRICA (ADD REDUCE'S)

THE FIGHTER PILOTS AND THEIR AWARDS:

COL.THAYER S.OLDS, WARREN, O., DFC AND AIR MEDAL; MAJ.WADE C.WALLES, PORT NECHES, TEX., DFC WITH ONE CLUSTER AND AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS;

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CAPTAINS MARK J.MOURNE, CHICAGO, AIR MEDAL WITH ONE CLUSTER; PAUL T.SPIVEY, ATLANTA, TEX., AIR MEDAL, ONE CLUSTER; HERBERT E.JOHNSON, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AIR MEDAL, TWO CLUSTERS; ANDREW J.BING, ATLANTA, GA., DFC AND AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; RALPH J.WATSON, CENTERBURG, O., DFC WITH THREE CLUSTERS AND AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; RALPH L.KNAPP, OF BLANDINSVILLE, ILL., AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS OSCAR G.BLUEHER OF ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., DFC WITH ONE CLUSTER, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; CHARLES L.EARNHART OF

30.24— 9,9

LEBANON, O., DFC, SILVER STAR AND AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; VIRGIL W.LUSK OF SANTA ROSA, N.M., DFC WITH THREE CLUSTERS, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; WILLIAM P.MOORE OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., DFC WITH ONE CLUSTER, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; JAMES E.RIBB OF DALLAS, TEX., AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; ALBERT C.WOLFMUELLER (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN), AIR MEDAL WITH ONE CLUSTER; ERVIN C.ETHELL (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN), DFC WITH THREE CLUSTERS, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; ROBERT H.EUBANK OF MABANK, TEX., DFC WITH ONE CLUSTER, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; JOHN W.SINGLETON OF PETALUMA, CALIF., DFC WITH ONE CLUSTER, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; MARK K.SHIPMAN OF FRESNO, CALIF., DFC WITH TWO CLUSTERS, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; WALLACE A.SORENSON, OF HOMEDALE, IDA., DFC WITH TWO CLUSTERS, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; JOHN A.STEGE, OF LANCASTER, CALIF., AIR MEDAL WITH TWO CLUSTERS; WILLIAM J.HOELLE, OF SAN MATEO, CALIF., DFC WITH ONE CLUSTER, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS.

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SECOND LIEUTENANTS JEROME M.ADLER OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., AIR MEDAL; LEWIS H.GREGORY OF QUINCY, FLA., DFC, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; RUSSEL F.GUSTKE OF PORT HURON, MICH., DFC, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; EMIL A.KIELBASA OF MILFORD, DEL., AIR MEDAL WITH ONE CLUSTER; ROBERT J.MOFFATT OF DETROIT, MICH., AIR MEDAL WITH TWO CLUSTERS; WYBORNE E.TRAUT OF CASPER, WYO., AIR MEDAL WITH ONE CLUSTER; WILLIAM H.WORKING OF NASHVILLE, TENN., DFC, AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS; PAUL A.SIEGLER OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AIR MEDAL WITH TWO CLUSTERS; ARTHUR O.BEIMDIEK OF WEBSTER GROVE, MO., AIR MEDAL WITH TWO CLUSTERS; WALTER E.BESTGEN OF WICHITA, KAS., AIR MEDAL WITH TWO CLUSTERS; ALFONSO G.SEAGRAVES OF TUCSON, ARIZ., AIR MEDAL WITH ONE CLUSTER; WALTER T.MILES OF DALTON, MASS., AIR MEDAL WITH ONE CLUSTER.

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, FEB 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A BATTLE BETWEEN AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY COLUMN AND TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS DURING WHICH TWO AMERICAN MACHINE-GUNNERS FOUGHT ON WITH JAMMED GUNS WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY CAPT.WILSON C.MCNAMARA, 30, OF 41 RUGAR ST., PLATTSBURG, N.Y.

FEB 5 1943

SO SUCCESSFUL WAS THE RESISTANCE THAT ONE OF THE TWO MESSER-SCHMITTS WAS SHOT DOWN AND THE OTHER WAS BELIEVED DESTROYED, HE SAID.

"DURING THE ACTION, TWO OF OUR FIVE MACHINE-GUNS JAMMED," CAPT.MCNAMARA SAID, "BUT THE MEN STUCK WITH THEM AND CONTINUED TO FIRE SINGLE ROUNDS. I HAVE RECOMMENDED BOTH GUNNERS FOR CITATIONS."

THE GUNNERS WERE CORPORAL CHESTER L.KRUEGAR, 32, OF 69 NORTH STREET, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., AND CORPORAL DALMER B.TUCKER, 22, OF WOODVILLE, TEX.

THE GERMAN PLANES ATTACKED AS THE ARTILLERY COLUMN MOVED ALONG A ROAD TO SIDI BOUZID TO AID IN HALTING GERMAN FORCES DRIVING FROM FAID PASS.

"JUST BEFORE DUSK THEY WHIPPED DOWN OUT OF THE SUN AND STRAFED US FROM THE REAR," CAPT.MCNAMARA SAID. "THEN THEY PEELED OFF AND BEGAN ATTACKING INDIVIDUAL TRUCKS.

"OUR MEN HAD STOPPED THE VEHICLES, DISPERSED AND ZEGUN TO RETURN THE FIRE. DESPITE THE SUDDENNESS AND INTENSITY OF THE ATTACK NONE OF OUR MEN WAS KILLED AND ONLY ONE WAS SHOT, ALTHOUGH ANOTHER WAS [illegible] FROM A TRUCK BY EXPLODING AMMUNITION.

FEB 5 1943

"OUR FIVE MACHINE-GUNS AND EVERY CACTUS PATCH WHERE ONE OF OUR MEN HAD FOUND SHELTER [illegible] BULLETS ON THE PLANES AND CAUGHT THEM AT THE BOTTOM OF THE DIVE AS THEY STARTED TO PULL UP ONLY 50 FEET ABOVE THE COLUMN.

"ONE OF OUR FOE SUDDENLY BEGAN SMOKING AND CRASHED ABOUT 600 YARDS FROM OUR COLUMN AND BURST INTO FLAME WITH A SOUND LIKE A CLAP OF THUNDER.

FEB 5 1943

"AT LEAST 100 MEN IN OUR BATTERY LEAPED TO THEIR FEET AND SHOUTED 'WE GOT THAT - - - -.'

"IT WAS WONDERFUL!

"THE OTHER PLANE ALSO WAS HIT HARD AND BURNING BADLY AND WOBBLING IN FLIGHT WHEN IT LEFT. I AM POSITIVE IT CRASHED, TOO."

CAIRO, FEB. 4-(AP)-EVEN THE PILOT AND THE NAVIGATOR WHO FLEW LIEUT. GEN. FRANK M. ANDREWS, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, TO THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WERE UNAWARE OF WHAT WAS TAKING PLACE OR WHERE THEY WERE GOING "UNTIL WE WERE ALMOST ON TOP OF IT."

CAPTAIN GORE HUGGINS OF FAIRLAND, OKLA., AND HIS NAVIGATOR, LIEUT. CHARLEY BULL OF HASTINGS, OKLA., SAID THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED UNTIL THEY WERE ON THEIR WAY BACK TO MIDDLE EAST HEADQUARTERS.

"A SECRET IS IN GOOD HANDS WHEN THE ARMY'S GOT IT," HUGGINS REMARKED. "BULL AND I GOT INSTRUCTIONS A PIECE AT A TIME. WE DIDN'T KNOW OUR DESTINATION UNTIL WE WERE ALMOST ON TOP OF IT."

BULL SAID THAT UPON LEAVING CASABLANCA GENERAL ANDREWS POINTED TO A CONVOY ON THE GROUND AND TOLD THEM IT WAS THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY. THEN THEY HEARD THE STORY FOR THE FIRST TIME.

30.24-921

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FEB 4-(AP)-PRIVATE HAROLD J. HUEBNER OF MANITOWOC, WIS., WHO WAS KILLED ATTEMPTING TO GIVE FIRST AID TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER LYING IN VIEW OF A JAPANESE MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT, WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY BY LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER.

FEB 5 1943

THE GENERAL ALSO AWARDED A SILVER STAR POSTHUMOUSLY TO SECOND LIEUT.DONALD W.FEURY, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., KILLED WHILE LEADING A PLATOON DEC. 20 NEAR BUNA, NEW GUINEA.

CORP.ALONZO RUSSELL, 303 NORTH 36TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND PRIVATE DONALD KELM, 1106 NORTH MORGAN ST., DECATUR, ILL., WERE AWARDED SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION DEC. 28 NEAR BUNA.

HUEBNER WAS KILLED DEC. 20 NEAR BUNA. THE CITATION SAID:

"DURING THE PROGRESS OF AN INFANTRY ATTACK HUEBNER WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY WENT FORWARD UNDER HEAVY MACHINE-GUN FIRE TO GIVE FIRST AID TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER WHO HAD FALLEN IN THE ENEMY FIRE LANE ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM A MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT. HIS COURAGEOUS ACT GREATLY AIDED THE MORALE OF THE UNIT TO WHICH HE WAS ATTACHED. HUEBNER WAS KILLED BY FIRE FROM THIS EMPLACEMENT."

THE DECORATION WILL GO TO HIS MOTHER, MRS.EMMA HUEBNER, 1607 COLUMBUS ST., MANITOWOC, WIS.

FEURY'S CITATION SAID: "WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY, FEURY LED HIS PLATOON ACROSS A CLEARED SPACE THROUGH HEAVY MACHINE-GUN AND SNIPER FIRE IN A COURAGEOUS AND DETERMINED ATTACK AGAINST STRONG ENEMY POSITIONS.

"HIS PERSONAL EXAMPLE ENCOURAGED AND INSPIRED HIS MEN TO GREAT EFFORT. HE WAS KILLED BY ENEMY FIRE IN THIS ACTION."

THE DECORATION WILL GO TO HIS WIDOW, WHO LIVES AT 214 SOUTH CEDAR ST., TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

FEB 5 1943

RUSSELL AND KELM, WHO SURVIVED THEIR GALLANT ACT, VOLUNTEERED TO LAY A WIRE LINE FROM A FORWARD COMMAND POSITION NEAR THE BEACH AT BUNA AND "DESPITE ENEMY FIRE WHICH AT ONE TIME PINNED THEM DOWN FOR 20 MINUTES COOLY COMPLETED THEIR JOB, PERMITTING VITAL COMMUNICATIONS --CILITIES."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY FEB 5-(AP)-TWO MIDWESTERN FLYERS HAVE JOINED THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR CORPS' GROWING LIST OF ACES, WITH THE OFFICIAL CREDIT OF DOWNING FIVE ENEMY PLANES DURING COMBAT DUTY.

THE ACES ARE FIRST LT.CHARLES S.GALLUP, 2703 EAST 76TH PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL., AND SECOND LT.RICHARD BONG, POPLAR, WIS.

WITH THEIR VICTORIES OVER THE JAPANESE IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA THEY JOINED 11 OTHER ACES WHO HAVE SHOT DOWN FIVE OR MORE ENEMY PLANES IN COMBAT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

FEB 5 1943

(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB. 4-(AP)-TWO UNITED STATES RADIO OPERATORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN 50 FLIGHTS IN AN UNARMED TRANSPORT OVER THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS TO DROP SUPPLIES UPON ADVANCED ALLIED POSITIONS AND REMOVE THE WOUNDED OF THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN HAVE BEEN AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES.

THEY ARE TECHNICAL SERGT.WILLIS CHEEK OF 312 MYRTLE AVENUE, MARYSVILLE, PA., AND CORP.ALF LESTER ANDERSON OF 1443 EIGHTH AVENUE, WEST ASHLAND, WIS.

THE MEDALS WERE PRESENTED BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

DFC'S ALSO WERE AWARDED STAFF SERGT.GEORGE A.BURKE OF SUPERIOR, WYO., FOR MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACTS WERE PROBABLE AND EXPECTED, AND FIRST LIEUT.DONALD C.DITTLER OF 7308 MIAMI AVENUE, MADEIRA, OHIO, WHO PARTICIPATED IN 52 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW GUINEA AREAS, INCLUDING INTERCEPTION, ESCORT AND PATROL. FEB 5 1943

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EWT TODAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 4)

S.W. PACIFIC (ADD LODGE'S)

LIEUT.CHESTER HUFF, MOBILE, ALA., FIGHTER WHO SPENT MOST OF HIS YOUTH IN THE ORIENT AND HAS PERSONAL SCORES TO SETTLE WITH THE NIPS, DROPPED HIS NAME AND ADDRESS TOGETHER WITH THE ADMONITION THAT THE JAPS HAD BETTER QUIT NOW BECAUSE "MOBILE, ALABAMA IS NOW SORE AT YOUR."

THE TREMENDOUSLY SUCCESSFUL RAID OVER, COMMANDER BURROUGHS HEADED OUT TO SEA WITH EVERY ONE OF HIS CHARGES FOLLOWING. IN SPITE OF EXPENDED AMMUNITION AND FUEL, HE LED US PAST MUNDA AGAIN IN A NOSE-THUMBING GESTURE OF DEFIANCE TO THE STRONGEST JAPANESE AIR BASE. NOT A SOLITARY ZERO ROSE TO THE CHALLENGE.

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DFC'S ALSO WERE AWARDED STAFF SERGT.GEORGE A.BURKE OF SUPERIOR, WYO., FOR MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACTS WERE PROBABLE AND EXPECTED, AND FIRST LIEUT.DONALD C.DITTLER OF 7308 MIAMI AVENUE, MADEIRA, OHIO, WHO PARTICIPATED IN 52 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW GUINEA AREAS, INCLUDING INTERCEPTION, ESCORT AND PATROL.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EWT TODAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 4)

EJ253PEW

MELBOURNE, FEB 4-(AP)-THE COMMANDER OF NETHERLANDE EAST INDIES BOMBING SQUADRON WAS SO GLAD TO BE IN ACTION AGAIN IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THAT HE LED HIS PLANES DOWN WITHIN 50 FEET OF THE GROUND FOR A STAFING ATTACK, "JUST TO SHOW THE JAPS OUR COLORS."

THE STAFING OCCURRED MONDAY DURING THE SQUADRON'S FIRST BOMBING RAID AFTER TEN MONTHS OF ENFORCED INACTIVITY, A STORY SUPPLIED BY ANETA, NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY, SAID.

THE REEQUIPPED NETHERLANDS SQUADRON SUPPLEMENTED AUSTRALIAN AIR ATTACKS ON JAPANESE SHIPPING AND ISLAND INSTALLATIONS, ANNOUNCED LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, ALLIED AIR CHIEF FOR THAT AREA.

GEOFFERY HUTTON, MELBOURNE ARGUS WAR CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THE ACTION TODAY.

NETHERLANDS FLIERS, HE SAID, HAVE REPLACED THEIR ORANGE TRIANGLE

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INSIGNIA--LIKELY TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE JAPANESE RISING SUN EMBLEM--WITH THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE HORIZONTAL STRIPES OF THE NETHERLANDS FLAG.

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"JAPANESE WHO ARE ATTEMPTING TO CONSOLIDATE BASES IN THE NETHERLANDS ISLANDS OF ARAFURA, BANDA AND THE TIMOR SEAS," HUTTON WROTE, "KNOW NOW THEY ARE UP AGAINST THEIR OLD ENEMIES AGAIN.

"IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PACIFIC WAR," HE SAID, "THE JAPANESE LEARNED RESPECT FOR 'FLYING DUTCHMEN' WITH OBSOLESCENT PLANES. THESE EXPERIENCED, INTREPID AIRMEN MADE THE JAPANESE PAY FOR EVERY LANDING IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES."

THE COMMAND PILOT OF THE NETHERLANDS SQUADRON WHICH TOOK PART IN MTNDAY'S RAID WAS ONE OF THESE 'FLYING DUTCHMEN.'

HE IS CAPT.R.E.HESSURUM, A VETERAN OF COMBAT OVER SINGAPORE, BORNEO, MALAYA, SUMATRA AND JAVA.

HE LED REPEATED ATTACKS AGAINST A JAPANESE CONVOY IN THE MACASSAR STRAIT BATTLE DURING WHICH HIS SQUADRON ACCOUNTED FOR 27 JAPANESE SHIPS. CAPT.HESSURUM RECEIVED THE NETHERLANDS BRONZE CROSS FOR HEROISM.

KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, FEB 4-(AP)-AT LEAST THREE OF THE SIX MEN WHO SURVIVED THE CRASH OF THE HAROLD GILLAM PLANE A MONTH AGO IN THE WINTER WILDERNESS SOUTH OF HERE ARE STILL ALIVE, A SEARCHING PLANE RADIOED COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS TODAY. FEB 5 - 1943

THE PILOT MESSAGED THAT HE SAW A MAN, WHOSE IDENTITY HE COULD NOT DETERMINE, IN A CLEARING FOUR MILES FROM THE SMEATON BAY BEACH. THE MAN WAVED AND THE PILOT DROPPED FOOD AND MEDICINE TO HIM.

TWO OTHER SURVIVORS, PERCY CUTTING OF HAYWARD, CALIF., AND JOSEPH TIPPETS OF ANCHORAGE, WERE FOUND ALIVE YESTERDAY.

MISS SUSAN DATZER, 23, OF CAMAS, WASH., WAS FATALLY INJURED IN THE CRASH.

A GROUND PARTY WAS ON THE WAY INLAND FROM THE BEACH TO TRY TO REACH THE WRECKAGE. THE CLEARING, THE PILOT MESSAGED, IS TWO MILES NORTH OF THE PLANE WRECKAGE ON A MOUNTAIN ABOUT 2,800 FEET HIGH.

STILL MISSING ARE HAROLD GILLAM, PILOT, WHO LEFT THEIR WRECKED SHIP SEVERAL DAYS AFTER IT CRASHED JANUARY 5 IN SEARCH OF HELP, ROBERT GEBO, 36, SEATTLE ENGINEER AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MORRISON-KNUDSEN COMPANY, BOISE, IDAHO, AND DEWEY METZDORF, ANCHORAGE HOTEL OWNER.

CUTTING AND TIPPETS, WEAK BUT REFRESHED BY A NIGHT'S SLEEP AFTER THEIR LONG ORDEAL IN THE WILDERNESS, WERE PERMITTED BY PHYSICIANS TO ACCOMPANY THE PLANE SEARCHERS AS "SPOTTERS" IN FLYING OVER THE RUGGED COUNTRY. FEB 5 1943

OTTAWA, FEB. 4-(AP)-TWO BROTHERS FROM DETROIT, PREVIOUSLY LISTED AS MISSING IN THE DIEPPE RAID LAST AUGUST, WERE OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED TODAY TO BE PRISONERS OF WAR.

THEY ARE SGT.ARTHUR WILLIAM CHARLES FLATT AND PVT.GEORGE HENRY JOHN FLATT, THE SONS OF MRS.ROSETTA FLATT OF 1565 BRAINARD ST., DETROIT.

THE 259TH CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST ALSO NAMED AS A PRISONER OF WAR LANCE CORPORAL GEORGE LESLIE GREENWELL, WHOSE NEXT OF KIN WAS LISTED AS AN UNCLE, WILLIAM GREENWELL OF 3617 SO.JEFFERSON, ST.LOUIS. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING.

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD SPANISH X X X SOVEREIGNTY."

THE EMBASSY IN SANTIAGO ISSUED A SIMILAR STATEMENT, AMPLIFYING IT WITH THE ASSERTION THAT NO SPANISH BASE IS SERVING ANY BELLIGERENT.

THE STATEMENTS DID NOT SPECIFY WHERE THE HITLER PEACE OFFER REPORTS WERE PUBLISHED. CERTAINLY SUCH REPORTS HAVE NOT ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION IN ARGENTINA.

IN SEARCHING FOR AN EXPLANATION OBSERVERS RECALLED THAT SPAIN HAD DECLINED TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROTECTION OF GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHILE AFTER THE LATTER SEVERED RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS. IT ALSO WAS RECALLED THAT IN ACCEPTING PROVISIONAL REPRESENTATION OF ITALIAN INTERESTS IN CHILE SPAIN EXPLAINED THAT SHE ASSUMED NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITALIAN POLITICAL INTERESTS.

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THIS WAS REGARDED IN SOME QUARTERS AS AN INDICATION OF SPAIN'S DESIRE TO AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF TOO CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH THE AXIS IN VIEW OF SOUTH AMERICA'S OVERWHELMING AFFIRMATION OF SUPPORT OF THE ALLIED CAUSE.

--DASH--

IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEBULOUS RUMORS OF A POSSIBLE NAZI PEACE OFFENSIVE A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM ANKARA TODAY QUOTED A GERMAN REPORT AS SAYING THE FINNISH MINISTER TO BERLIN HAD ADVISED THE GERMANS THAT FINLAND MIGHT HAVE TO CONSIDER A SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA UNLESS SHE GETS URGENTLY NEEDED FOOD SUPPLIES.

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AT THE SAME TIME MADRID DISPATCHES SAID ADVICES FROM PARIS INDICATED THE WHOLE FRENCH BLACK MARKET WAS ENGAGED IN FRANTIC LIQUIDATION AS A RESULT OF SPREADING BELIEF THE WAR IS GOING TO END SOON.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF ONE MADRID NEWSPAPER CALLED THE WAVE OF SELLING "A STRANGE PHENOMENON OF COLLECTIVE IMBECILITY" WHICH BEGAN AFTER THE CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT CONFERENCES IN CASABLANCA.

WASHINGTON, FEB 4--(AP)--THE TREASURY ISSUED REGULATIONS TODAY BARRING ALL LEGAL AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS WHICH MIGHT INTERFERE WITH UNRESTRICTED USE OF MEXICAN RAILROAD EQUIPMENT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE AND OTHER INTERESTED GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND IS INTENDED TO EXPEDITE THE MOVEMENT OF WAR MATERIALS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, OFFICIALS SAID, THE UNITED STATES HAS NEGOTIATED WITH MEXICO FOR USE OF MEXICAN RAILROAD EQUIPMENT, BUT FEAR THAT SUCH EQUIPMENT MIGHT BE SEIZED BY CREDITORS HERE PROVED A STUMBLING BLOCK.

UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS ALL MEXICAN RAILROAD EQUIPMENT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES IS ACCORDED IMMUNITY AGAINST CLAIMANTS SEEKING TO ATTACH OR OTHERWISE SEIZE SUCH PROPERTY. EXEMPTED FROM THIS IMMUNITY ARE SERVICE AND REPAIR CHARGES AND OTHER CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF OPERATION IN THIS COUNTRY ON OR AFTER TODAY.

PMS INTERPRETIVE

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BY GLENN BABB

FOR THE REST OF THIS WEEK THE GERMAN NATION WILL BE IN MOURNING FOR ITS SIXTH ARMY, SACRIFICED AT STALINGRAD TO HITLER'S PRIDE. DOCTOR GOEBBELS EVIDENTLY IS OUT TO SQUEEZE THE FULL MEASURE OF TRAGEDY FROM THE SIXTH ARMY'S FATE IN THE HOPE OF PUTTING NEW IRON INTO THE GERMAN SOUL. MEANWHILE THE RED ARMY PROMISES TO PRESENT HIM WITH ANOTHER DISASTER, SHOULD HE NEED IT FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES, ALMOST BEFORE THE CURRENT PERIOD OF MOURNING IS OVER.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCES TODAY THE CAPTURE OF SEVERAL HIGHLY IMPORTANT TOWNS, BUT PERHAPS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT IS KUSHCHEVKA, 43 MILES SOUTH OF ROSTOV. ITS FALL MEANS THAT THE GERMAN FORCES REMAINING IN THE CAUCASUS, NUMBERING PERHAPS A QUARTER MILLION MEN, HAVE LOST CONTROL OF THE LAST RAILWAY BY WHICH THEY MIGHT HAVE ESCAPEEWERLAND THROUGH

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CONTROL OF THE LAST RAILWAY BY WHICH THEY MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED OVERLAND THROUGH ROSTOV.

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HENCE THE GERMAN ARMY'S FIRST DUNKERQUE OF THE WAR IS TAKING FORM. IF THE CAUCASUS FORCES ARE TO AVOID THE FATE OF MARSHAL PAULUS AND HIS SIXTH ARMY THEY MUST GET AWAY ACROSS THE KERCH STRAIT TO THE CRIMEA OR EMBARK AT NOVOROSSISK FOR A LONGER SEA VOYAGE IN THE BLACK SEA.

THE PATTERN OF RETRIBUTION STANDS OUT IN THE PRESENT PLIGHT OF THE GERMANS IN RUSSIA. IT WAS THE SIXTH ARMY, NOW "SUCCUMBED TO THE SUPERIOR STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY," WHICH COMPELLED ALLIED ARMIES TO SUCCUMB IN THE 1940 SWEEP ACROSS THE LOWLANDS. DOUBTLESS MANY OF THE SOLDIERS NOW SWARMING TOWARD THE SHORES OF THE WESTERN CAUCASUS WERE AMONG THE DIVISIONS WHICH SMASHED AT THE BRITISH AS THEY HUDDLED ON THE BEACH AT DUNKERQUE. NOW IT IS THEIR TURN TO KNOW THE HORROR OF THOSE LONG WAITS UNDER CONSTANT TERROR AND DESTRUCTION FROM THE SKIES BOTH ASHORE AND ABOARD SHIP SUCH AS THE BRITISH EXPERIENCED ALONG THE COASTS OF FRANCE, GREECE AND CRETE.

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AT SEVERAL POINTS THE RUSSIANS HAVE GAINED THE LINE FROM WHICH HITLER BEGAN LAST SUMMER'S OFFENSIVE, RUNNING ALMOST DUE NORTH FROM THE COAST WEST OF ROSTOV THROUGH KURSK. IT SHOULD BE ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS BEFORE THEY HAVE WIPED OUT NEARLY ALL THE TERRITORIAL GAINS OF 1942 WHICH MUST HAVE COST THE FUEHRER A MILLION MEN PERMANENTLY OUT OF COMBAT, DEAD, CAPTURED OR MAIMED.

WHAT IS LEFT OF THE 1942 CONQUESTS FALLS INTO THREE AREAS, THE CAUCASUS TRAP FROM WHICH THE GERMAN ARE FLEEING AS RAPIDLY AS THEY MAY, THE CIRCLE AROUND ROSTOV WHICH DOUBTLESS WILL BE DEFENDED BITTERLY AND A WIDE LOOP EAST OF THE MOSCOW-ROSTOV WHICH PROBABLY WILL BE FILLED IN QUICKLY AS OTHER RUSSIAN FORCES SWING WESTWARD TO COME ABREAST OF THE SPEARHEADS WHICH ALREADY HAVE CUT THE RAILWAY ABOVE KURSK AND BELOW KHARKOV.

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THE NAZI PLAN OF CAMPAIGN REMAINS TO BE DISCLOSED, BUT HINTS ARE STRONG THAT IT INVOLVES WITHDRAWAL TO A LINE ALREADY SELECTED--PERHAPS THAT OF THE DNIEPER--AND HOLDING THERE WHILE A NEW STROKE IS PREPARED.

THE GERMAN COMMAND PROBABLY HAD HOPED TO USE THIS WINTER FOR ANOTHER "CONSTRUCTIVE PAUSE" SUCH AS THAT THEY GAVE THEIR ARMIES LAST WINTER AND TO PUT FRESH ARMIES WITH NEW EQUIPMENT IN THE FIELD IN THE SPRING FOR A THIRD ATTEMPT TO DESTROY RUSSIAN RESISTANCE. THIS PLAN HAS BEEN THROWN SADLY OUT OF GEAR BY EVENTS OF THE LAST TEN WEEKS, BUT BERLIN PROBABLY HOPES TO SALVAGE PART OF IT. THE NAZI MARSHALS DOUBTLESS ARE WATCHING AVIDLY FOR ANY EVIDENCE THAT STALIN MAY BE REPEATING THE ERROR THAT HITLER COMMITTED IN HIS DRIVE TO THE VOLGA, THAT HE MAY BE OVERREACHING HIMSELF, USING UP TOO MUCH OF HIS MANPOWER AND WEAPONS.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE GERMAN COMMAND HAS DIPPED INTO ITS RESERVES THIS WINTER REMAINS A QUESTION; THE COMPARATIVE WEAKNESS OF THE ONE EFFORT MADE TO RESCUE PAULUS' ARMY BY THAT DECEMBER THRUST FROM THE SOUTHWEST SUGGESTS AT LEAST THAT IT DECIDED THAT IT WAS BETTER TO LET THE SIXTH ARMY GO THAN TO SPEND TOO MUCH ON RELIEF EFFORTS. IN ANY CASE IT IS CERTAIN THAT THE GERMAN ARMY STILL POSSESSES A TERRIBLE STRENGTH AND THAT HITLER AND GOEBBELS HOPE IT WILL FIGHT IN 1943 WITH A NEW, DESPERATE RESOLVE BORN OF THE CONVICTION THAT THE GERMAN NATION IS FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE.

Reds Take Town 50 Miles From Kharkov; Mussolini Ousts Ciano, Shakes Up Cabinet; Andrews Takes U.S. Command in Europe

RUSSIANS REGAIN TWO RAIL POINTS IN UKRAINE DRIVE

Soviet Forces Stand 22 Miles from Kursk, 50 Miles from Kharkov.

STARY OSKOL FALLS

Izyum Also Taken, Further Endangering Voroshilovgrad.

REDS NEAR ROSTOV

Effort of U. S., Britain, Russia Will Defeat Axis, Stalin Declares.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6 —Premier Joseph Stalin has sent a message to President Roosevelt expressing his conviction that "joint military operations of the armed forces of the United States of America, Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R., in the near future will bring about victory over our common enemy," a Moscow dispatch said early today.

This message, which replied to Mr. Roosevelt's congratulations on the Russian victory at Stalingrad, was disclosed as two Russian communiques recorded by the Soviet monitor here continued to tell of sweeping Red army gains all along the 1941 German defense line in Russia.

22 Miles from Kursk

The Red army was reported within 22 miles of Kursk, 45 miles from Belgorod, and only 50 miles from Kharkov. These are the three main German positions in southern Russia aside from Rostov, Caucasian gateway city which already is menaced directly by Soviet troops who cracked the first line of German defenses about 30 miles to the southeast.

The midnight bulletin said the Russians south of Rostov still were advancing, and a Reuters Stockholm report said that Bataisk, 10 miles south of the key city, had fallen.

A Berlin radio commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that the German withdrawal in the direction of Rostov "now apparently is completed," that it had been going on for a month and was "one of the most successful operations of the present winter campaign."

He acknowledged fighting between the Oskol and upper Donets river and said it was "quite likely that the elastic German defense operations may lead to further withdrawals in this sector."

As for Kursk and Kharkov, the Axis commentator said the Germans still had strong reserves there "not yet thrown into action."

Stalin's message to President Roosevelt as reported by Reuters said:

"To Franklin Roosevelt, commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the U.S.A.:

"I thank you for your congratulations in connection with the victory of the Soviet forces at Stalingrad.

"I express my conviction that joint military operations of the armed forces of the U.S.A., Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. in the near future will bring about victory over our common enemy.

"Stalin."

A special Russian communique earlier had announced the capture of Stary Oskol, an important railway town 75 miles southeast of Kursk, and Izyum, another railway point in the Ukraine 70 miles southeast of Kharkov.

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But the midnight bulletin also said that southwest of Stary Oskol, whose Axis garrison was wiped out, or taken prisoner, the Red army had swept on to take Skorodnoye, only 45 miles northeast of Belgorod. This town is about mid-way between Kursk and Kharkov.

Ukraine Drive Continues

In the Ukraine the Russians were said to have captured Olkhovatka, a district center 58 miles from Kharkov, and Veliki-Burluk, another district center only 50 miles from Kharkov.

Veliki-Burluk is 25 miles above captured Kupyansk on the railway running northwest to Belgorod and is still another step in the methodical Russian slashing of the vital Nazi-held network of railways in southern Russia upon which Rostov's supplies and reinforcements depend.

Yama, in the Ukraine, another railway point on the Kharkov-Voroshilovgrad line, was seized by the advancing Russians. This town is 15 miles southeast of Krasny Liman.

Recaptured Izyum is 25 miles northwest of Krasny Liman, and the taking of all three of these points further endangered Voroshilovgrad, Donets basin industrial center.

Only one line is left between Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, and Rostov, and Soviet armies are within 12 miles of it above Slavyansk, and 20 miles from it in the Izyum sector.

Nazis Losing Equipment

Russian dispatches indicated that the Axis troops were losing big quantities of equipment as well as suffering heavy casualties.

In the drive on Kursk their armies had overrun German positions along the Oskol river above and below Stary Oskol and were beyond the head waters of that river at Tim, 42 miles southeast of Kursk. In one sector yesterday on this front one Soviet unit was credited with routing a Hungarian formation.

In the Caucasus the Germans in the Krasnodar-Novorossisk areas had been cut off from their pivot base of Rostov to the north, and the Red army now was engaged in the beginning of another annihilation similar to tactics employed west of Voronezh and at Stalingrad.

Rostov still is firmly held, but the battle for that city now is believed to be well under way. Some estimates say the Nazis have 250,000 troops concentrated there, but these men are endangered not only by a three-sided drive by the Russians but by the Red army sweep in the Ukraine which already has grabbed great segments of Rostov's rear communications.

In the Kupyansk area of this Ukrainian sweep the Red army was reported to have captured a number of additional populated places yesterday, seizing eight heavy enemy guns, two grain stores, 20 trucks, three locomotives and 45 freight cars.

tured Stary Oskol, an important railway town eighty miles southeast of Kursk, according to a special Russian communique recorded by the Soviet monitor tonight. Izyum, in the Ukraine, 700 miles southeast of Kharkov and on the Kharkov-Voroshilovgrad Railway, also was captured, the communique announced. The Red Army had thus cut one of the main feeder lines into Rostov from the northwest.

Railway Line Cut.

Moscow, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—The collapse of Adolf Hitler's Caucasian forces apparently neared its final phase today. Dispatches said that Red armies of the south, slashing a branch rail line by which perhaps 200,000 Germans might have fled northward from the Krasnodar area, swept on toward all objectives in steamroller fashion, and others imminently threatened the cities of Rostov, Kursk and Kharkov.

In the Caucasus the Soviets cut off escape from Krasnodar over one of three remaining rail exits by capturing Staorminskaya and Kanevskaya. They lie north of Krasnodar on a branch line which links the Rostov-Baku trunk and the Azov seaport of Yeisk.

Gen. I. V. Tulenev's command executed these thrusts which split Germany's Caucasian armies. Maintenance of the Russian pressure would force the southern group to attempt a "Dunkerque escape" at Novorossisk or maneuver without benefit of rail facilities, across Kerch Strait to the Crimea.

Northward the Germans were reported desperately rushing squadrons of tanks and divisions of infantry reserves into battles raging west and south of Krasny Liman.

In breaking through to Krasny-Liman the Red Army pushed deep into the rich Ukraine to develop a potential flanking movement against the important German strongholds of Kharkov and Voroshilovgrad. Soviet forces were considerably to the west of the latter city.

The remainder of nine German and Hungarian divisions surrounded west of Voronezh appeared to be facing the fate of the Nazi force that was encircled and annihilated at Stalingrad. The newspaper Pravda reported the trapped forces were fighting in scattered garrisons, with no communication with one another. The dead already were reported to total 17,000, with 27,000 captured.

Directly east and north of Rostov the Nazis were reported counter-attacking with large tanks and motorized forces as they made a supreme effort to hold the key city where the Don empties into the Sea of Azov and thus retain a land route of escape for their hard-pressed troops in the Caucasus.

east of Rostov, at Kagalnitskaya.

At the top of the Russian southern front, the Red Army was driving across deep snow to pound new wedges around Kursk while behind them the battle to annihilate the remainder of nine enemy divisions trapped west of Voronezh had taken a week long toll of 17,000 killed and 27,000 captured, it was announced.

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This brought to 100,000 the number of Germans and their Axis satellites killed and captured in that sector since January 13, the Russians said.

Advance Continues Near Rostov.

The Russian midday communique as recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London said the Red Army advance continued in the night's fighting south of Rostov, another town being captured on the distant approaches to the city and tankmen wiping out about a battalion of enemy infantry after penetrating deep into the German trans-Caucasus defenses.

East of Kursk, the Russians announced another 1,485 enemy men and officers, along with their equipment, were captured in two days of fighting and a number of towns were taken in another sector of that front at the north end of the line.

In the Krasny Liman area, the Russians said, the Germans threw two companies of infantry reserves, tanks and planes against Red Army columns thrusting deep into the Ukraine to flank Kharkov and Voroshilovgrad.

The Red Army's air force also went into battle there and the engagement resulted, they said, in the utter routing of the Axis infantry, the destruction of 18 tanks and of eight German planes brought down in air duels and the slaughter of about 500 Germans.

Gains were also noted in the Kupyansk area in fighting for a strategic position.

Loss Put at 1,000,000 Men.

An informed source in London said last night that Germany and her companions in the Russian war had lost more than 1,000,000 men since last November 19, when the Russians began their winter offensive.

The source said the speed of the Russian advance had torn apart the famed Nazi defense-in-depth system and resulted in a recasting of the Soviet high command's objectives, even though the Russian rate of advance would be slowed by the spring thaw.

One Russian army was only 22 miles north of Kursk at Zolotukhino and the announced capture of Shchigry, 33 miles east, and Tim, 42 miles southwest, put two more Red Army pincers within reach of Kursk.

In the center of the battlefront the Russians said they had killed 1,400 of the enemy in mopping up around Kupyansk and had straightened the line with the capture of

Reds Reported Taking Bataisk, Only Ten Miles South of Rostov

Moscow Says Railroad Is Cut, Blocking Escape of 200,000 Nazis in Caucasus—Kharkov and Kursk Menaced.

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London, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—A roundabout report from Stockholm today said that Russian forces under Gen. Yeremenko had captured Bataisk, ten miles south of Rostov and the last railway station before the strategic city on the Salsk-Rostov railway.

The Russian Army has cap-

Part Pinned Against Sea, Others Pressed Toward Rostov

(Map on Page A-5.)

By the Associated Press.

Smashing westward in the Caucasus, Red Army troops have split German forces, pinning one body against the sea and pressing another back toward Rostov into a semi-circle at which Soviet infantry, cavalry and tank troops are pounding from east and southeast, the Russians said today in Moscow.

One strongly-fortified defense line southeast of Rostov already has been shattered, the Soviet midnight war bulletin announced. This apparently was about 30 miles south-

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Dvurechnaya and Borovaya, thus pushing a wider front toward Kharkov, ancient capital of the Ukraine and a major industrial center.

They also indicated new advances in the sector between Krasny Liman and Voroshilovgrad further promised to close their hold around the Donts Basin and the Ukraine.

It was in the Caucasus, however, that the threat of annihilation hovered heaviest over a major Axis army.

Rail Lines and Roads Cut.

Swift thrusts had carried the Russians, they said in communiques, to Starominskaya and Kanevskaya, moves which cut every rail line and road along which perhaps 200,000 Germans might have retreated into Rostov to join the estimated quarter of a million entrenched behind vast defenses there.

Only an escape by sea—over the Black Sea through Novorossiyk, over the Taman Peninsula across the 7-mile-wide Kerch Strait into the Crimea, or over the Sea of Azov—was left these forces, and the Russian Black Sea units were reported ready to deal a taste of Dunkerque to any attempts of this sort.

The German radio reported that Russian marines landed on the Black Sea coast north of Novorossisk to menace the retreat, and early today the Germans in another broadcast said there was increased Russian pressure between the Western Caucasus and the Kuban region.

It is in the Kuban Valley that a Russian army is poised at the gates of Krasnodar.

The German radio also said that in the Don region the German air force was giving its support to "the badly-struggling formation of the army"—the Germans' own words for the debacle in the making.

Starominskaya is 38 miles from Yeisk but only 24 miles to the shore of Yeisk Estuary where it cuts in from the Sea of Azov.

Kanevskaya is 32 miles south of Starominskaya and 38 miles from Akhtari, on the coast, but it is only 20 miles to the indentation made by the Beisugski Estuary in the Caucasus coast.

The Russians said the defense line southeast of Rostov was shattered northwest of the Mechetinskaya area.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TAKEN BY IL DUCE, SAYS ROME RADIO

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Count Galeazzo Removed from Post He Has Held Since 1936.

UMBERTO GOES TO FRONT

Only Three Ministers Retain Cabinet Seats in Italian House-Cleaning.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Premier Mussolini of Italy in a thorough house-cleaning following the loss of Italy's African empire and Axis reverses in Russia, yesterday ousted his foreign minister son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, who had held the post since 1936 and at one time was considered Mussolini's successor as head of Fascist Italy.

Mussolini himself took over the Foreign ministry, said a Rome radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, and Ciano was given only an empty honorary position in the Fascist Grand council.

Holds Four Portfolios

Il Duce already held the War, Navy, Air and Interior portfolios, and on Jan. 31 had dismissed Marshal Ugo Cavallero as chief of the Italian general staff, appointing in his place Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio, head of the Italian army staff.

A London dispatch earlier quoted information reaching Allied quarters that Crown Prince Umberto of Italy had been appointed commander of all remaining Italian divisions in Russia. Some observers said that might be a move by Mussolini to remove the prince lest he become a focal point for a political upheaval in Italy where the people are reported weary of the war.

Only three persons in Italy's cabinet were not affected by the shake-up, among them Maj.-Gen. Alessandro Lessona and Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, respectively, minister of colonies and Italian Africa. These posts don't mean much any more now that the British armies have conquered Italy's African empire.

The third unaffected was Carlo Pareschi, agriculture minister.

Relegated to Council

Ciano was given a three-year membership in the Fascist Grand council, a post that obviously doesn't mean much since he automatically held a seat in that body while foreign minister. These "extraordinary" memberships generally are given to "persons who have deserved well of the nation and of the Fascist revolution."

They also are convenient holes for the shelving of men who, like Ciano, are reported have become embarrassing problems for Mussolini.

Ciano generally was held to be unpopular with the Italian people for several reasons. The riches he has attained through his party and government affiliations are a national scandal in Italy. His private life is something else again.

Although married to Edda, Mussolini's favorite daughter, Ciano and his wife live a more or less separate life. He is known as a playboy throughout Italy and Europe. The people also have heard stories that he primarily was instrumental in prevailing upon Mussolini to invade Greece in 1940.

That venture was one of Italy's most humiliating. German armies finally had to retrieve Italy's military position by attacking little Greece who had not only fought the Fascist armies to a standstill but was counter-invading Albania whence the Italian attack was begun.

Ciano has done much of Mussolini's foot-work for him, traveling to innumerable Axis conferences, and making good will tours through Axis satellite states.

His elevation to the Foreign ministry in 1936 was an obvious political jump inspired by his relationship to Mussolini. It was "family move" since Ciano's previous job had been a diplomatic post in the Far East.

After his assumption of the Foreign ministry, it was generally believed he was being fitted for Mussolini's own shoes. But recently that belief has waned. Ciano was considered neither popular nor tough enough.

Prepared For Adversity

Reports returning from Italy have said that the general gossip is that Ciano has been prepared all along for possible political adversity. Some of his fortune is reported to have been blocked in Brazilian banks, but he is supposed to have enough for a comfortable exile on deposit in neutral Argentina and Switzerland.

Mussolini has shaken up his cabinet and military leaderships several times in the last few years, especially since the war began. After the Italians started losing ground in Greece he became irritated with his underlings, and sent many of them into active combat zones. Under-secretaries were delegated to discharge their duties.

Ciano himself was sent to Albania, which added weight to the story that Ciano's advice to Mussolini on Greece had been bad.

Giuseppe Bastianini, a former ambassador to Britain, and governor of Dalmatia, is under-secretary of foreign affairs in the new setup.

The other changes:

Dino Grandi Replaced

Count Dino Grandi, minister of justice, and president of the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations, is replaced by Alfredo de Marsico, a national councillor.

Grandi retains his position as House speaker of the Fasces and Corporations.

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Baron Giacomo Acerbo, president of the budget commission in the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations, becomes the new finance minister in succession to Paolo Thaon di Revel.

The Chamber of Fasces and Corporations replaced the old Chamber of Deputies in March, 1939.

Another national councillor, Carlo Biggini, rector of the University of Pisa, becomes Minister of Education in place of Giuseppe Bottai.

Dr. Zenone Benini, another national councillor, takes over the post of Minister of public works from Giuseppe Gorla.

Senator Vittorio Cini is the new minister of communications in succession to Giovanni Host Venturi.

Dr. Carlo Tiengo, prefect of Milan, became minister of corporations instead of Renato Ricci.

Gaetano Polverelli, a national councillor and present undersecretary in the Ministry of Popular Culture, takes the leadership of that post from Alessandro Pavolini.

Oreste Bonomi, a national councillor, is the new Minister of Trade and International Payments, succeeding Raffaele Riccardi.

General Umberto Favagrossa, Italy's commissioner general for war manufacturers since Aug. 31, 1939, was elevated to the rank of minister of war production.

General Favagrossa was quartermaster general of Italian troops in the Spanish Civil war.

Amilcare Rossi, president of the National War Veterans association, was named under-secretary of state in the premier's office, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Luigi Russo.

Umberto Albini, Naples prefect, succeeded Guili Buffarini as undersecretary of the interior.

Gen. Andrews Commands All U. S. Forces in Europe

New Leader Pledges Intensified Aerial Onslaught on Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 5—(AP) Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, advocate of repeated use of the heavy bomber, succeeded Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today as commander of U. S. forces in the European theater and pledged an immediate intensification of the aerial onslaught on Germany.

"We intend to go all out in intensifying the air warfare," the 60-year-old flying Tennessean declared. "My first job is to increase and intensify the bombing of the enemy."

Gen. Andrews came to London from the Middle East, where he was in command of United States forces, to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, now commander in chief of North African operations.

Himself a veteran airman, Gen. Andrews said that he would see that American air forces in the United Kingdom were increased to step up the aerial offensive against Germany.

"We intend to go all out in intensifying the air warfare," he said. "There will be not night bombing by American planes immediately." This indicated that United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators would continue daylight assaults while the Royal Air Force concentrated on night bombardments.

As Gen. Andrews put it, the task of the United States Army Air Forces in this theater is to be the "continued softening up of Germany."

He said that he was a firm exponent of strategic bombings such as the Fortresses and Liberators have been carrying out with great success.

Discussing the relative merits of dive-bombers and fighter-bombers, the General said the fighter-bombers had the edge because they did not require complete air superiority, as did Adolf Hitler's favorite air weapon.

He said he strongly favored combined operations of land, sea and air forces "wherever possible."

Only yesterday, U. S. Flying Fortresses bombed German soil for the second time in this war and the elevation of Gen. Andrews to the European command was interpreted as meaning a sharp upturn in the fight against Hitler from above.

Will Build Up Air Force.

Gen. Andrews said he would build up U. S. air forces in Britain in order to increase the aerial offensive against Germany. He said there would be no immediate night bombing of Germany by his forces since big Flying Fortresses and Liberators are better adapted to precision daylight attacks.

This is his third and most important command since he left the U. S. Army's general headquarters air force, which he had organized and commanded. In February, 1939, when he reverted to the rank of colonel and was sent to Texas, general opinion among Army men was that he had been broken for his persistence in demanding a large air force.

When Gen. George C. Marshall became chief of staff, Andrews was recalled to Washington, elevated to brigadier-general and given an overall command. When the European war broke out, he was sent to Panama as commander of the Caribbean defense area. Last year he was shifted to Cairo as commander of U. S. forces in the Middle East.

Gen. Andrews' philosophy was expressed by him in 1937:

"Air attack cannot be stopped by any means now known. The main reliance to defeat an enemy air force must be bombardment aviation directed against his bases and airplanes on the ground. The air power of a nation is what it actually has in the air. That which is on drafting boards cannot become its air power until five years from now."

Gen. Andrews was born in Nashville and was graduated from West Point in 1906 as a cavalry lieutenant. He served aground for 11 years and joined the air force in 1917. He married a daughter of Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, commander of the U. S. occupation forces in Germany after the first World war. He served at Koblenz, Germany from 1920 to 1923.

He never has been a swivel-chair air officer. As a first rate pilot he has won several U. S. and world records for long distance flights. When urged by his friends to give up solo flying, he declared: "I don't want to be one of those generals who die in bed."

Once Criticized by Roosevelt

In 1935, Gen. Andrews was criticized publicly by President Roosevelt after secret testimony Gen. Andrews had given a congressional committee was published by mistake. Gen. Andrews had declared that bases in the Caribbean area must be kept under surveillance and that the United States must be prepared to bomb or seize them "to prevent their development by the enemy as bases of operation" against the canal.

This testimony was at odds with the good neighbor policy and the President said it did not represent views of the nation or the White House.

Gen. Andrews has won three decorations since the war started: The Distinguished Flying Cross awarded Dec. 29, 1942; the Distinguished Service Medal, ten days earlier; and the Panama Medal of Merit awarded last February.

FLYING FORTS ESCAPE BOMBS

Nazis' New Defense Fails in U. S. Daylight Raid.

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At a United States Bomber Station in Britain, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—The German Air Force tried to drop bombs on high-flying American heavy bombers in a desperate but futile effort to thwart the American daylight attack on northwest Germany, yesterday, airmen back from the attack declared today. The Germans not only tried attacking bombers with bombers, but also hurled fighters against the unescorted Flying Fortresses and Liberators [illegible]mingly suicidal fashion.

[illegible]ling extremely bad weather, [illegible]louds, and a temperature [illegible]ees below zero as well as [illegible]erman opposition, the [illegible]an raiders plunged deeper [illegible]erman Europe than ever [illegible]re. Five bombers failed to re[illegible]rn, but none was hit by bombs. Returning flyers said that the Germans had obviously received orders to stop the attack at all costs, for they threw every type of fighter into a vicious defense of the target. They sent up Heinkel 111s and Junkers 88s, fast twin-engined medium bombers, and it was the Heinkels that tried to bomb the Americans from above, they said.

A list of the Nazi forces which harassed the bombers from the time they crossed the enemy coastline until they were almost back to the English coast read like an aircraft recognition manual. There were Focke-Wulf 190s, Messerschmitt 109s, 110s 210s besides the Heinkels and Junkers.

The running battle was the longest and most vicious yet weathered by American bombing crews in this theater.

The fighters even followed the bombers into the range of their own anti-aircraft guns over the target area. They darted in and out of the bomber formations with their own flak bursting on all sides.

From the reports of the American flyers it appeared that the Germans, who were caught unawares when Americans first raided Germany at Wilhelmshaven January 27, have strongly reinforced the defenses of U-boat bases and industrial centers in northern Germany in expectation of an all-out United Nations aerial offensive.

Hotter Than Wilhelmshaven.

"We expected a hotter reception than at Wilhelmshaven and we got it," said Capt. Robert J. Morgan of Asheville N. C., who piloted a Fortress carrying Col. Stanley T. Wry of Birmingham, Ala., leader of the sortie. Wry returned with both feet badly frostbitten.

Capt. Morgan, who had participated in nine previous raids, said, "the Luftwaffe pilots in my opinion evidently haven't 'read the book' or else were very courageous. They took all kinds of chances. One even flew between my ship and another Fortress only 75 feet away. Maybe they had never attacked Fortresses before or thought we couldn't shoot. It looks like the Luftwaffe had been balled out for making such a poor showing at Wilhelmshaven."

Capt. Morgan's Fortress, named the "Memphis Belle" after his fiancee, Margaret Polk of Memphis, Tenn., was first over the target. It returned with only a few flak and bullet holes. No one was hurt. In his crew was John P. Quinlan, Yonkers, N. Y., tail gunner.

First Lieut. James A. Virinis of New Haven, Conn., pilot of the Connecticut Yankee, said that he was under attack by swarms of fighters for an hour and fifteen minutes. Lieut. Virinis's crew included First Lieut. Raymond Kurtz of Bellerose, N. Y., navigator, and Sergt. Lawrence Murray of Linden, N. J., top turret gunner.

Allied Planes Batter Reich Following Attack on Italy

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Turin Arsenals, Spezia Bombed—Ruhr, Loriet U-Boat Base Raided.

LONDON, Feb. 5. — (AP) The R.A.F. bombed the Turin royal arsenals and the Spezia naval base in Italy, German industries in the Ruhr and Nazi submarine pens at Lorient on the French coast last night and bomber and fighter squadrons roared across the channel again today to keep the continent under aerial assault 'round the clock.

The new target of night attack was Spezia, below battered Genoa on the Ligurian seashore.

First Raid Since Dec. 11

All the others have been hard hit before, but it was Turin's first bombing since last Dec. 11, when the first two-month phase of British attack on Italian industries ended.

Pilots reported that the Turin defenses had been reinforced but had proved no more effective than on their previous forays across the Alps.

"The Turin defenses were badly handled," a pilot said. "There was little method in them when the attack once started."

Four-ton super-blockbusters were dropped on turn in the heaviest of the night operations and with two-tonners and incendiaries also showered down it was the greatest of all the British attacks made there.

Docks Set Afire

The docks of Lorient were set afire by pilots braving concentrations of searchlighted anti-aircraft fire around the U-Boat base. The Germans apparently had rushed up new defenses.

By official account, the R.A.F. lost only three planes out of the many spreading wide over the continent in the four separate night raids, most of them made by Britain's biggest bombers.

The Italians said the raid on Turin had caused destruction and as yet uncounted casualties. They minimized the effects of Spezia's first bombing.

The Ruhr raid was made during reconnaissance. The targets were not identified, but it was assumed that they were the beginnings of U-Boat production. Both British and Allied bombers, including the big American Fortresses and Liberators have concentrated recently on all phases of U-Boat production, from the inland engine and battery factories to the harbors where the undersea raiders are fitted and launched into the north Atlantic.

The Lorient raid was another of a systematic series aimed at the concrete-sheltered pens which are the active operational bases for attacks on Allied shipping.

Railways Attacked

A British Air ministry communique said planes of the fighter and army cooperation command attacked railway and other ground targets in France and Holland in daylight today, damaging several locomotives and freight trains.

U. S. air force Spitfires, operating with the R.A.F. fighter command, attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch coast and damaged two escort vessels, the communique added. One U.S.A.A.F. Spitfire and one R.A.F. fighter were reported missing.

During the day, the Germans said that yesterday's American big bomber attack on northwestern Germany—their second on the Reich proper—was a failure and that eight U. S. planes were shot down, as against the American admission of the loss of five.

Try to Bomb Bombers

American pilots, however, told of desperate German efforts to cope with the self-protecting four-engined U. S. bombers, declaring that the Nazis threw many types of planes against them yesterday including fast two-engine bombers which tried—but failed — to bomb them out of the air from above.

The fact that almost every type of Nazi combat plane was put into the air against the Fortresses was regarded in some quarters as indication that the clock-like defense necessary to thwart the day-night attacks of the United States Army air force and the R.A.F. was lacking.

Gen. Andrews Takes Command

Continuation of the 'round-the-clock tactics came as Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews took command of United States forces in the European theater of war, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, with the announcement that 'my first job is to increase and intensify the bombing of the enemy." The general, himself a veteran airman, asserted that "we intend to go all out."

Gen. Andrews declared, however, that there would be "no night bombing by American planes immediately," suggesting that the Flying Fortresses and Liberators would concentrate on daylight attacks while leaving the night bombardments to the R.A.F.

As on other recent Allied raids, the opposition encountered in yesterday's forays was regarded in informed quarters as expectable.

Ground and aerial defenses of German targets in the most recent attacks appeared to have been strengthened hastily, but still lack the power necessary to halt the Allied bombing schedule, observers said.

Airmen back from yesterday's thrust over northwest Germany said the Germans not only tried attacking bombers with bombers but also hurled fighter planes against the unescorted Flying Fortresses and Liberators with reckless abandon.

The returning crews said the Germans apparently had been ordered "to stop us at all costs." They used Heinkel 111's and Junkers 88's, fast twin-engined medium bombers, in addition to Focke-Wulf 190's, Messerschmitt 109's, 110's and 210's. The Heinkels dropped bombs on the American planes from above but failed to score a hit.

A Royal Canadian Air force communique, announcing that R.C.A.F. bomber squadrons participated in the night attacks on Turin and Lorient, said an R.C.A.F. bomber was one of the three reported missing.

Week Retaliation

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In week retaliation, German raiders roared over a town on the south of England today, machinegunning the streets and dropping bombs. Several houses were smashed and a number of casualties were reported. One of the raiders, its tail blasted off by R.A.F fighters, was believed to have fallen into the sea.

RAF Triple Raid Batters Italy, Ruhr, Lorient

Bombers Renew Blow At France Today After Night Attack

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The RAF bombed Turin and the Spezia naval base in Northern Italy last night and simultaneously attacked the Ruhr and the German submarine base at Lorient in France, it was announced today.

Only three bombers were reported lost in the raids, which constituted one of the most sweeping single night's operations the RAF ever has attempted.

RAF bombers started across the Channel again in midafternoon today with big bombing formations heading for Northern France under escort of Spitfire squadrons.

Communique Issued.

The Air Ministry communique gave these details of last night's raids:

"Last night aircraft of the bomber command attacked Turin and Lorient. The weather over both targets was good and the attacks were heavy and concentrated.

"The Italian naval base at Spezia also was bombed and targets in the Ruhr were attacked during reconnaissance flights over Western Germany.

"Three bombers are missing."

The Italian high command said several waves of planes raided both the town and surroundings of Turin, several buildings were hit and "the number of victims is not yet ascertained." The high command communique, broadcast from Rome, indicated the attack upon Spezia was lighter. It said bombs caused only slight damage there.

First Raid Since December 11.

It was the first time that home-based British bombers had taken the long trail across the Alps to attack Northern Italy since December 11, when a heavy raid on Turin wound up a two-month offensive against Premier Mussolini's war industries there and at Genoa and Milan.

"The defenses, though clearly strengthened, were no more effective than in December," the announcement said.

The raid on Spezia was the first of the war for that fortified city, the site of artillery works and establishments for the production of electrical supplies and marine weapons, specially torpedoes.

Spezia, main northern base of the Italian Navy, is about sixty miles southeast of Genoa and 120 miles southeast of Turin.

The weather was good over

Last night's attacks were the third successive night foray over Europe and followed a day during which United States Army bombers struck at Northwest Germany in the second all-American daylight assault on the Reich.

Nazi Planes Raid England.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security reported that a few German aircraft flew over the coastal districts in East and Southeast England during the night and four Nazi planes machine-gunned a South Coast town today after dropping bombs. Houses were smashed and there were a number of casualties.

Large formations of Flying Fortresses participated in the daylight assault on Northwestern Germany yesterday, unloading tons of explosives on the enemy as Hamburg dug its way out after a heavy night bombing by the RAF.

Swarms of German fighters including Messerschmitt 109s, 110s and 210s and Focke-Wulf 109s pounced on the American air raiders and furious battles developed. Five of the American planes failed to return out a number of enemy craft were reported downed.

U. S. FLYERS DOWN 26 GERMAN PLANES IN TUNISIA BATTLE

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Flying Fortresses Get 24 —Americans Lose 10 Craft —Troops Quit Sened.

London, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—News of a smashing aerial victory in which American Flying Fortresses and Lightning fighters destroyed twenty-six German planes and damaged another twenty-six with a loss of only ten of their own number was tempered somewhat today by the disclosure that the United States armored forces had withdrawn from the Sened railway station in central Tunisia, sixty-five miles northwest of Gabes. An Allied spokesman said that the Americans quit Sened, which they had captured last Tuesday, after accomplishing the purpose of their mission.

Only patrol activity was reported from the Tunisian-Libyan border area where the British Eighth Army is following Marshal Rommel's rearguards into Tunisia.

The American flyers scored their most decisive aerial triumph of the Tunisian campaign when the Fortresses made a heavy attack on German airdromes and auxiliary fields at Gabes yesterday and the Lightnings subsequently swept over Axis-held territory. The Fortresses accounted for twenty-four German planes in a fifty-mile running battle after they had dumped their explosives. Only one Fortress was reported lost, but nine Lightnings were missing.

Six or seven fires were started at the Gabes airdrome and nearby fields and auxiliary landing grounds five miles west of Gabes were left wreathed in smoke, the Allied spokesman said.

Little Activity on Ground.

Little ground action was reported from the long front line in Tunisia, as both sides apparently were conserving their strength for the main battle ahead.

"There was no change in the ground situation," the communique said, adding that the docks of Bizerte were bombed again on Wednesday night.

Although there has been little news from the Eighth Army during the past few days, observers here regarded the apparent lack of activity as merely the lull before the storm.

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In today's communique British headquarters at Cairo said that patrol activities continued yesterday in the Tunisian border area, and that Allied fighter-bombers slashed at small shipping off the coast. On Wednesday night Allied bombers attacked Palermo, Sicily, starting a number of fires, and all aircraft returned from these operations, the communique added.

The Italian High Command declared today that more than 1,000 Allied soldiers have been captured in recent Tunisian fighting and that several light armored cars were seized by the Axis forces in local engagements yesterday. This was reported in a Rome broadcast picked up at New York by the Associated Press.

"In western Tripolitania our rear guard counteracted intensified enemy reconnoissance activity successfully," the communique said. "Several light trucks were destroyed."

Italian and German fighters were declared to have shot down fifteen Allied planes.

20 AXIS PLANES DOWNED BY U. S. IN AFRICA FIGHT

Flying Fortresses Crush German Fighters Attempting to Balk Raid.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 5—(AP) A brilliant aerial victory in which American airmen destroyed 26 Axis planes and damaged 26 others, with a loss of ten Allied craft, was announced today while land action remained minor and the British Eighth army probed Field Marshal Rommel's defenses along the southern Tunisian frontier.

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A headquarters spokesman announced that U. S. armored forces had withdrawn from the Sened railway station in central Tunisia, 65 miles northwest of the Axis-held port of Gabes, after "accomplishing the purpose of their mission." The Allied communique itself did not mention this action, simply reporting:

"There was no change in the ground situation."

It was the air on which attention was focussed.

Fortresses Bag Nazis

Twenty-four of the 26 Axis planes shot down—this was yesterday in fights resulting from American raids on German airdromes and Auxiliary fields in the Gabes area—were torn apart by two formations of Flying Fortresses in a 50-mile running combat which cost but a single Fortress. The 25th Axis plane was downed by American Lightning fighters; the 26th was destroyed in attempting to sweep in over the Allied forward area.

In the great combat over the Gabes area four Lightnings were lost, aside from the single Fortress. Five other Allied fighters were lost in other operations.

Palermo Bombed

While this one-sided score was being run up over the Axis in the Tunisian area, the Allied Middle East air force bombed Palermo in Italian Sicily and attacked enemy shipping off the Tunisian coast with undetermined results.

Aground, British patrols operating in the Tunisian frontier area appeared to be preparing the way for the next advance of the Eighth army in its continuing pursuit of Marshal Rommel's retreat into Tunisia.

Inactivity on the Tunisian front line suggested that the Germans were not yet ready to attempt to widen the corridor by which Marshal Rommel presumably will attempt to try to withdraw into the Tunis-Bizerte area for a juncture with the main Axis forces there.

The possibility of a strong addition to the Allied forces was held out, meanwhile, by Pierre Boisson, the governor-general of French West Africa. Boisson said in a press conference that French West Africa was ready to provide Senegalese troops if equipment and leadership were provided.

"I have offered General Giraud 100,000 troops for immediate use (these being fully trained) and will provide 200,000 more (these being reservists) if equipment and officers are provided to lead them," he explained.

He added that the reserve "was short on white officers."

Asked whether the unsuccessful British-fighting French attack upon Dakar in 1940 remained a sore point, Boisson replied:

"It is difficult to say. Some feel strongly; some do not. But it doesn't make any difference, because West Africa is well disciplined."

"The union of all French is necessary to beat the Germans," he went on, "and what is necessary to beat the Germans will be done."

E. H. Crockett, AP Reporter, Dies in Action On Torpedoed British Ship in Mediterranean

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LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Edward Henry Crockett, 31-year-old Associated Press war correspondent assigned to the British Mediterranean Fleet, was fatally wounded in the torpedoing of a British naval vessel and died at sea, the Admiralty disclosed today.

He was picked up by another ship, from which he was buried at sea. Beyond the fact that some naval enlisted men also were lost, no other details of the torpedoing were released.

Sympathy was extended through The Associated Press to the family by Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, new Commander in Chief of American Forces in the European Theatre of Operations, who knew Mr. Crockett in Egypt, and Commander R. S. Kenderdine of the Royal Navy, who broke the news to the London bureau.

Mr. Crockett had succeeded Larry Allen, now a prisoner of war in Italian hands, as a roving reporter with the British Fleet based at Alexandria.

Mr. Allen was captured by Axis forces during a British air and sea raid upon Tobruk last Sept. 13 when the destroyer Sikh was sunk under him.

Mr. Crockett is survived by his widow, Sally, and by two small children, Sally Ann, 6, and Harry Baxter, 2, living in Kew Gardens, Queens.

Mr. Crockett was the first Associated Press correspondent known to have died in action since the current war began, though many have been injured, and one, Witt Hancock, has not been heard from since the Japanese overran Java early in the Southwest Pacific campaign.

Edward J. Neil jr., Associated Press sports writer and war correspondent, was killed by a high explosive shell while reporting the Spanish Civil War.

The casulty list of reporters in the present war which began in September, 1939, shows eleven killed, two missing and thirty-three wounded or injured in line of duty. The only other to be killed by direct enemy action was Jack Singer of the International News Service who was struck by enemy fire aboard an American warship in the Southwest Pacific.

Mr. Crockett left New York for Egypt last April 12, flying to Cairo. He reported the opening of Marshal Erwin Rommel's last offensive at Bir Hacheim in Egypt in May. He received injuries to a knee and elbow during that fighting when he was forced to dive beneath a truck to escape machine gun bullets from a strafing German plane.

Mr. Crockett left New York for Egypt last April 12, flying to Cairo by Clipper plane, and reached the battlefront in time to witness the opening of Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel's last offensive at Bir Hacheim in Egypt in May.

Mr. Crockett first established his daring as an Associated Press reporter while covering the sinking of the submarine Squalus off Portsmouth, N. H., in 1939. He rushed to Portsmouth from the Boston bureau of The Associated Press and during the first night after the sinking he helped steal a march on hundreds of other reporters covering the disaster.

With two other newsmen he set out in a small lobster boat, fifteen miles into the open ocean, where Navy men were trying frantically to hook a rescue line onto the sunken sub. The sea was rough, but just at daybreak the reporters managed to reach a sister submarine of the Squalus, from which the admiral in charge was directing rescue operations.

From him Mr. Crockett obtained directly the fact that twenty-six men had been trapped in the flooded after-compartments and had been given up for lost. Not until twelve hours later did the Navy confirm officially the facts that Mr. Crockett had brought ashore.

He joined the Boston bureau of The Associated Press in 1937 after nine years with The Lowell Courier-Citizen and The Lowell Evening Leader. He was born at Lowell and educated in the high school there.

Although his name was Henry, he was known as "Harry" to friends and associates and that was the way he signed his newspaper copy.

Mystifying Trip By Russian Warship

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Soviet Monitor recorded a Moscow broadcast tonight reporting the battleship Pariskaya Kommuna (Paris Commune) had joined the Russian Black sea fleet after a voyage of three months from the Baltic.

The British admiralty declined to comment on such an amazing journey. Moscow was silent as to the route and made no mention of enemy action. Moscow said the voyage was "remarkable" in view of heavy storms encountered.

Also a matter of speculation—and Moscow shed no light on the question—was how a battleship could pass through the Dardanelles which are guarded by the Turks and supposedly are closed to warship traffic.

The Pariskaya Kommuna normally was based on Sevastopol, the Crimean Black sea port now in German hands.

It was built in 1911 and has a standard displacement of 23,016 tons but at full load displaces 26,000 tons.

Its armament includes a dozen 12-inch guns, 16 4.7-inch guns, ten 3-inch anti-aircraft guns and lesser armament. It has four submerged torpedo tubes.

The ship is a sister of the Marat and the Oktiabrskaya-Revolutia (October revolution) and is 619 feet long with a beam of 87 feet. Its designed speed is 23 knots.

The battleship is said to be equipped with special ice-breaking bows, Janes Fighting Ships comments that the ship is "said to be most unhealthy, insanitary and badly ventilated" and reported that in 1930, her condition was said to have been so unsatisfactory that she underwent a general and extensive refitting the following year.

Lord Mountbatten Says Only Invasion Can Win

Sees Sea-Borne Expedition After Tunisia Is Cleared

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP).—Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten Chief of Combined Operations (Commandos) for Great Britain, told newly commissioned officers of the Royal Armored Corps today that "we cannot possibly win this war by bombing or blockade alone."

"It can only be won," he declared, "when soldiers have got in and taken physical possession.

"When Axis forces are cleared from Tunisia, there will be nowhere else for us to fight unless soldiers are taken by a sea-borne expedition protected by the Royal Air Force—that is, by a combined operation."

He advised the officers to take an interest in combined operations, "for it is the only way you are going to get into any more fighting."

Massigli Given Position By Fighting French

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Fighting French National Committee, meeting here yesterday with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, its leader, appointed Rene Massigli, former French envoy, to be commissioner for foreign affairs.

Massigli, who escaped from German-occupied France to join the Fighting French here last week, replaces Rene Pleven, who retains his post as national commissioner for French colonies.

French Arrest 100 In Paris Roundup

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP).—The Paris radio reported today that French police made 100 arrests last night during an extensive checkup in western Paris. Details of the charges against those arrested were not given.

The broadcast said all places of entertainment and cafes were searched and hundreds of persons were stopped in the streets. The broadcast was recorded here by The Associated Press.

Inonu Replies to King's Letter

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP).—A letter from President Ismet Inonu of Turkey was delivered to King George VI at Buckingham Palace today by the Turkish Ambassador, Husein Rauf Orbay. President Inonu's letter replied to a personal message from the King, which Prime Minister Winston Churchill gave President Inonu at the recent Adana meeting.

Umberto Given Post In Russia, Allies Hear

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Crown Prince Umberto of Italy has been appointed commander of all remaining Italian divisions on the Russian front, according to information reaching Allied quarters today.

Protests Desecration Of Lenin Bust in London

London, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky has lodged a formal note of protest with the British Government on the desecration of the Lenin memorial bust in London's Finsbury Square.

The statue, which faces the house where the leader of the Russian revolution lived in 1902-03, was covered with tar and the jaw was broken during a blackout on Tuesday night. Home Secretary Herbert Morrison has announced that an official investigation was being made.

Plaque for U. S. Base in Ireland

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Feb. 5 (AP).—On the first anniversary of the commissioning of the United States Navy's operations base here, American Navy and Marine officers and representatives of the government of Northern Ireland today attended the unveiling of a plaque commemorating the speed with which the base was constructed.

Nazi Press Is Ordered To Ease Victory Claims

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 5.—The newest secret instructions by the Nazis to the Norwegian press, which undoubtedly also have been issued to German newspapers, order editors "not to write as if it is already certain that Germany is going to win the war," the Swedish-Norwegian news agency said last night.

"Contrary to earlier orders," the instructions were quoted as saying "German defeats and the seriousness of the situation must be emphasized. Until further notice there should be no unbalanced attacks against England."

The Swedish-Norwegian news agency interpreted this as a hint that Germany might be preparing the ground for possible peace negotiations with Britain.

Kaltenbrunner Choice For Heydrich Job Laid To Austrian Unrest

Wave of Defeatism and Anti-Nazi Activities Reported in Country

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 5.—Responsible informants here said today that a wave of defeatism and the spread of underground anti-Nazi activities in Austria were responsible for the recent selection of the Austrian Ernst Kaltenbrunner as chief of the security police, filling the post left vacant by the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich.

Reports from Germany said Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, had been calded to Vienna three weeks ago by Baldur von Schirach, gauleiter there, to investigate agitation in the cages and at work benches which caused Von Schirach considerable worry.

One of the results of Himmler's trip was Kaltenbrunner's appointment as a "trouble shooter" with broad powers.

On the basis of his long Gestapo experience in Vienna and the Danube districts, Kaltenbrunner was expected to introduce special repressive measures in an effort to counteract what was described as the growing boldness of secret opposition groups.

One evidence of increasing activity in anti-Nazi social democrat circles was furnished by the Austrian press which since last November 1 has reported at least 89 executions, chiefly of workers on charges of treason in connection with the appearance of illegal pamphlets.

Some reports from Germany, unconfirmed, said published figures represented only about one-fourth of the actual death sentences.

One source said the Austrians' growing resentment against the Nazis, as the burden of war grows, can be summarized as: "This is not our war. Germany is not our country. We don't like the Prussian. What we want is an independent country."

Istanbul Germans Called

ISTANBUL, Feb. 2 (Delayed) (AP).—All Germans in Istanbul between the ages of 18 and 45 have been called to the German consulate for medical examination preparatory to induction into the armed forces, it was reliably reported today. About 600 would be affected.

CHURCHIL VISITS CAPTURED TRIPOLI, HAILS EIGHTH ARMY

Prime Minister Flies Along Route Marking Rommel's

Retreat.

PRAISES GENERALS, MEN

Libya Victory Has Changed Character of War, Says British Leader.

EDWARD KENNEDY

FEB 6 1943

TRIPOLI, Feb. 3—(Delayed) (AP) Prime Minister Churchill came to Tripoli today to thank the British Eighth Army and Allied air forces personally for their magnificent feat in driving Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis army from Egypt and Libya.

Also Visits Cairo

(Cairo dispatches said Churchill made a triumphal entry into the city Thursday, Feb. 4, following a night at British Eighth Army headquarters near Tripoli, and amidst large crowds reviewed a long line of tanks and troops. He was said to have left Tripoli early Friday for an unannounced destination. Axis broadcasts reported his arrival at Gibraltar.)

at the airport of what the army and air forces accomplished in chasing Marshal Rommel from Tripolitania.

Field Littered With Planes

The field was littered with Italian and German aircraft, many of them abandoned in apparently good condition.

When he arrived at Gen. Montgomery's camouflaged trailer headquarters, Mr. Churchill was smoking a cigar. Hundreds of army and air force officers and men gathered on the grassy slopes of a hill. There were many sentries about and crews manning anti-aircraft guns.

It was there that the prime minister thanked the forces on behalf of His Majesty's government for their accomplishment.

His speech was followed by three more cheers for the premier and "one for Monty."

Then he dined at Gen. Montgomery's caravan headquarters, conferred with the service chiefs and spent the night.

It was a triumphant moment for the doughty prime minister who has turned up at odd moments and places in the past few weeks on a spectacular tour which has included a meeting with President Roosevelt in Casablanca, a conference with Turkish President Ismet Inonu at Adana and a review of troops at Cyprus.

"The occupation of Tripolitania has altered the whole character of the war," he told Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, their staff officers and thousands of troops gathered at Gen. Montgomery's headquarters near here.

Cheers For Churchill

There was a roar of applause from the men who were led by Gen. Montgomery in three cheers for the prime minister.

Mr. Churchill's arrival from Cairo was dramatic and exciting. He was flown across the route of Marshal Rommel's retreat and saw for himself the story of the British victory in wrecked German and Italian planes, tanks, trucks and guns still littering the sands across a 1,000 miles of wasteland.

The bomber in which he traveled was escorted to Castel Benito airdrome south of Tripoli by a well-known R.A.F. fighter squadron whose planes buzzed around the big ship in protective sweeps.

Mr. Churchill's plane circled the field in the bright sunshine and settled in a perfect landing while the fighters roared in the skies above.

Greeted By Generals

The prime minister stepped from the plane and was greeted by Gen. Alexander and Gen. Montgomery. He grasped Gen. Montgomery's hand in both of his and greeted him warmly. Senior officers were presented, including Col. J. C. Darcy of the U. S. Ninth Air force.

A regiment stood stiffly at guard with fixed bayonets. But as soon as Mr. Churchill's plane rolled to a stop hundreds of airmen and officers rushed to surround it and get a glimpse of the British leader.

Wearing the blue uniform of an air commodore, Mr. Churchill stepped from the plane — without his usual cigar — and the crowd roared while Australians clambered on each others shoulders to get sight of him.

Gen. Montgomery and Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial general staff, rode with Mr. Churchill in an open staff car to Gen. Montgomery's headquarters. A tank was in front and behind the car as the cavalcade moved through the airport gates.

Mr. Churchill had a good view

Leav. Tripoli by Plane

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (Saturday) (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill left Tripoli by plane early Friday for an unknown destination after passing Wednesday afternoon and all Thursday in the captured Libyan capital.

Speaking from a hilltop at Tripoli, he said he had come to thank all men of the 8th Army, Allied air forces and other units who had taken part in the campaign in the name of the King of England, the British government and the whole people.

Their deeds, he said, would gleam and glow in the annals of history.

Is Reported at Gibraltar

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP).—The German-controlled Paris radio said today Prime Minister Churchill had reached Gibraltar by plane on his way back to England.

100,000 Senegalese Ready to Fight for Allies, Boisson Says

FEB 6 1943

Reserve of 200,000 More Offered if Equipment and Leadership Is Provided

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 5.—Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson declared today that French West Africa was ready to furnish the Allies 100,000 trained Senegalese troops and a reserve of 200,000 more if equipment and leadership were provided.

"I have offered Gen. Giraud 100,000 troops for immediate use and will provide 200,000 more if equipment and officers are provided to lead them," Mr. Boisson said at a press conference.

He said the reserve had "some military training, but was short on white officers."

Area Well Disciplined.

Asked if the abortive British-Fighting French attack on Dakar in 1940 was still a sore point in West Africa in view of the liaison agreement between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud, M. Boisson smiled grimly.

"It is difficult to say," he responded. "Some feel strongly. Some do not. But it does not make any difference, because West Africa is well disciplined."

The governor general, reputedly a tough but able colonial administrator, added that "the union of all French is necessary to beat the Germans and what is necessary to beat the Germans will be done."

Asked if De Gaullist officers would be acceptable to lead the Senegalese reserve troops, he replied "that is a question for Gen. Giraud to answer."

Says Nazis Never Use Dakar.

M. Boisson declared the Germans never at any time had used Dakar for any purpose, "as the American representatives there know."

The governor general said all political prisoners in West Africa had been liberated and that De Gaullists captured in 1940 long since had been sent to France, tried by a military tribunal and freed.

Some units of the French fleet were serving with the Allies, M. Boisson said, adding that the Americans and British already were making use of airfields and ports.

Bombers Set Fires at Palermo

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 5 (AP)—Patrol activities continued yesterday "in the Tunisian border area" and Allied fighter-bombers slashed at small shipping off the coast, but otherwise there was little to report from the Libyan theatre of war, a British communiqué said today.

Night before last, the bulletin said, Allied bombers attacked Palermo, Sicily, starting a number of fires.

All aircraft were reported to have returned from these operations.

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Montgomery May Attempt Flanking Movement

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP).—Only "patrol activity" was reported today from the Tunisian-Libyan border area where the British 8th Army is following Marshal Edwin Rommel's rearguards into Tunisia.

Absence of further information from Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's British 8th Army led observers here to speculate that the cautious commander might be contemplating a deep flanking movement to the south around the Mareth line rather than throwing his forces directly against Rommel's entrenched troops.

ROOPS IN AFRICA PREEN FOR WAACS

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied African commander, expects his troops to show an extra polish now that the first detachment of WAACS has arrived to take over non-combatant jobs and release men for the Tunisian front.

"The men keep themselves neater," he grinned in mentioning the WAACS. "Man has and probably always will want to preen a bit before the opposite sex. In general, the presence of women raises the whole tone of the Army and men are better disciplined because of their presence."

The WAACS are taking over secretarial, clerical and telephone operator jobs to release men for the front. "I insist," said the general, "that every man replaced by a WAAC go into active combatant service."

New Council Opens Door for de Gaulle

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 5—(AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, French high commissioner, abolished the "Imperial Council" created by the late Admiral Darlan and today set up in its stead a body called the "War Committee."

The newly created body was considered not so much a provisional government, and while the membership in the "War Committee" was the same as that of the abolished Imperial Council, General Giraud left the door open for the entry of other members—presumably representatives of Gen. Charles deGaulle, Fighting French leader.

U. S. TROOPS SMASH AXIS RING IN AFRICA

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt Tells How Two Companies Fought Way Out of Tunisian Trap

FEB 6 1943

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN TUNISIA, Feb. 1 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, 23 years old, of Oyster Bay, L. I., told today how two trapped American infantry companies, supported by a timely artillery fire, fought their way with eighty prisoners through a ring of two enemy battalions and broke up plans for an Axis counter-attack to recapture the fertile Ousseltia Valley.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, son of Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt and grandson of the first President Roosevelt, is on duty here as an artillery observer.

"We already controlled the commanding heights of the western entrance of a pass leading to Kairouan," he said, "and in the early morning one company captured a hill at the eastern entrance to the pass without resistance.

Both Units Surrounded

"We hadn't realized that the Axis was planning to attack at the same time with two battalions and some tanks. The presence of our company threw their plans out of gear, so they surrounded the hill.

"I rode up in a half-track with Lieut. Col. Clarence Buck of Daytona Beach, Fla., the commander, to look over the situation, and Colonel Buck decided to bring up another company to extricate his men.

"We rode back down the hill in a jeep and ran into machine-gun fire, but were not hit. The second American company advanced to relieve pressure on the first company and captured about twenty Germans, and then was in turn surrounded for a while.

"However, together with the first company, which had sixty Italian prisoners, it was able to execute a withdrawal through the enemy lines to a hill taken by us the previous day."

Lieutenant Roosevelt said the two American companies fought their way back by platoons, with "tough going every step of the way." All but thirty or forty men of the 400 who had been surrounded got back, he said, and though there were some losses in equipment they were not serious.

Barrage Surprises Foe

"After they pulled back, our artillery began to plaster the area and inflicted heavy casualties among the Germans and Italians, who had moved in and been caught flat-footed with no foxholes or other protection," he said. "The artillery barrage also flushed some German tanks out of their cover in the woods.

"Our boys didn't drop any prisoners. One infantry captain, with a hand grenade in one fist and a rifle in the other, marched back with forty Italian soldiers ahead of him, and he kept yelling: 'What the hell do I do with these guys?'

"One Italian officer said to other prisoners, 'Let's make a break for it,' but an American soldier of Italian extraction overheard him and beaned him with a rifle butt. There was no more trouble of that sort."

The artillery barrage that broke up any further Axis idea of a counter-attack was directed by Major Guy L. Pace of Denver.

THREE SOLDIERS IN FROM LIBYA CONTACT A. E. F.

Americans in Tunisia Gape as Lost Desert Patrol Reaches Their Camp.

FRENCHMAN BRINGS THEM IN

'Gentlemen From Eighth Army,' He Says by Way of Announcing Their Arrival.

ith the United States Forces outhern Tunisia, Jan. 30 (Delayed) (A. P).—The vanguard of the British Eighth Army—three-sun-burned and bewhiskered desert raiders—reached this outpost of American and French troops in Southern Tunisia today in the first junction of Allied forces converging from the east and west.

American officers gaped in astonishment when a French lieutenant brought the weary and footsore men into headquarters and announced: "These gentlemen from the British Eighth Army have come from Gabes to see you."

Questioning disclosed that they were members of a long-range desert patrol which had been traveling in American-made peeps, boldly raiding deep into Axis territory for more than two months. They brought their campaign to a climax by penetrating ten miles north of Gabes, more than 150 miles ahead of the rear elements of Marshal Rommel's retreating army, before they were ambushed by a German patrol whereupon they abandoned their peeps and on foot evaded the enemy. Next they escaped a band of hostile Arabs who attempted to beat and rob them, and finally they walked for four days and nights to reach friendly lines. They are Lieut. Willis Michael Sadler, 22 years old and Sergt. John Cooper, 20, both of England; and Sergt. A. F. Taxis, a Frenchman who quit his job at the French Legation in Cairo to join Gen. De Gualle's Fighting French movement.

Had 'Lots of Fun.'

With other members of the Desert Patrol, all former parachute troopers, they had set out in twelve peeps to disrupt Axis communications and instill constant fear in the Germans and Italians by daring raids from the desert. They told how once they drove boldly onto a Tripolitanian coastal highway right into the middle of an Axis motor convoy, shot up thirty-eight trucks with their machine guns and then faded away into the desert.

"Some of it was a lot of fun," Lieut. Sadler said. "For example, we spent Christmas Day popping the Germans' own land mines into holes the Germans themselves had dug to receive the mines after their own forces had withdrawn. They got some good surprises.

"We had a lot of fun one night driving on a road in the opposite direction to a motor convoy. We'd blink our lights and then open up

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machine-gun fire when the trucks blinked back at us."

Strafed for Four Hours.

Each peep had a .50 caliber machine-gun mounted on the front end and twin-mounted .30 caliber machine-guns on the rear Sergt. Cooper said they served well until they ran into a number of Italian armored cars, which "really shot us up and we lost two peeps—lucky for us they weren't Germans or we would have all been wiped out."

They had another bad day when Axis planes strafed them for four hours. "Actually though, they only grazed one of our men and failed to hit even one peep," Sergt. Cooper said. "They were Italians and plenty poor shots."

A routine daily task was a quick swoop in from the desert to blast out a dozen or more telephone or telegraph poles on which Rommel's army depended for communications, to drag away a mile or so of wire and then to vanish before the Axis patrols reached the scene.

Wrapped in a blanket after he had had some sleep and been questioned by the American intelligence officer, Serpt. Cooper was asked if he needed more rest. His reply was adequate for the admiring American troops who had listened to the trio's tales of desert warfare: "Oh, I've only been going at this two months. Some of the chaps have been out since August."

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South Africa Votes To Send Troops Abroad

Cape Town, Union of South Africa Feb. 5 (A. P.).—The Senate approved today, 21 to 6, Prime Minister Smuts's motion to permit South African troops to serve outside the African Continent. The House passed the motion yesterday, 75 to 49.

U. S. BOMBERS BLAST KEY BURMA BRIDGE

Disrupt Repairs From Old Raid —R. A. F. Pounds Rangoon

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 5 (AP)—United States bombers scored direct hits on a strategic railroad bridge over the Irrawaddy near Mandalay in Burma yesterday, a communiqué announced today.

The bridge, at Myitgne, had been damaged in a previous raid and the Japanese had been making a major effort to repair it, the communiqué issued by the Tenth United States Air Force said.

"They had succeeded in raising the span from the river bottom, but the bridge had not been restored to service," the bulletin added. "Direct hits were reported by bomber crews, all of whom returned safely."

American-made Liberator bombers of the Royal Air Force pounded Rangoon with 1,000-pound bombs last night as British and Japanese forces remained locked in fierce combat on the Mayu Peninsula front in Western Burma, a British communiqué said.

Docks and railway sidings were the main targets of the raid on Rangoon, and returning pilots reported that they had left large fires raging.

On the land front, the communiqué said, British troops beat off two fierce Japanese counter-attacks in the Dondaik sector with heavy losses and continued to maintain strong pressure on the enemy.

Bienheim bombers, escorted by fighters, meanwhile bombed Japanese positions at Rathedaung, on the west end of the narrow front some twenty-five miles northwest of Akyab. Other R. A. F. formations ranged inland to attack the airdrome at Magwe from low level. All British planes returned.

Japanese aircraft attacked British positions in the Mayu battle area with negligible results, the bulletin said.

...a Celebrates Pact With Three-Day Holiday

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Feb. 5.—Free China today began an official three-day holiday in celebration of the treaties of January 11 whereby the United States and Britain renounced extra-territorial rights for their nationals in China.

The dates were chosen to coincide with the new year season according to China's ancient lunar calendar, which begins today, so the holidays would be concurrent.

The treaties crowned China's long effort to end a system she considered an infringement on her sovereignty.

20,000 Tons Of Axis Ships Are Bombed

MacArthur Hurls Aerial Might Against Japs in South Pacific.

By Merlin Spencer

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Feb. 6—(AP)—General Douglas MacArthur hurled his aerial might against Japanese shipping over a wide area of the South Pacific today. In one attack on Ambon, west of Dutch New Guinea, four-motored Liberators bombed 20,000 tons of ships, destroying or seriously damaging the three vessels.

B-24S (Liberators) and B-17S (Flying Fortresses), both heavy bombers, raided in an arc sweeping from Ambon through Lorengau in the Admiralty islands to Talasea, New Britain.

The planes also sank a small boat and damaged a second at Lorengau and sank a 1,000 ton merchantman in three minutes at Talasea.

129 Japs Killed

Meanwhile our ground troops in New Guinea also dealt punishing blows to the Japs, killing 129 in actions on the Kumusi river and in the war area, below Salamaua.

Ambon, Lorengau, the Aru islands south of Dutch New Guinea, Rabaul (New Britain base raided for the seventh straight night), Talasea, Gasmata also in New Britain, and Lae, New Guinea, all came in for attention in one of the biggest nights the Allied airmen have had in recent weeks.

Hit Three Transports

The Liberators caught three transports in the harbor at Ambon. In the face of intercepting fighters, they set a 10,000 ton ship aflame from stem to stern and seriously damaged two motor vessels of 5,000 tons each. To complete the day, they shot down five fighter planes for certain, possibly a sixth, and returned to their base without losing a plane.

At Rabaul, which was harrassed by our planes for three hours before the big attack was staged, the Japs lighted up the Vunakanau airdrome for their own bombers. Flying Fortresses took advantage of this to drop their bombs which started fires visible for more than 100 miles.

JAPANESE BLASTED IN AIR-SEA BATTLE

FEB 6 1943

U. S. Task Force Guns and Our Airmen Downed 17 Torpedo Planes in 2-Day Fight

STRUGGLE IN SOLO

American Troopships Saved in Battle a Week Ago Where Enemy Claimed Big Victory

FEB 6 1943

ADVANCE BASE, SOUTH PACIFIC, Feb. 5 (AP)—In two attacks by torpedo planes, one of them a spectacular night assault, against a United States task force in the Solomon Islands a week ago, the Japanese lost at least seventeen of their Mitsubishi twin-engine aircraft.

The enemy planes streaked in low in the first attack an hour after sunset last Friday night, Jan 29, when the fading light of day silhouetted the vessels of the American force. There were two waves of them. The first dropped float lights and used marker flares which hung suspended for several minutes over the American surface units, marking their position for the second wave.

Steel poured skyward from the throat of every anti-aircraft gun on our ships as the enemy planes released their steel fish and then pressed home their attack. Heavier guns added their shells to the curtain of anti-aircraft shells in the eerie light of the burning flares and flashing guns.

As the enemy planes pressed in to strafe our ships, one absorbed so much steel it exploded and fell into the sea, missing the bow of one vessel by a scant ten feet. Burning gasoline flared furiously for several minutes on the ocean's surface. Men and officers alike breathed easier after the flames subsided. They had feared they would become a target for other attacking planes.

Enemy Pays a Heavy Price

The enemy paid heavily for the attack. One of our ships shot down three Japanese planes. Another vessel in the task force dropped three more.

Although there were only two waves of planes in the first attack, our anti-aircraft kept up an intermittent fire for an hour and a half as new alerts were sounded. The men remained at general quarters through the night, sleeping on deck.

Eleven enemy torpedo planes were sighted about 4:15 the next afternoon, Saturday, Jan. 30. They were low over the horizon.

From high in the skies American fighter planes swooped down to intercept the enemy aircraft. Again every anti-aircraft gun in the task force also answered the challenge and poured steel toward the oncoming enemy planes.

Four thousand yards out, the Mitsubishis dropped their torpedoes and then continued their runs. Straight into our anti-aircraft barrage they came to strafe our vessels.

But our fighter planes, too, dared the barrage, flying through it, their guns chattering as they pursued the enemy. On the other side—to port—our fighters finished them off. All eleven of the attacking torpedo planes were destroyed. Six were credited to gunners of the task force and five to our fighter planes.

The Japanese launched the torpedoes so far out our sailors had time to run back on the starboard side and watch the tin fish. Five headed straight for one ship. The men sat there watching and knowing they had a minute or more to avoid them.

Before the fighters intercepted the Japanese one PBY (Navy patrol bomber) pilot tried single-handed to break up the attack. He flew into those Japanese and weaved about among them, but they came right on. Luckily, he wasn't hit.

RABAUL BLASTED AGAIN BY ALLIES

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Allied airmen hammered the airdrome at Buin in the northern Solomons and spread destruction from one end of New Britain Island to the other last night as they blasted Rabaul for the sixth consecutive night, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

In addition to these raids, indirectly supporting Allied forces operating in the southern Solomons, aerial attacks were pressed home against enemy bases at Salamaua, in northeastern New Guinea, and on the Aroe Islands to the west, a communique said.

At the same time Allied ground patrols continued to maintain pressure on Japanese forces southwest of Salamaua, the bulletin reported, killing eighty-eight of the enemy in offensive forays near Wau.

In the attack on Buin, situated on the southern tip of Bougainville Island about 300 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, the Allied flyers were said to have harassed the airdrome for three hours, bombing the airdrome runway and dispersal bays and starting large fires.

VITAL BEACH WON BY U. S. ON GUADALCANAL

FEB 6 1943

Drive Beyond Tassafaronga May Mean Village Is Wrested From Japs.

SEA AND AIR FIGHTS GO ON

Delayed Dispatches Say Our Land Forces Have Gained on Northwest Coast.

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—American troops on Guadalcanal Island have advanced to a position half a mile beyond Tassafaronga, the Navy reported today, indicating that that Japanese-held village had been captured. At sea, the communique said, sporadic encounters between American and enemy air and surface forces are continuing.

Communique No. 272, said.

"South Pacific (All dates are east longitude):

"1. During the morning of February 4 a force of Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas), bombed Japanese positions at Munda on New Georgia Island.

"2. United States ground forces on Guadalcanal Island advanced along the north coast to a position one-half mile northwest of Tassafaronga.

"3. Sporadic encounters between United States and Japanese air and surface forces in the Solomons Island area continues."

There was no word from Naval authorities as to whether the engagements at sea between American and Japanese planes and ships were slackening or approaching a final show down.

The statement on the sea fighting was substantially the same as that issued yesterday, and for two days previously, in which the Navy said that "recurrent engagements," or "a number of actions," were occurring.

Advance Held Important.

Considerable significance was attached to the advance beyond Tassafaronga because the Japanese had on many occasions used the beach at that place for bringing in barge or shiploads of troops and supplies.

Air Blows Exchanged

GUADALCANAL, Feb. 1 (Delayed) (AP).—Severe air blows were exchanged today in the Solomons by American and Japanese forces as what is believed to be a prelude to a big battle for control of the islands got under way. Guadalcanal underwent two air raids during the day and the Americans struck at shipping in Shortland harbor and Vella Gulf and at the airport at Munda Point.

The Americans shot down twelve Zeros, two dive bombers, three twin-engined bombers and possibly a fourth at Guadalcanal. Two Grumman fighters were lost, but one pilot was saved and the other parachuted down in the vicinity of Savo Island. In the fighting over Bougainville and Munda Point and Vella Gulf, the Americans shot down five Zeros, probably sank a large cargo ship and damaged two more cargo vessels, a Japanese destroyer and a corvette.

Flying Fortresses scored three hits on a large cargo vessel in Shortland harbor. Flight Leader Major Narce Whitaker, of Toxana, Ky., and his co-pilot, Captain Joe Voellmeck, of Seattle, said there were between thirty and forty Japanese ships in the harbor, many of them warships.

Aerial observers reported tonight that a large force of Japanese warships was headed for Guadalcanal. Some observers think the Japanese hope to bolster their tottering Guadalcanal ground forces with reinforcements.

U. S. Troops Gain On Guadalcanal

American Force Reported North of Tassafaronga, Indicating Capture of Village—17 Jap Torpedo Planes Shot Down in Attacks on U. S. Warships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP) American troops on Guadalcanal made another important advance into enemy-held territory, the Navy reported today, as warplanes and ships slugged at each other over a wide area in the eighth day of a crucial struggle for control of the Solomon islands.

The Navy maintained its silence about developments in the sea-air fighting and its communique said only that "sporadic encounters" were continuing. This was said to mean that American and Japanese naval task forces, strongly supported by land-based planes, were still striking at each other in a number of separate actions.

Large Forces Involved

Large forces were involved. Dispatches from Guadalcanal said aerial reconnaissance had shown between 30 and 40 Jap ships, including many warships, in harbor at Shortland island Monday.

Another dispatch described a new type of night attack by two waves of twelve Mitsubishi twin-engine torpedo planes against United States task force 35 miles south of Guadalcanal last Friday.

The enemy dropped float lights on the water and then marker flares which hung suspended in the air for several minutes. Gunners on the ships had difficulty in picking out the torpedo planes as they came in low, although the planes' exhausts helped locate them and at least 17 were destroyed. Our losses, if any, were not reported.

One dispatch dated Monday said that "aerial observers reported tonight that a large force of Jap warships was headed for Guadalcanal" apparently to deliver reinforcements to the weakening enemy forces on the island.

In connection with Japanese attempts to land reinforcements and supplies, the advance reported today assumed notable significance. It was along the north coast of the island to a position one-half mile northwest of Tassafaronga.

Village Captured

Navy men assumed that this meant the village had been captured, but in the absence of certain knowledge there remained the possibility that it had been surrounded preliminary to capture. At any rate it was clear that the advance had reached such a point as to deny to the enemy the use of Tassafaronga beach as a landing point. The beach is about midway of the 20 miles between the American airfield and Cape Esperance, which marks the northwestern tip of the island and the limit to which the hard-pressed Jap forces can retreat.

The more the area of potential enemy landing operations can be narrowed, the more completely it can be kept under aerial surveillance. The process of reducing the size of this area has been going on for several weeks, and the capture of Kokumbona, another enemy beachhead closer to the airfield, was effected late last month.

Chilean Boycott on Spain Urged

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Confederation of Workers of Chile issued a call last night for an end to the exporting of Chilean nitrates, iodine, copper and cereals to Spain. Asserting that it was "a well-known fact that the Franco government has made Spain a vassal to the Axis powers," the confederation statement said it did not want Chilean workers to appear before the world as aiding the Axis directly or indirectly.

Morgenthau to Leave Cuba.

Havana, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today that he planned to leave this week end for Washington, concluding a Cuban vacation which left him sun-tanned and looking fit.

Former Cuban Official Slain; Killers Escape

By the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 5.—Jose Fernandez Pelaez, a former police official, was slain during the night by killers who fled in a waiting automobile.

Fernandez Pelaez served during the administration of President Gerardo Machado, who fled a revolution in the army in August, 1933.

The Revolutionaries charged that Fernandez Pelaez had murdered Rafael Rejo and other leaders and he was sentenced to death by a Revolutionary Court. In 1940, however, he was released from jail under a general amnesty for all political prisoners.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 (AP).—The Fighting French Information Service in Ottawa said in a statement yesterday that Gen. De Gaulle has 90,000 men outside metropolitan France who are "fighting or ready to fight."

Canada Extends Order Banning Civilian Items Made of Metal

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Mother's compact, baby's bank and father's key case are casualties in the latest list of items which must not be manufactured in Canada from any metal other than gold and silver, the Prices Board announced today.

An order by D. P. Cruikshank, coordinator of the Metals Administration, added 90 items to the list of more than 400 banned in an order last September. All these goods now must be made of wood, paper, plastics, cement, glass or other substitute materials.

In addition to compacts, lipstick holders, hair curlers or curling tongs are out (unless made of gold or silver or substitute materials). But bobby pins, hair pins and clamps for hair curling or waving are not prohibited.

Office workers eventually will feel the pinch, with pen holders, pencil sharpeners, typewriter ribbon spools, desk sets, bases for filing cabinets and water coolers banned. Also forbidden are metal escalators and elevators. Metal paper clips were ruled out in the previous order.

The order affects the sports world, too. No metal may be used in the manufacture of baseball or swimming pool equipment, race tracks, ski articles, skating rinks, sporting and athletic equipment, games or trophies.

SPANISH PRISONERS ON HULL'S PROGRAM

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that the political problems in North Africa are being gradually cleared up, and intimated that there would be something to announce soon concerning the fate of the 5,500 Spanish Republican prisoners still held in concentration camps there.

He told his press conference that yesterday's release of twenty-seven French communist deputies who had been under arrest since 1940 was an example of how the situation was being clarified through the efforts of a joint Anglo-American commission.

In reply to questions concerning Spanish republicans, Mr. Hull said that the Spanish Government would naturally be consulted in regard to any move affecting Spanish citizens. He added that he was sure there was every dispostion among the British, American and Spanish governments to co-operate. Asked whether the Spanish prisoners would be transferred to Mexico, which country had some time ago offered to give them refuge, Mr. Hull said he had nothing conclusive to report in that connection.

SUPPLIES FLOW STEADILY FROM U.S. INTO AFRICA

30,000 Tons of Supplies To Be Shipped Monthly, Mostly as Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—E. R. Stettinius jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, announced today that 50,000 tons of food and other supplies already have been shipped to the civilians of French North Africa and plans have been made for sending huge amounts every month.

The future program, he said, provides for shipping 30,000 tons a month of civilian goods from the United States alone, plus additional large quantities from Great Britain. The 50,000 tons came about fifty-fifty from America and England, he said.

The British, he related, diverted a convoy bound for another war theater in order to drop "large quantities" of wheat, flour, canned meat, sugar, soap, seed potatoes, canned fish, margarin, powdered milk, powdered eggs and cheese for the distressed civilian population of the area recently liberated by the Allied expedition under Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In the future, Mr. Stettinius said, most of the food needed from outside by North Africa will come from the United States, while England will send other badly needed supplies of a type which she can spare more readily than food. England gets a large part of its food from this country.

Mr. Stettinius said that American shipments are being made almost entirely under the lend-lease program, but in co-operation with Herbert H. Lehman's Office of Foreign Relief.

He also disclosed that the French are paying for nearly everything they receive, by shipping to the Allies phosphate rock, iron ore, cork, zinc, lead, cobalt, manganese and other war materials.

However, some emergency supplies, especially milk for children are being distributed free by Mr Lehman's agency through the Red Cross and similar agencies.

Mr. Stettinius said principal supplies now being shipped by the United States include flour, sugar and powdered and condensed milk. Large quantities of cotton cloth new and used clothing and shoes are also on the way. Also planned are shipments of agricultural seeds fertilizer, parts for machinery farm tools, nets and other fishing supplies, certain industrial supplies, and what was described as small quantities of newsprint and other paper.

England is planning to send large quantities of coal, needed particularly by railroads and utilities, and also some tea, coffee, medical supplies, clothing, seed potatoes, soap, twine and some foods.

Mr. Stettinius pointed out that in the case of food the need for shipments will decline when new crops are harvested, escpecially the wheat crop.

AFRICAN PROBLEM NOW CLEARING UP

CIVILIANS GET FOOD

Hull Notes Improvement in General Political Situation in French Colonies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. — (AP) Belief that the North African political problems are clearing up was expressed by Secretary Hull today, and it was also made known that a relief program for civilians there is well underway with some 50,000 tons of food and other supplies already delivered.

The Secretary of State told a press conference that there had been a decided improvement in the general political situation since the Casablanca conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. He called the announced release of 27 French Communist deputies, who had been under arrest since 1940, an example of how the situation is being clarified.

Asked about 5,500 Spanish Republicans held in concentration camps, he intimated he might have something to announce soon concerning them. The Spanish government would naturally be consulted, he said, on any move affecting Spanish citizens. He replied that he had nothing to report when asked if they might be sent to Mexico.

President Roosevelt also declined comment when a reporter said at his press conference that there were reports the Spaniards might go to Mexico.

Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinius, Jr., disclosed that the civilian relief and rehabilitation program calls for delivery of about 30,000 tons of food and other supplies monthly from the United States and additional quantities from Great Britain. He said it was being carried out almost entirely under Lend-Lease but in cooperation with the Office of Foreign Relief headed by Herbert H. Lehman.

In payment, the French are shipping to the Allies phosphate rock, iron ore, cork, zinc, lead, cobalt, manganese and other war materials.

Relief of the North African population has been a major problem since the Allied invasion. When the Anglo-American forces arrived, the normally self-sustaining territory was prostrate because the Germans through the Vichy government had drained out virtually everything they could.

Of the first 50,000 tons of relief supplies sent, British deliveries accounted for about half.

REPORT OF SEAMEN REFUSING TO WORK BRANDED AS FALSE

Congressmen Get Statements from Knox, Vandegrift, Halsey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—(AP) Members of a House Naval subcommittee said today that accounts of union seamen refusing to unload ships at Guadalcanal were untrue.

Chairman Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Representative Hebert (D-La.) and Bonner (D-N.C.) made the comment after hearing from Charles C. Miller, city editor of The Akron (O.) Beacon Journal, that returned Marines told the story "in good faith" and receiving denials from Navy officials.

"Those boys who gave us the shipping story told it in good faith," Mr. Miller said. "They are entirely frank and they don't lie."

Statement from Knox

Rep. Magnuson put into the records a statement by Secretary Knox that he knew of no such instances and a letter in which Major General Alexander A. Vandegrift, in command of the Marines at Guadalcanal until Dec. 9, said:

"At no time while I was in command of the area did any civilian crew of a vessel of American registry refuse to do its allotted work in connection with unloading ships."

Also into the record went the previously published statement by Admiral William F. Halsey, south Pacific commander, that "none of the crews has ever refused to discharge its ship's cargo."

All three said, the chairman added, that there never had been a case of merchant seamen declining to carry out their allotted tasks. Moreover, Rep. Magnuson added, merchant seamen never unload cargo, this task always being assigned to stevedores and longshoremen and "on Guadalcanal there weren't any" so the Marines and Army men had to do the work. Most of the ships there were naval transports, in which case the unloading is done by servicemen.

As to the unloading procedure, Mr. Miller explained that "as innocent landlubbers it didn't occur to us that merchant seamen did not unload their ships."

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Mr. Miller said the newspaper tried to give the Navy an opportunity to tell its side of the story and was unable to get any statement.

"Even the slightest investigation would have revealed that seamen don't unload their ships," Rep. Magnuson retorted.

"There evolves on us the not pleasant task of finding out what those men said and who they are. We can't end this thing right here in all fairness to the men who fought on Guadalcanal and their officers."

Rep. Magnuson said he was "compelled to make a formal request" for the names of the sources involved and told Mr. Miller to ask his superiors about that as soon as possible. He added that the committee would question Mrs. Helen Waterhouse, Beacon Journal reporter, Monday, and that further executive meetings would be held.

Hitler's Lust Cost World 400 Billion

Known and Estimated Military Expenditures Of Both Sides Reach Staggering Sum— U.S. Has Expended $112,300,000,000.

FEB 6- 1943

By George Cullen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—(AP)—Adolf Hitler's lust for conquest has already cost the world more than $400,000,000,000, the Commerce Department estimated today, and the cost may exceed $500,000,000,000 if the Fuehrer is not brought to his knees for another year.

Staggering Financial Toll

The department based its estimate of the staggering financial toll of Hitlerism on known and estimated military expenditures to date of Germany and her victims and the nations allied against her, and the loss in national income to the Axis-conquered lands.

While most of the financial burden has fallen on the nations opposed to the Axis, "the cost of Hitler has been shared by the Germans themselves and, more particularly, by the Italians," the department reported in its weekly publication, Foreign Commerce Weekly.

German military expenditures since Hitler came to power were estimated in excess of $100,000,000,000, while Italy was said to have spent about $8,000,000,000 "since the date, June 1940, of her deluded entry on the side of the Nazis."

U. S. Figure High

While a late entrant into the war against Naziism, the United States has already spent more than any other power fighting Germany, the article continued.

Taking only expenditures already used or appropriated for military purposes during the last three years, the cost of Hitlerism to the United States so far was placed at $112,300,000,000.

Expenditures by the United Kingdom since the rise of Hitlerism were estimated at $58,200,000,000 and of Russia at $96,000,000,000.

Estimates of expenditures by other nations due to Hitler's rise to power included:

France (since 1933) $10,100,000,000; Canada (since 1939) $4,814,000,000; Australia (since 1939) $1,760,000,000; New Zealand (since 1939) $317,000,000; South Africa (since 1939) $541,000,000; Poland (1933-39) $2,660,000,000; The Netherlands (1933-40) $889,000,000; Belgium (1933-40) $3,400,000,000; Norway (1936-40) $93,000,000; Yugoslavia (1939-40) $220,000,000; Greece (1937-41) $165,000,000; Czechoslovakia (1933-39) $1,500,000,000.

Loss In National Income

In addition, the article estimated the loss in national income in Axis conquered lands at more than $100,000,000,000.

"The national income of France stood at 250,000,000,000 francs in 1939," the article said. "There can be little doubt that owing to the large number of Frenchmen taken prisoners, a large number working at less than their full capacity, the national income of France has been reduced substantially since the period of the Armistice of June 1940.

"The same, proportionately, holds true of such other subjugated nations as the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Norway, Czechoslovakia and Greece."

With the United States planning to spend $97,000,000,000 on the war in the next fiscal year and the United Kingdom about $18,000,000,000, the department continued that "not counting future military expenditures by other United Nations, the cost of Hitler, assuming that another year may pass before his downfall, will well exceed the staggering total of $500,000,000,000.

"This sum is nearly three times the total monetary cost of the four years of the first World War."

67 NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today sixty-seven casualties, including seven dead, thirteen wounded and forty-seven missing.

This brings to 22,739 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,461 dead, 4,020 wounded and 12,258 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK.

BIRKDALE, HENRY HAAKON. Missing. Father, Haakon Henry Birkdale, 3216 Kossuth avenue, the Bronx, New York city.

CURLEY, JOSEPH W. Marine. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Mary Beran, 22-06 38th street, Queens, New York city.

DREWS, KENNETH R. Marine. Dead. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Drews, Buffalo.

JONES, JOHN ELLSWORTH JR. Missing. Father, John Ellsworth Jones Sr., 654 71st street, Brooklyn.

AP Correspondent Wins Commendation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—(AP)—John A. Moroso, III, Associated Press correspondent with the Atlantic fleet, has been commended by the commanding officer of the naval vessel to which he was assigned during North African landing operations last November, the Navy department said today.

The officer, whose identity was not made public, advised the department that he was sending Moroso the following commendation for his "meritorious performance":

"Mr. John A. Moroso, III, Associated Press correspondent, was on board the USS (vessel unidentified) during the action. He was assigned the duty of making a chronicle of events. Throughout the engagement he was persevering and untiring in his labors; cheerful, regardless of the noise of battle and proximity of enemy shell splashes; a great factor in holding up the air of confident efficiency which pervaded the entire ship's company. He was as much a member of the ship's crew as any officer or man regularly assigned."

TELLS HOW PLANES PREVENTED ATTACK

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—A threatened attack on the United States last year was warded off and the enemy defeated over the ocean with only thirty minutes' advance notice of the invasion, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, told the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee late yesterday.

"With only thirty minutes' notice of the threatened attatck a sufficient number of planes were sent out to sea to lick the enemy before they could reach our shores," Col. Gorrell said.

Col. Gorrell, chief of staff of the Air Service of the A. E. F. during the last war, refused to elaborate on his statement. Apparently, however, he referred to the battle of Midway. Army officials said they knew of no such battle off the continental United States.

The colonel made his statement as he told the committee that America was "tops" in aviation. The committee is considering a bill to rewrite the civil aeronautics act to provide for the future of the industry.

U. S. Warship Collides With Merchant Vessel

By the Associated Press.

The Navy Department announced last night that an American warship and a small United States merchant vessel had collided in the Narragansett Bay area.

There were no casualties to the personnel of either vessel, the department said.

Tojo Says He Is Merely Moon Receiving Light From the Sun

Premier General Hideki Tojo took occasion yesterday to deny that he is Japan's dictator, declaring he is merely "the moon receiving light from the sun"—the Emperor—according to a Tokio dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by The Associated Press.

He added, however, that in war time "dictatorial measures" must be taken to increase war production and win the war.

The broadcast said Tojo spoke in reply to a question in the Diet (Parliament). The question was not stated, but the reply indicate Tojo was defending himself against charges of trying to draw too much power into his own hands. Two bills which would give him broad control over the war production program, even to the extent of shoving other members of the Cabinet aside if necessary, are before Parliament.

Tojo was quoted as saying his position "must not be likened to that of a dictator." The dispatch continued: "He emphasized that he was nothing but a subject of his majesty (Emperor Hirohito) and intrusted by the Tenno (son of heaven, or emperor) with the post of Premier and leadership of the Cabinet. (Tojo is also War Minister and Home Minister.) He added that by this commission he is at present in fact filling the position of leader of the entire Japanese nation, since he is enjoying the Tenno's confidence.

"Concluding, Tojo declared that he personally was against dictatorship, but added that in war time dictatorial measures were inevitable to increase war production and thereby win the war."

50 Reported Executed In Belgrade Reprisals

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A Radio France broadcast, reported to the Office of War Information, said today that 50 residents of Belgrade "have just been executed" by Nazi troops "in reprisal for the murder of one German Army sergeant."

The broadcast, in French, was directed to France and the French empire.

Farms May Use War Captives

U. S. Considers Proposal to Have Axis Prisoners Help Produce Food.

FEB 6- 1943

Washington, Feb. 5 (A. P.).—Axis war prisoners may be used in this country next summer to help produce the food that Allied fighting men will need.

J. A. Walker, chief of the labor branch of the Food Production Administration, disclosed today that the Government was considering using war prisoners to help fill agricultural labor shortages.

Such prisoners would have to be guarded, he said, where they could work in large groups so that they could be guarded efficiently. Their use would be limited largely to cultivating and harvesting commercial vegetable, canning and fruit crops.

A major overseas in world war I, Mr. Walker has been assigned to recruiting workers for the record production goals of the Agriculture Department's war food program.

Mr. Walker said some farmers were reluctant to plant more because of a fear that they would be unable to harvest additional crops.

"I have every confidence," Mr. Walker said, "that we will be able to meet the labor demands."

The Government plans, he said, to recruit 50,000 low-income and underproductive families in the Appalachian and Ozark mountains and the cut-over timber areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin for placement on highly productive dairy, livestock and poultry farms of the Middle West and elsewhere.

Besides the possible use of war prisoners, the Government hopes to recruit at least 275,000 migratory farm workers and other unemployed persons and to import 60,000 workers from Mexico and other Latin American countries.

In addition, the Government plans to enlist possibly 3,000,000 town and city residents for short-time seasonal harvesting operations.

Berlin Says 67 Die In Brittany Bombing

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Sixty-seven persons were killed and 34 seriously injured by a British bombing of the town of Morlaix, 33 miles east of Brest in Brittanny, the Berlin radio reported from Paris tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

NAZI GENERAL KILLED ON MIDDLE DON FRONT

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

Lieut.-Gen. Arno Jahr, commander of a German infantry division, has been killed on the middle Don front, the Berlin radio said last night.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said Gen. Jahr had been decorated recently with the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross "for his audacious counter-attacks on the Don."

President Wires Congratulations To Stalin

By the Associated Press.

From President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin Congratulations on the "brilliant victory at Stalingrad."

In a message to Stalin last night Mr. Roosevelt said:

"As Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States of America, I congratulate you on the brilliant victory at Stalingrad of the armies under your supreme command.

"The 162 days of epic battle for the city which has forever honored your name and the decisive result which all Americans are celebrating today will remain one of the proudest chapters in this war of the peoples united against Naziism and its emulators.

"The commanders and fighters of your armies at the front and the men and women who have supported them in factory and field have combined not only to cover with glory their country's arms but to inspire by their example fresh determination among all the United Nations to bend every energy to bring about the final defeat and unconditional surrender of the common enemy."

GEN. DEVERS HOME FROM SECRET TRIP TO AFRICAN FRONT

Chief of Armored Force Confident Allies Will Take Tunisia.

FEB 6 1943

FORT KNOX, Ky., Feb. 5.—(AP) Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, chief of the armored force who has just returned from a six-week tour of the African war zone, said today the Axis position in North Africa is doomed.

"I am confident that American, British and French forces can and will drive the Germans and Italians out of Africa, or, if they make a stand, annihilate them a short time after the Allies start their concerted effort," General Devers declared in an interview.

Sent on Secret Mission

General Devers disclosed today that he left Fort Knox by plane Dec. 14 on a secret mission ordered by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the Army.

"American troops in Africa are in excellent health and in fine spirits," the general added. "Naturally I was particularly interested in the armored force troops under Maj. Gen. George S. Patton and Maj. Gen. Orlando B. Ward.

"To my eyes, they were the finest soldiers I saw in Africa. Their training is revealing itself in unmatched fighting ability. All America can take pride in those soldiers and in our air force."

Commenting on the British soldiers he saw in Africa, the armored force chief said:

"I have never seen healthier-looking soldiers than the British; they are battle-hardened, neat in appearance and mentally alert. Their rations are certainly as abundant as those of American troops and, in some instances, more varied."

Len-Lease equipment sent to the British by the United States was highly praised by the English, General Devers declared.

"I heard nothing but praise—the highest praise for our armored vehicles—the M-4 medium tank, the M-5 light tank and particularly the M-7 self-propelled artillery, which America sent to Egypt last fall and which were used with annihilating effect against Rommel's Afrika Korps."

General Devers' tour included a trip to England.

WITH UNDATED ITALIAN CABINET

BY ERNEST AGNEW

FEB 6 1943

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB 6-(AP)-MUSSOLINI'S CABINET SHAKEUP WAS INTERPRETED IN LONDON DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES TODAY AS EVIDENCE OF THE DUCE'S URGENT NEED TO FIND SCAPEGOATS TO BLAME FOR THE LOSS OF THE MODERN "ROMAN EMPIRE," AN ATTEMPT TO OVERCOME NATIONAL APATHY AND A PURGE OF HALF-HEARTED AXIS SUPPORTERS.

THE DUCE'S PERSONAL PRESTIGE IS BELIEVED TO BE AT THE LOWEST EBB FOLLOWING THE RECENT SERIES OF DISASTROUS REVERSES AND THE WHOLESALE DISMISSALS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE TO CONVINCE ITALIANS HE IS AGAIN A MAN OF ACTION, TAKING A FIRM GRIP ON THE REINS AT A CRITICAL TIME.

"CIANO AND AT LEAST ONE OTHER ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN TOYING WITH THE IDEA OF ITALY SEPARATING FROM GERMANY," ONE INFORMANT SAID, "AND THEIR DISMISSAL MIGHT HAVE BEEN DICTATED FROM THE WILHELMSTRASSE."

CIANO HAS DEFINITELY [illegible]ILED IN EFFORTS TO ACQUIRE FRENCH TERRITORY AFTER THE ARMISTICE OF J[illegible]E, 1940, THE SOURCE RECALLED, AND RETURNED AGAIN EMPTY-HANDED AFTE[illegible]HE LAST MEETING WITH HITLER IN NOVEMBER.

THE SHAKEUP WAS GENE[illegible]LY REGARDED AS ENCOURAGING HERE AND AMONG THE ALLIES BECAUSE SUCH [illegible]INGS SIMPLY DON'T HAPPEN WHEN A GOVERNMENT IS DOING ALL RIGHT.

BZ85. EW

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAM BUREAU SAID IN A DISPATCH DATELINED MADRID TODAY THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCO OF SPAIN, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, GEN. COUNT FRANCISCO GOMEZ JORDANA, AND GENERALS AGUILAR AND MOSCARDO, WERE LEAVING SPAIN FOR PORTUGAL.

REUTERS QUOTED THESE DISPATCHES RELAYED THROUGH STOCKHOLM AND ALSO ANOTHER FROM LISBON SAYING THAT PORTUGUESE PREMIER, DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR, HAD LEFT LISBON UNEXPECTEDLY, AND THAT TROOPS AND POLICE WERE BEING SENT TOWARDS THE SPANISH BORDER IN SOUTHERN PORTUGAL WHERE "SOMETHING UNUSUAL IS HAPPENING."

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LONDON, FEB. 5-(AP)-REUTERS REPORTED FROM ISTANBUL TONIGHT THAT GENERAL STUDNETZ, NEW GERMAN GOVERNOR OF SALONIKA AND THE AEGEAN REGION WAS KILLED WHEN A TRAIN ON WHICH HE WAS RIDING WAS WRECKED BY SABOTEURS. #

FEB 6 1943

LONDON, FEB 5-(AP)-FLIGHT LIEUT. JOHN HARVEY CURRY OF DALLAS, TEX., A FLIER IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, WAS AWARDED BRITAIN'S DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID HE HAD DESTROYED AT LEAST SEVEN ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND "DISPLAYS THE GREATEST DETERMINATION TO ATTACK THE ENEMY, REGARDLESS OF THE OPPOSITION ENCOUNTERED, AND IS A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION TO FELLOW PILOTS." #

THE GERMAN RADIO, BROADCASTING DISPATCHES FROM ROME WHICH WERE RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID FRIDAY NIGHT THAT THE CHARGES IN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT "WERE A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

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"IT IS OBVIOUSLY MORE THAN A 'CHANGE OF THE WATCH' WHICH FASCISM HAS BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO CARRY OUT FROM TIME TO TIME IN ORDER TO REJUVENATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP," THE BROADCAST SAID. #

ADD - U.S. Bomber STA in BRIT

SERGEANT SMITH, WHO IS NOW TOP SCORER IN HIS GROUP, SENT ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 CRASHING INTO THE NORTH SEA FOR HIS FOURTH VICTIM IN FIVE RAIDS.

"THE MESSERSCHMITT PEELED OFF AND CAME AT US HEAD-ON JUST OFF THE GERMAN COAST ON THE RETURN TRIP," VERINIS RELATED. "HE CALLED TO ME TO BANK THE PLANE AND HE GOT HIM. RADCLIFFE SAW THE PLANE FALL INTO THE WATER.

MORGAN, BRILL AND VERINIS SAID SEVERAL OF THE CREWMEN HAD HANDS AND FEET BADLY FROSTBITTEN AS A RESULT OF "THE COLDEST WEATHER WE EVER RAN INTO." MORGAN SAID TOPTURRET GUNNER ADKINS FROZE THE FINGERS OF BOTH HANDS BUT DOGGEDLY CONTINUED FIRING HIS GUN BY PRESSING THE SIDES OF HIS HANDS AGAINST THE TRIGGER.

ADD - US Bomber STA in BRIT

MORGAN SAID THAT FIRST LIEUT. ALLAN BRILL, 26, OF SEDALIA, MO., PILOT OF THE "MISS SEDALIA," PERFORMED "THE BEST JOB OF ANY PILOT OF OUR GROUP." BRILL, AFTER SIDE OPERATIONS AS A COPILOT, WAS ON HIS FIRST MISSION AS A PILOT AND WAS FLYING WITH A NEW CREW IN A NEW SHIP. AFTER THE BOMB LOAD WAS DROPPED TWO OF HIS ENGINES WERE KNOCKED OUT BY CANNON SHELLS. THE SHIP WAS FORCED OUT OF FORMATION ON THE RETURN TRIP OVER THE NORTH SEA. BRILL EVADED HIS PURSUERS, HEADED FOR CLOUDS AND FLEW BY INSTRUMENTS FOR AN HOUR. BUIDED BY NAVIGATOR FIRST LIEUT. ROLLIN P. BALL OF EASTON, MD., AND RADIOMAN SERGEANT RAYMOND L. SIMONS OF NEW HAVEN, CONN., HE FINALLY FOUND HIS WAY BACK TO BASE. JUST AS HE SET THE CRIPPLED BOMBER DOWN A THIRD ENGINE WENT DEAD. HAD THIS HAPPENED IN THE AIR, THE SHIP WOULD HAVE CRASHED.

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"AS WE STARTED HOME OVER THE NORTH SEA WE BEGAN SEEING EXPLOSIONS ABOVE US," ONE AIRMAN SAID. "AT FIRST WE THOUGHT IT WAS FLAK, THEN REASONED THAT WAS IMPOSSIBLE AS THERE WAS SEA AND NO GUNS BENEATH US. FINALLY WE SAW A HEINKEL 2000 FEET ABOVE US. WE COULD SEE BOMBS FALLING. THEY APPARENTLY WERE TIME BOMBS SET TO EXPLODE AT OUR ALTITUDE. WE DIVED OUT OF RANGE."

VERINIS WHO HAD BEEN ON TEN RAIDS AND TWO MEMBERS OF HIS CREW, SERGEANTS ROY SMITH OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND VERGIL BURGAN OF ST. CHARLES, VA., BOTH GUNNERS WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN FIVE PREVIOUS SORTIES, SAID THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THEY HAD ENCOUNTERED HEINKELS ALTHOUGH THEY HAD MET JUNKERS 88'S OVER FRANCE PREVIOUSLY.

ADD LONDON-CROCKETT

CROCKETT ESTABLISHED A REPUTATION BOTH IN BOSTON AND NEW YORK, WHERE HE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY TRANSFERRED BY THE AP, FOR BEING THE FIRST TO VOLUNTEER FOR ANY HAZARDOUS ASSIGNMENT. THIS SAME TRAIT MARKED HIS ACTIONS IN THE NORTH AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN WAR THEATRES.

IT WAS NOT CROCKETT'S FAULT THAT HE DID NOT SEE ACTION MUCH EARLIER. A MONTH AFTER PEARL HARBOR HE BEGAN HAMMERING AT HIS SUPERIORS TO SEND HIM SOMEWHERE. FIRST HE WANTED TO BE ASSIGNED TO THE ATLANTIC FLEET, AND WHEN THAT POST DID NOT MATERIALIZE, HE BROADENED HIS REQUESTS TO TAKE IN ALL THE LAND FRONTS.

OF ALL THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MEN WHO HAVE GONE TO COVER THE WAR, CROCKETT WAS ONE OF THE MOST EAGER TO GET UNDER WAY. FEB 6 - 1943

ALTHOUGH HE REPORTED THE LAND WARFARE IN LIBYA WITH ZEST, IT WAS EVIDENT FROM HIS MESSAGES THAT HE REALIZED HIS REAL AMBITION WHEN HE JOINED THE BRITISH FLEET AT ALEXANDRIA AND BEGAN WATCHING THE FIERCE RUNNING BATTLES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM THE BRIDGE OF A COMMANDER'S WARSHIP. HIS DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SHELLINGS OF AXIS SHORE INSTALLATIONS AS MARSHAL ROMMEL'S FORCES MADE THEIR HARRIED RETREAT ACROSS THE RIM OF LIBYA WERE VIVID PIECES OF WRITING.

IT WAS AS A SEA-GOING REPORTER, PROPHETICALLY, THAT CROCKETT SCORED HIS FIRST NOTABLE "BEAT" FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. HE HAD JOINED THE AP'S BOSTON BUREAU IN 1937 AFTER NINE YEARS WITH THE LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN AND THE LOWELL EVENING LEADER. HE WAS BORN AT LOWELL AND EDUCATED IN THE HIGH SCHOOL THERE.

ALTHOUGH HIS NAME WAS HENRY, HE WAS KNOWN AS "HARRY" TO FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES AND THAT WAS THE WAY HE SIGNED HIS NEWSPAPER COPY.

JS219PEW

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 5-(AP)-The Swiss Telegraph agency reported from Rome tonight that 282 persons had been killed and 696 injured in Sicilian air raids from Nov. 29, 1942 to Feb. 2.

Stockholm, Feb. 5-(AP)-Approximately 100 Norwegians who were former members of the labor and communist parties have been arrested, the press office at Oslo announced today. The reason was not stated. The arrests were made at Bergen, Lillehammer, Halden and Sarpsborg. FEB 6 1943

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

CAIRO, FEB. 5-(AP)-HARRY CROCKETT GAMBLED WITH DEATH MANY TIMES TO GET THE NEWS AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS--AND THEN THE LUCK OF THE GAME WENT AGAINST HIM.

A MESSAGE FROM THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY REPORTED THAT THE TALL, HANDSOME YOUNG CORRESPONDENT WAS WOUNDED FATALLY AND BURIED IN THE WATERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. FEB 6 1943

THERE WERE NO OTHER IMMEDIATE DETAILS OF HIS DEATH, WHICH CAME AS A SHOCK TO MIDDLE EAST CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAD WORKED WITH HIM IN THE DESERT AND WITH THE BRITISH FLEET SINCE HE ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK LAST APRIL.

MANY CORRESPONDENTS EXPRESSED THEIR SORROW WHEN THE NEWS ARRIVED. AND THE GENERAL EXPRESSION WAS: "HE WAS ONE OF THE BRAVEST MEN I

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EVER SAW. HE KNEW THE RISKS HE WAS TAKING BUT HE NEVER SHOWED FEAR, NO MATTER WHAT DANGER."

FEB 6 1943

CROCKETT PROBABLY SAW ACTION AS FAST AND AS OFTEN AS ANY CORRESPONDENT WHO EVER CAME TO THE MIDDLE EAST. FRESH FROM HOME LAST APRIL, HE WENT INTO THE DESERT ON HIS FIRST MAJOR ASSIGNMENT WITH FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

SMUTS GAVE HIM A PERSONAL MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, EXPRESSING HIS "GRATITUDE AND PRIDE" FOR THE HELP THE UNITED STATES HAD GIVEN HIS PEOPLE.

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THAT WAS THE BEGINNING OF ADVENTURE-FILLED MONTHS IN WHICH HE RODE IN TANKS, PLANES, DESTROYERS, SUBMARINES AND BATTLESHIPS TO GET THE NEWS. HE SPENT WEEKS IN THE DESERT UNDER FIRE, THEN STEPPED INTO THE DANGEROUS ASSIGNMENT WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, SUCCEEDING LARRY ALLEN, WHO WAS CAPTURED AT TOBRUK BY THE ITALIANS WHEN THEY SANK THE DESTROYER SIKH ON WHICH HE WAS TRAVELING.

CROCKETT FIRST WENT TO THE DESERT MAY 15. TWELVE DAYS LATER MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL WAS DRIVING THE BRITISH BACK TOWARD EL ALAMEIN AND HE WAS ON THE SPOT TO REPORT THE STORY. ONE OF HIS MOST BRILLIANT JOBS WAS TELLING THE TRAGIC STORY OF THE FALL OF TOBRUK.

HE RODE TANKS IND TOUGH A TANKMA LIFE CAN BE IN THE BROILING DESERT SUN. HE STOOD WITH GUNNERS TO WATCH ARTILLERY POUND THE ENEMY AND HE WATCHED INFANTRY FROM POINTS OF VANTAGE WHERE ONLY A MAN WITH REAL COURAGE WOULD WANT TO STAND. HE TRAVELED IN EVERY SORT OF PLANE EXCEPT A SINGLE SEAT FIGHTER AND WOULD HAVE TRIED ONE OF THOSE IF THEY HAD LET HIM.

CROCKETT'S NAME BECAME SOMETHING OF A LEGEND AROUND THE CAMP FIRES AND STORIES ABOUT HIM WERE NUMEROUS. BUT HE WAS AS FAMILIAR WITH THE BAZAARS AND STREETS OF CAIRO AS WITH THE WADIS AND GEBELS OF THE WESTERN DESERT. THE HUSTLE AND BUSTLE AND COLOR OF LIFE FASCINATED HIM AND HE SPENT LONG HOURS IN REMOTE AND ODD CORNERS OF THE CITY, OFTEN TURNING UP WITH A GOOD STORY.

AFTER ALLEN'S CAPTURE, CROCKETT REQUESTED THE FLEET ASSIGNMENT ALTHOUGH HE REALIZED FULLY THE EXTENT OF THE DANGER INVOLVED. AND BEFORE MANY WEEKS HE WAS AS WELL KNOWN IN ALEXANDRIA'S NAVAL CIRCLES AS IN CAIRO. RECENTLY HIS ASSIGNMENT TOOK HIM TO MALTA, THE MUCH-BATTERED LITTLE ISLAND WHICH HAS CHANGED FROM A DEFENSIVE TO AN OFFENSIVE OUTPOST.

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FIVE DAYS AGO HE CABLED THE CAIRO OFFICE HE WAS RETURNING FOR A BRIEF VISIT. APPARENTLY HE WAS EN ROUTE TO CAIRO WHEN THE TRAGEDY OCCURRED.

CROCKETT'S LAST VISIT TO CAIRO WAS LAST CHRISTMAS EVE. HIS BOOTS WERE POLISHED UNTIL YOU COULD SEE YOURSELF IN THEM. HE WAS A STRIKING FIGURE IN HIS NAVAL UNIFORM.

HE STILL WAS VERY MUCH EXCITED AND ENTHUSED ABOUT THE "GREAT STORIES" TO BE WRITTEN AND THE DEVELOPMENTS HE ANTICIPATED. THAT WAS ONE OF CROCKETT'S GREATEST ASSETS AS A REPORTER. HE NEVER LOST HIS ENTHUSIAM FOR A GOOD STORY.

WE1023PEW

LONDON, FEB 5-(AP)-RUSSIAN AIR AND LAND FORCES HAVE SMASHED A LARGE GERMAN TANK ATTACK SUPPORTED BY AIR UNITS IN A SHARP CONFLICT IN THE UKRAINE NEAR KRASNY LIMAN, KILLING ABOUT 500 OF THE ENEMY.

DESTROYING 18 TANKS AND BRINGING DOWN EIGHT GERMAN PLANES. THE RUSSIANS SAID IN THEIR MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET RADIO MONITOR TODAY.

IN ANOTHER SECTOR NEAR KRASNY LIMAN, SEVERAL TOWNS WERE TAKEN BY THE RED ARMY TROOPS, IT WAS REPORTED.

A LARGE TOWN ALSO WAS CAPTURED IN THE CONTINUING ADVANCE SOUTH OF ROSTOV AND MORE PRISONERS WERE TAKEN WITH A HUGE STORE OF WAR MATERIALS IN THE FIGHTING EAST OF KURSK, THE RUSSIANS SAID. FEB 6 1943

MSJOAEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB. 5-(AP)-RUSSIAN FORCES HEADED BY DASHING COSSACKS ADVANCED CLOSER TO ROSTOV AND THE SEA OF AZOV TODAY, HACKING AT THE SPLIT UP GERMAN FORCES IN THE CAUCASUS, WHILE THE SOVIET ARMIES NORTH OF ROSTOV WERE REPORTED THREATENING A VAST NEW ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE RICH DONETS BASIN.

TO MEET THIS MENACE, THE GERMANS WERE DECLARED RUSHING SQUADRONS OF TANKS AND RESERVES INTO THE VIOLENT BATTLE WEST AND SOUTH OF KRASNY LIMAN. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY CAPTURED SEVERAL TOWNS, WIPED OUT 500 GERMANS AND 18 TANKS AND HURLED THE REINFORCED ENEMY BACK.

LEAGUES TO THE NORTH, THE RUSSIANS WERE APPROACHING THE LARGE ENEMY BASE OF KURSK FROM THE NORTH, EAST AND SOUTHEAST, FEB 6 1943 ENVELOPING RICH FARM LAND. THE NEAREST RUSSIANS WERE 22 MILES NORTH AT ZOLOTUKHINO AND THEY HAD CUT THE TRUNK LINE TO OREL, REGAINING TERRITORY THAT THE GERMANS CAPTURED IN THE EARLY PHASE OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

KHARKOV, TOO, WAS THREATENED FROM MANY DIRECTIONS. THE NEAREST RUSSIANS WERE BUT 63 MILES FROM THE STEEL CENTER AND WERE 110 MILES DEEP IN THE UKRAINE. THE WHOLE GERMAN POSITION IN THE EASTERN UKRAINE GREW MORE HAZARDOUS BY THE HOUR WITH THE RUSSIANS ASTRIDE THE MAIN LATERAL RAILWAYS AND ROADS AND DRIVING RELENTLESSLY FORWARD WITH SUPERIOR FORCES.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED RUSSIAN BATTALIONS HAD LANDED AT NOVOROSSISK, BLACK SEA NAVAL BASE SOUTH OF ROSTOV, BUT SAID THE RUSSIANS FACED ANNIHILATION. BY IMPLICATION, BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED AN ADVANCE ON ROSTOV SAYING THE RUSSIANS WERE ATTACKING "IN THE DON ESTUARY." OTHER RUSSIAN ATTACKS WERE REPORTED REPULSED ON THE KUBAN FRONT OF THE WEST CAUCASUS, ON THE MIDDLE DON AND SOUTH OF LAKE LADOGA NEAR LENINGRAD.)

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COL.GEN.A.I.YEREMENKO'S COSSACKS AND THE TROOPS OF GEN.I.V. TULENIEV WERE REPORTED DRIVING THE LAST OF 200,000 GERMANS FROM THE NARROWING DEATH POCKET IN THE CAUCASUS, AND TRAPPING SOME WHOSE MEANS OF RETREAT WERE BLOCKED.

BETWEEN ROSTOV AND NOVOROSSISK, THE RUSSIANS WERE DECLARED HACKING AT STORM TROOPERS AND LARGE NUMBERS OF FASCIST RESERVES AND MAKING A BIG DENT IN THE PERIMETER OF ROSTOV DEFENSES, 30 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

DIRECTLY EAST AND NORTH OF ROSTOV, THE NAZIS COUNTER-ATTACKED WITH ABUNDANT TANKS AND MOTORIZED FORCES. THE GOING WAS TOUGH, BUT DISPATCHES SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE HACKING THEIR WAY FORWARD AND BREAKING THE GERMANS' SUPREME BID TO HOLD THE CITY AT THE SEA OF AZOV.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY WERE PUSHING SOME OF THE NAZI CAUCASIAN TROOPS SOUTHWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF TOMOSHEVSKAYA, 36 MILES NORTH OF THE KUBAN CAPITAL OF KRASNODAR. THAT CITY WAS IN IMMINENT PERIL

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FROM RUSSIANS CLOSING IN FROM THREE SIDES.

NEARLY 2,500 ENEMY CASUALTIES WERE RECORDED SINCE MIDNIGHT OF WHICH 1,485 WERE TROOPS WHO SURRENDERED EAST OF KURSK, SPRINGBOARD OF THE GERMAN SUMMER OFFENSIVE. ON THE KURSK PLAINS, THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY "SMASHED THE ENEMY'S RESISTANCE AND CAPTURED A NUMBER OF POPULATED PLACES."

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THE STICKY BLACK LAND WAS COVERED BY A THICK SNOW BLANKET AND THE RUSSIANS WERE USING SKI TROOPS, LIGHT MOBILE GUNS AND SLEDS PROPELLED BY AIRPLANE MOTORS. THEY WERE REPORTED OUT-MANEUVERING THE FOE IN HEAVY DRIFTS AND THREATENING EVEN ANOTHER GREAT ENCIRCLEMENT IN THE KURSK REGION.

GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS--REMNANTS OF NINE TRAPPED DIVISIONS--WEST OF VORONEZH APPEARED TO BE FACING THE FATE OF THE 330,000 MEN WHO DIED OR SURRENDERED BEFORE STALINGRAD. PRAVDA SAID THAT THE RING WAS TIGHTENING AROUND THEM AND THAT THEY WERE FIGHTING FROM SCATTERED GARRISONS WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS. CAPTIVES TESTIFIED THEY LACKED FOOD AND AMMUNITION. ARTILLERY CONSTANTLY RAKED THEIR FLANKS. ALREADY 44,000 HAVE BEEN KILLED OR CAPTURED.

FEB 6 1943

PROF.YEFIMOV, A MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE SOVIET, WROTE TODAY THAT THE VICTORY AT STALINGRAD "GAVE A NEW TURN TO WORLD HISTORY."

"THE STALINGRAD EPIC IS A NEW PAGE OF DISGRACE IN GERMANY'S MILITARY HISTORY," HE SAID, "NOW NEARLY ALL THE NORTH CAUCASUS AND KUBAN HAVE BEEN LIBERATED. THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE AND THE DONETS BASIN HAVE BEEN STARTED, THE BLOCKADE OF LENINGRAD HAS BEEN LIFTED AND THE TRUNKLINE FROM KURSK TO OREL HAS BEEN CUT. THE TURNING POINT HAS BEEN REACHED IN THE COURSE OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THIS WAS EFFECTED BY SOVIET TROOPS. THE BRILLIANT VICTORIES BRING CLOSER THE HOUR OF HITLERITE GERMANY'S UTTER DEFEAT."

JS214PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, FEB, 5-(AP)-GEN.ANNIBALE (ELECTRIC WHISKERS) BERGONZOLI, FORMER ITALIAN BLACK SHIRT CORPS COMMANDER WHO WAS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN LIBYA IN 1941, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO WASHINGTON AS A PRISONER OF WAR.

A DISPATCH FROM CANNOBBIO, ITALY, TO IL POPOLO D'ITALIA REPORTED THAT THE ITALIAN RED CROSS HAD NOTIFIED CLOTILDE BERGONZOLI, SISTER OF THE PICTURESQUE LITTLE GENERAL, THAT HE HAD BEEN SENT TO WASHINGTON RECENTLY.

FEB 6 1943

--DASH--

IN WASHINGTON, THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE DECLINED TO MAKE ANY COMMENT ON GENERAL BERGONZOLI OR HIS WHEREABOUTS.

THE GENERAL WAS DUBBED "ELECTRIC WHISKERS" BY THE BRITISH, WHO WERE IMPRESSED WITH HIS BRISTLING BEARD AND HANDLEBAR MUSTACHE.

THE LAST PREVIOUS ACCOUNT OF BERGONZOLI'S WHEREABOUTS CAME ON OCT. 23, 1942, WHEN HE WAS REPORTED AMONG 52 ITALIAN GENERALS BEING HELD AT A WAR PRISON CAMP IN NORTHERN INDIA.

HE ESCAPED THE BRITISH AT BARDIA ON THE EVE OF ITS CAPTURE IN JANUARY, 1941, BUT WAS TAKEN PRISONER A MONTH LATER AT BENGASI. ON MAY 23, 1941, HE WAS AT BOMBAY IN A CONTINGENT OF 1,900 ITALIAN PRISONERS TAKEN THERE FOR INTERNMENT.

THREE DAYS AFTER HIS CAPTURE, BERGONZOLI LAID THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINAL ITALIAN ROUT AT BENGASI ON GEN.GIUSEPPE TELLERA, COMMANDER OF THE TENTH ARMY WHO WAS WOUNDED FATALLY IN THE FIGHTING

NEAR THERE.

BERGONZOLI SAID HE HAD ADVISED THE IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF BENGASI BUT GENERAL TELLERA THOUGHT THERE WAS ADEQUATE TIME TO RETREAT AND DECIDED TO WAIT ANOTHER 24 HOURS.

THE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS STRUCK AT BENGASI FROM THE NORTH AND ALSO TRAPPED ITALIANS ATTEMPTING TO FLEE TO THE SOUTHWEST.

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AT THE SAME TIME, BERGONZOLI TOLD OF HIS ESCAPE FROM BARDIA. WITH 25 STAFF OFFICERS HE SAID HE WALKED FOR FIVE NIGHTS IN THE RETREAT, SLEEPING BY DAY IN HIDEOUTS AND OBTAINING FOOD FROM BEDOUIN TRIBESMEN. AFTER REACHING TOBRUK HE WENT FROM THERE TO DERNA BY PLANE AND RETREATED WITH THE LAST ITALIAN CONTINGENT BEFORE THE BRITISH ENTERED DERNA.

HE WAS AMONG THE ITALIANS STREAMING OUT OF BENGASI TOWARD TRIPOLI WHEN HE WAS CAPTURED.

COMMANDING ETHIOPIAN AND SPANISH CIVIL WAR CAMPAIGNS WITH A BAG OF GUMDROPS IN HIS HANDS, THE LITTLE GENERAL BECAME FAMOUS FOR HIS APPETITE AS WELL AS HIS MILITARY EXPLOITS.

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MOST ITALIAN COMMANDERS CARRIED MACHINEGUNS IN THE BACKS OF THEIR CARS. BUT NOT BERGONZOLI. HE ALWAYS CARRIED A STOCK OF CHOICE CANNED FOODS AND WINES.

CAIRO--THIRD ADD CHURCHILL X X OF HISTORY.

WHEN THE LAST TANK HAD THUNDERED PAST, THE PRIME MINISTER DROVE OUT OF TOWN TO AN OPEN SPACE WHERE A NEW ZEALAND DIVISION WAS LINED UP TO RECEIVE HIM. HE GREETED MAJ. GEN. SIR BERNARD FREYBURG WITH A WARM HANDSHAKE AND DROVE IN A CAR BACK AND FORTH THROUGH THE LINES TO THE MUSIC OF A HIGHLAND BAND.

HE FOLLOWED UP THE NEW ZEALAND VISIT BY MOTORING TO CASTEL BENITO FOR A REVIEW OF ALLIED AIR FORCE UNITS.

PRECEDED AND FOLLOWED BY AMERICAN-MADE GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS HE DROVE THROUGH THE EUCALYPTUS LINED AVENUES AND WAS MET AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE FORMER KEY AIR BASE OF MUSSOLINI BY AIR COMMODORE BROADHURST, WHO REPRESENTED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

STEPPING BRISKLY FROM THE CAR, DESPITE HIS LONG DAY, THE PRIME MINISTER WAS PRESENTED TO 28 OFFICERS REPRESENTING AMERICAN, BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN FIGHTER AND LIGHT BOMBER GROUPS OUTSIDE THE IMPOSING ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS.

TO LIEUT. COL. H.A. FRENCH OF THE U.S. NINTH ARMY AIR FORCE, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID "YOU'RE FAR AWAY FROM HOME. SOME OF YOUR FRIENDS HAVE ARRIVED NOT SO FAR AWAY AND YOU'LL BE WITH THEM SOON."

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DRIVING PAST THE LINED-UP SQUADRONS CHURCHILL WAS CHEERED TO THE ECHO AS HE GAVE HIS FAMOUS "V" SIGN SALUTE AND WAVED HIS AIR COMMODORE'S CAP.

JR1101PEW

UNDATED CHURCHILL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMAN RADIO REPORTERS, ANXIOUSLY TAPPING A FERTILE FIELD OF RUMOR IN THE PORTUGUESE CAPITAL OF LISBON, SUGGESTED LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IS PLANNING A MEETING WITH PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR OF PORTUGAL AND THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO OF SPAIN MIGHT JOIN THEM.

THIS REPORT FOLLOWED BY A FEW HOURS A BROADCAST FROM THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO THAT THE PEREGRINATING CHURCHILL HAD ARRIVED AT GIBRALTAR FOLLOWING HIS TRAVELS TO CASABLANCA, TURKEY, CYPRUS

30.24-941

CAIRO AND TRIPOLI. CAIRO DISPATCHES SAID THE PRIME MINISTER HAD LEFT TRIPOLI FRIDAY FOR AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

THE GERMAN REPORTER, RUDOLF HEYER, WHOSE DISPATCH FROM LISBON WAS BROADCAST FROM BERLIN AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, BACKED UP HIS CASE CIRCUMSTANTIALLY.

FEB 6 1943

ALLIED JOURNALISTS FROM LONDON AND NORTH AFRICA HAVE ARRIVED, APPARENTLY TO COVER SOME BIG EVENT, HE SAID, AND THE PORTUGUESE PREMIER HAS DISAPPEARED FROM THE CAPITAL. POLICE DETACHMENTS SENT TO SOUTH PORTUGAL TO THE SPANISH FRONTIER ALSO GAVE "RISE TO RUMORS REGARDING A MEETING OF BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL AND PREMIER SALAZAR WITHIN THE NEXT FORTNIGHT," HE ADDED.

"REGARDING THE RUMOR WHICH ALSO IS CURRENT HERE THAT THE SPANISH CHIEF OF STATE, FRANCO, IS TO ATTEND THE SALAZAR-CHURCHILL MEETING X X X WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS DECLARED TODAY THAT A VISIT OF GENERAL FRANCO TO LISBON MAY BE RECKONED WITH FOR THE END OF FEBRUARY," HE REPORTED.

HE SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE, HOWEVER, TO OBTAIN OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF EITHER RUMOR.

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THE BROADCAST RECALLED RUMORS CURRENT AT THE TIME OF THE CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT CASABLANCA CONFERENCE THAT FRANCO ATTENDED, RUMORS WHICH WERE NEVER SUBSTANTIATED.

WITH UNDATED CHURCHILL

LONDON, ~~MONDAY~~ SATURDAY, FEB. 6-(AP)-~~A~~ THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAM BUREAU SAID IN A DISPATCH DATELINED MADRID TODAY THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCO OF SPAIN, ACCOMPANIED BY FOREIGN

30.24-941

MINISTER, GEN. COUNT FRANCISCO GOMEZ ~~DE~~ JORDANA, AND GENERALS AGUILAR AND MOSCARDO, WERE LEAVING SPAIN FOR PORTUGAL.

REUTERS QUOTED THESE DISPATCHES RELAYED THROUGH STOCKHOLM AND ALSO ~~[redacted]~~ ANOTHER FROM LISBON SAYING THAT PORTUGUESE PREMIER, DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR, HAD LEFT LISBON ~~HER~~ UNEXPECTEDLY, AND THAT TROOPS AND POLICE WERE BEING SENT TOWARDS THE ~~BORDER~~ SPANISH BORDER IN SOUTHERN PORTUGAL WHERE "SOMETHING UNUSUAL IS HAPPENING."

FEB 6 1943

BY WILLIAM B. KING

WITH BRITISH TROOPS ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB. 5-(AP)-GEBEL MANSOUR, A THICKLY WOODED HILL COMMANDING THE ROAD FROM PONT-DU-FAHS TO ROBAA, OVER WHICH THE GERMANS LAUNCHED A TANK ATTACK FOUR DAYS AGO, HAS FALLEN TO BRITISH TROOPS AFTER A FIERCE NIGHT ATTACK.

THE FIGHT SPREAD TO THE ADJOINING HEIGHT OF ALLILIGA AS THE BRITISH COMMAND DETERMINED TO CLEAR ALL AXIS TROOPS FROM THE HIGH GROUND EAST OF THE IMPORTANT HIGHWAY.

AFTER MOVING INTO POSITION OVER THE ROAD, WHICH IS LITTLE MORE THAN A ROCKSTREWN MOUNTAIN TRACK, THE TROOPS ATTACKED AT 5 A.M. WEDNESDAY AND BY 6:15 A.M. A LIGHT SIGNAL WENT UP FROM THE PINE-STUDDED PEAK OF GEBEL MANSOUR THAT THEY HAD TAKEN THEIR OBJECTIVE.

DESPITE THE LIMITED FORCES PARTICIPATING, THEY SWEPT ON TO ATTACK

ALLILIGA. A SMALL GROUP GOT A FOOTHOLD BUT DID NOT HAVE THE STRENGTH TO MOP UP THE HIDDEN MACHINEGUNS WHICH SHOT AT THEM FROM THICKETS AND MOUNDS. SO THERE WAS A MOMENTARY WITHDRAWAL TO MANSOUR FOR REORGANIZATION.

THE ATTACKS WERE RENEWED AT DAWN AND IN THE AFTERNOON THURSDAY WITH REINFORCEMENTS OF GUARDS AND FRENCH WHO WERE SENT TO AID THE ORIGINAL FORCE. THE ATTACK COST SOME CASUALTIES.

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AS THE TROOPS MOVED TO ATTACK IN THE GLOOMY, MOONLESS DARKNESS OF PRE-DAWN, THEY WERE GUIDED BY THE FRENCH THROUGH INVISIBLE TRAILS, NOISELESSLY THROUGH THICK GROWTHS OF STUNTED STONEPINE AND UP INCLINES MADE PERILOUS BY LOOSE STONES.

THE GUIDES HAD HELD POSITIONS IN THE HILLS UNTIL A SUDDEN GERMAN OFFENSIVE A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO DROVE THEM BACK.

SINCE NO VEHICLE WAS ABLE TO PASS THE TRACK UP MANSOUR, THE VICTORIOUS TROOPS HAD TO BE SUPPLIED BY MULE TRAINS. THE SLEEK DRAFT ANIMALS, RECRUITED FROM THE TUNISIAN FARMS AND DRIVEN BY ARABS, TOOK BURDENS OF FOOD AND AMMUNITION UP NEAR-VERTICAL INCLINES AND SNAKED THROUGH RAVINES AND SHRUB CLUMPS.

THEIR IMPORTANT WORK CONTINUED EVEN DURING THE BATTLE AND AT LEAST ONCE A TRAIN WAS FIRED ON BY ARTILLERY.

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THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME MULES HAD BEEN USED IN BATTLE BY THE FRENCH OR THEIR NORTH AFRICAN ALLIES IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

ON A NEIGHBORING HILL IT WAS POSSIBLE TO WATCH THROUGHOUT FEB. 4 AS MEDIUM AND HEAVY ARTILLERY PLASTERED THE GERMAN POSITIONS WHICH REMAINED ON ALLILIGA.

FEB 6 1943

I STOOD IN THE SHADOW OF A PINE ON A SLOPE A COUPLE OF MILES FROM A GERMAN POSITION AND WATCHED AS SHELLS BURST AND FLOWERED INTO HUGE SPRAYS OF SMOKE PLUMAGE. THERE WAS NOT THE LEAST MOVEMENT VISIBLE AS THE GERMANS COWERED INTO THEIR FOXHOLES UNDER THE TERRIFIC PUNISHMENT.

A SHELL BURST SWEPT THE FORWARD SLOPE OF THE RIDGE, THEN THE TARGET AREA MOVED BACK AND I COULD HEAR BUT NOT SEE AS HIGH EXPLOSIVES BURST ON THE AFTER SLOPE. THROUGH THE POWERFUL GLASSES OF A FRENCH ARTILLERY OBSERVATION POST IT WAS POSSIBLE TO MAKE OUT A NAZI TENT ON A HILL BUT THERE WAS NO SIGNS OF LIFE ABOUT IT.

THEN, CLOSER, THERE WAS A SOUND LIKE A VASTLY MAGNIFIED CRAKLE OF PAPER AS THE ALLIED GUNS PUT UP A BARRAGE AGAINST ENEMY PLANES SWEEPING OVER AND SEEKING THE ARTILLERY. ONE PLANE, FLYING LOW, SENT ME RACING INTO A NEATLY PREPARED FRENCH DUGOUT, SCOOPED OUT OF THE CHALKY, ROCKY EARTH.

FEB 6 1943

IN A FEW MINUTES THE WHOLE PICTURE WAS PRESENTED IN REVERSE AS THREE SPITFIRES SWEPT OVER ON A STRAFING MISSION AGAINST THE ROAD BEHIND THE GERMAN POSITION.

ENGINEERS CARRYING PICKS AND SHOVELS ALMOST WITHIN THE SOUND OF RIFLE FIRE HACKED A WIDENED ROAD THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

WE117AEW

MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON, FEB 5-(AP)-THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA APPEARED TODAY TO BE SHAPING UP INTO A BATTLE FOR THE "GABES GAP," BOTTLENECK IN THE NARROW COASTAL PLAIN ALONG THE GULF OF GABES WHERE FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL IS EXPECTED TO MAKE HIS STAND AGAINST THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY MASSING ACROSS THE BORDER IN LIBYA.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE NEWS FROM THE EIGHTH ARMY DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS, OBSERVERS HERE REGARDED THE SEEMING LACK OF ACTIVITY

30.24 - 943

ON THE PART OF GENERAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS AS MERELY THE LULL BEFORE THE STORM.

RECALLING SIMILAR LULLS WHICH PRECEDED THE SMASHING BRITISH ASSAULTS AT EL ALAMEIN AND EL AGHEILA, THESE QUARTERS ASSUMED THAT MONTGOMERY HAS BEEN BUSY BUILDING UP HIS FORCES FOR AN ALL-OUT LIGHTNING ASSAULT.

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WHEN HE DOES STRIKE--AND IT MAY BE SOON--THE CHARACTER OF THE TERRAIN FACING HIS ARMY IS SUCH THAT IT MAY ROLL FORWARD WITH CONSIDERABLE SPEED UNTIL IT STRIKES THE MARETH LINE, SOME 65 MILES INSIDE TUNISIA.

THERE MONTGOMERY WILL HAVE THE ALTERNATIVES OF TRYING TO BLAST HIS WAY WESTWARD ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD, WHERE THE PLAIN BORDERING THE SEA FUNNELS DOWN TO A WIDTH OF ABOUT 20 MILES, OR SKIRTING INLAND AROUND READILY DEFENSIBLE MOUNTAIN RIDGES WHICH RISE IN SOME PLACES TO A HEIGHT OF MORE THAN 3,200 FEET.

FEB 6 1943

WHILE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT MONTGOMERY'S STRATEGY, SOURCES HERE SAID THERE SEEMS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE "GABES GAP" WILL BE THE SCENE OF HEAVY FIGHTING.

ROMMEL'S POSITION THERE WILL BE DOUBLY MENACED BY THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES WHICH HAVE BEEN SHOWING INCREASED SIGNS OF ACTIVITY IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, WHERE THEY CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO HIS COMMUNICATIONS WITH COL. GEN. VON ARNIM'S ARMY IN THE NORTH.

AT PRESENT AMERICAN TROOPS ARE OCCUPYING STRONG POSITIONS AT SENED, LESS THAN 65 MILES NORTHWEST OF GABES AND 45 MILES FROM THE EASTERN TUNISIAN COAST, AFTER A SWIFT FIGHTING ADVANCE.

NEWS FROM THE CENTRAL TUNISIAN FRONT OVERNIGHT, HOWEVER, WAS LIMITED

30.24 - 943

TO A TERSE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE WHICH MERELY REPORTED "ALL QUIET."

ON THE POLITICAL FRONT, MEANWHILE, GENERAL HENRI HONORE GIRAUD ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD SET AT LIBERTY 27 FRENCH COMMUNIST DEPUTIES WHO HAD BEEN UNDER ARREST SINCE 1940. THE ALLIED COMMISSION ON POLITICAL PRISONERS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT 903 POLITICAL PRISONERS HAD BEEN FREED SINCE THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA.

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FEB 6 1943

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

WITH U.S. FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, FEB 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DRIVING THE ENEMY BEFORE THEM, UNITED STATES ARMORED FORCES AND INFANTRY SEIZED HEIGHTS FIVE MILES EAST OF THE BATTLE-RAVAGED STATION OF SENED TODAY AND QUICKLY CONVERTED THEM INTO A POWERFUL DEFENSIVE POSITION.

(THIS SUCCESS WAS ANNOUNCED EARLIER THIS WEEK, BUT ONLY BRIEFLY, BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA.)

THE ADVANCE WAS MADE IN THE FACE OF INTERMITTENT BATTERING FROM GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS AND STRAFING MESSERSCHMITTS.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS INDICATED THAT AT LEAST 10 ATTACKING PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN DURING THE DAY BY UNITED STATES P-40 (WARHAWK) FIGHTERS AND BY GROUND FIRE.

SIXTY ITALIAN SOLDIERS WHO FLED TO NEAR-BY BRUSH WHEN THE AMERICANS CHARGED INTO SENED LATE YESTERDAY EMERGED AT DAWN TODAY AND SURRENDERED. THEY EXPLAINED THAT THEY HID OVERNIGHT ONLY TO AVOID THE DANGER OF BEING SHOT IF THEY HAD APPROACHED IN DARKNESS TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP.

A SMALL AXIS FORCE POCKETED IN A RAVINE IN THE HILLS SOUTH OF SENED HELD OUT THROUGH THE DAY DESPITE SHELLING FROM U.S. BATTERIES BUT THEIR

OSITION IS HOPELESS.

ITALIAN PRISONERS WERE A CHEERFUL AND GRINNING LOT AS THEY WERE BROUGHT BACK FROM SENED IN ARMY TRUCKS. THEY LOST NO OPPORTUNITIES TO TELL THEIR CAPTORS HOW HAPPY THEY WERE TO BE OUT OF WHAT APPEARED TO THEM A HOPELESS BATTLE TO RETAIN A TOEHOLD IN AFRICA. FEB 6 1943

WHILE THE INFANTRY AND ARMORED FORCES CONSOLIDATED THEIR HOLD ON THE VALUABLE HEIGHTS EAST OF THE STATION, AMERICAN ENGINEERS BEGAN CLEARING OUT THE MINEFIELDS THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS LEFT AROUND SENED.

THEY WERE FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR TASK OCCASIONALLY TO DIVE FOR FOXHOLES WHEN STUKAS AND MESSERSCHMITTS APPROACHED.

A NUMBER OF BOOBY TRAPS WERE DETECTED AND RENDERED HARMLESS OR DETONATED BY THE ENGINEERS.

SIX ITALIAN TANKS WERE FOUND IN THE VILLAGE.

WITH JIM BURCHARD, FORMER OLYMPIC TEAM SWIMMER AND DIVER AND FORMER NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM SPORTS WRITER, NOW A WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE TROOP NEWSPAPER "THE STARS AND STRIPES," I ARRIVED IN SENED JUST IN TIME TO DIVE INTO A TRENCH AS 14 GERMAN DIVEBOMBERS AND FIGHTERS CIRCLED OVER THE TOWN. FEB 6 1943

THEY HEADED BACK, HOWEVER, AND DIVED TO LOOSE THEIR BOMBS AND GUNFIRE ON OUR TROOPS ADVANCING A MILE OR TWO TO THE EAST.

ONE MAN DIDN'T GO FOR THE TRENCH.

HE WAS PRIVATE WALTER E.YOUNG, JR., OF 4905 47TH AVE., EDMONSTON, MD., WHO REMAINED CONFIDENTLY AT THE .50 CALIBER MACHINE-GUN ON THE ARMORED VEHICLE WITH WHICH HE HAD SHOT DOWN A STRAFING GERMAN FIGHTER EARLIER IN THE DAY.

YOUNG IS A MEMBER OF AN ENGINEER DETACHMENT WHICH, THE PRECEDING DAY, OPENED THE WAY FOR THE CHARGE OF THE AMERICAN TANKS INTO THE VILLAGE BY CLEARING AN ENEMY MINEFIELD UNDER FIRE FROM A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN AND ANTI-TANK WEAPONS. FEB 6 1943

THREE OTHERS OF THE DETACHMENT--PRIVATE (PC) ARTHUR BETTS OF 55 WEST 86TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; TECHNICIAN FIFTH CLASS JAMES PEBLER OF ALBANY, N.Y.; AND CORPORAL ROBERT POSNER OF NEWTON, MASS.--DESCRIBED THE OUTFIT'S ADVANCE IN ARMORED HALF-TRACKS AND PEEPS WITH TRACKS THROUGH REPEATED DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS AND CONSTANT SHELLING TO THE EDGE OF THE MINEFIELD.

THEN, UNDER HEAVY COVERING FIRE FROM AMERICAN TANKS AND ARTILLERY, THEY EDGED GINGERLY FORWARD, FINDING AND EXPLODING MINES AND OPENING A PATH FOR THE TANK CHARGE.

THEY HAD ONLY ONE THING TO GRUMBLE ABOUT--FRAGMENTS FROM A STUKA BOMB THE PRECEDING DAY HAD PUNCTURED THE SIDES OF THEIR HALF-TRACK VEHICLE AND RIDDLED THEIR BAGGAGE. THAT, THEY EXPLAINED, SHOWS WHY MEN OF THE ARMORED FORCES GRAB SHOVELS AND START DIGGING LITTLE SLIT TRENCHES EVERY TIME THEIR COLUMNS HALT. #

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

WITH U.S. FORCES BEFORE FAID, TUNISIA, FEB 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AM ARTILLERY TURNED AXIS-HELD FAID INTO A SUBURB OF HELL TONIGHT.

A THUNDEROUS BARRAGE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED HEAVY SHELLS POUNDED THE LITTLE FRENCH TOWN, NOW AN ENEMY STRONGHOLD, INTO BROKEN RUINS AND STARTED A GREAT LANDSLIDE IN THE MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE PASS SOUTH OF FAID.

THIRTY-EIGHT POUND SHELLS, FIRED FROM 105 MILLIMETER GUNS, DROVE A COVEY OF MARK IV TANKS FROM THE TOWN AND BLASTED HUGE AMMUNITION

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DUMPS WHICH EXPLODED FOR HOURS, TEARING THE TUNISIAN NIGHT WITH VIVID TOWERS OF FLAME AND MUFFLED WAVES OF SOUND.

SOLDIERS MILES AWAY FORSOOK THEIR BLANKETS AND STOOD SHIVERING UNDER THE COLD AND STARLIT SKY TO CHEER THE SPECTACLE.

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AFTER SEVERAL HOURS THE FLAME AND FLASHES GREW WEAKER UNTIL THEY WERE NO MORE THAN GLOW-WORM GLEAMS ON THE HORIZON, AND THE NOISE OF EXPLODING AXIS AMMUNITION DIED AWAY LIKE THE MUTTER OF RETREATING THUNDER.

THE GREATEST NIGHT SHOW OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN WAS OVER AND WITH IT GLIMMERED OUT THE AXIS HOPE OF EXTENDING A THRUST THROUGH FAID PASS, FROM WHOSE HILLS THE ILL-EQUIPPED FRENCH WERE DRIVEN FOUR DAYS AGO.

THE GIANT BARRAGE BEGAN AFTER INTERMITTENT DAYLONG PEPPERING OF THE TOWN BY A ROW OF MEDIUM TANKS WEST OF FAID, WHICH KEPT THE GERMANS BUSY AND PREVENTED ANY POSSIBILITY OF BREAKING THROUGH TO THE PLAINS.

THIS WRITER HAD A BOX-SEAT IN A JEEP NO FARTHER FROM THE NIGHT BATTLE THAN A $2.50 TICKETHOLDER AT A DEMPSEY-TUNNEY FIGHT--SOMETHING LESS THAN FOUR MILES.

WE WERE IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE GERMANS ON ANOTHER HILL TO THE NORTHEAST.

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"DON'T WORRY," SAID LIEUT. HAROLD G. SMITH, 35, OF 534 WEST SYCAMORE ST., KOKOMO, IND., A LIAISON OFFICER KNOWN AS "THE FIGHTING DENTIST" BECAUSE HE GAVE UP AN ARMY DENTAL POST FOR FRONT-LINE DUTY WITH THE TROOPS. "THE GERMANS WON'T WASTE AN ARTILLERY SHELL ON THIS JEEP. THEY'RE TOO THRIFTY."

ALL DAY LONG THE AXIS HAD BEEN LOBBING OVER SHELLS TO SEARCH 7 GULLIES IN THE PLAINS OF FAID VALLEY IN THE HOPE OF KNOCKING OUT AMERICAN ARTILLERY. THEY FAILED AND NOW IT WAS TIME FOR UNCLE SAM'S REPLY.

FROM THEIR CONCEALED POSITIONS THE AMERICAN GUNS BEGAN TO TALK, HALTINGLY AT FIRST.

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THE SHELLS BEGAN FALLING AT THE BASE OF THE MOUNTAIN PASS, THROWING UP WHITE CLOUDS WHICH BILLOWED AND SETTLED SOFTLY, LIKE AN OPEN PARACHUTE ON A WINDLESS DAY.

THEN, WITH GRUMBLING ANGER, THE GUNS SPEEDED THEIR TEMPO. CLOUDS OF DEBRIS BLOSSOMED IN A WIDE RING ALL AROUND THE PASS AND SHELLS RAKED THE HILLSIDES.

LIKE A DEMON AFRICAN DRUMMER, THE GREAT MUZZLES RAINED DEATH IN TATTOO RHYTHM TOO FAST FOR EYE OR EAR TO FOLLOW.

WHOLE MOUNTAIN SIDES WERE PATCHED WITH ORANGE BURSTS OF FLAME. MAMMOTH CLOUDS, NOW YELLOW INSTEAD OF WHITE, SPREAD THROUGH THE MURKY ATMOSPHERE.

ON THE SADDLEBACKED HILL TO THE SOUTH, A GREAT SECTION OF ROCK AND DIRT SLID DOWN AND PILED TONS OF DEBRIS AT THE BOTTOM.

ITT GAVE ME AN EERIE FEELING TO SEE THROUGH FIELD GLASSES THAT HUGE BULK SETTLE IN SEEMINGLY FEATHERY SILENCE, ITS SOUND DROWNED OUT BY THE SHELLING.

FAID ITSELF NOW WAS FULL IN THE CIRCLE OF BLASTING ARTILLERY.

GUNS PLAYED ACROSS FARAWAY PLASTER AND STONE BUILDINGS LIKE A CHILD WITH SMUDGY HANDS HAPHAZARDLY FINGERING AT A WHITE PIANO KEYBOARD.

THEN THEY STRUCK THE TRUE CHORD.

AT THE RIGHT OF THE TOWN A BLACK COLUMN OF SMOKE JETTED SKYWARD. SUDDENLY, SIX BLACK DOTS BURST FROM THE EXTREME RIGHT OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY AND SCATTERED IN AS MANY DIRECTIONS, LIKE SO MANY BUGS.

"LOOK THERE," SMITH SHOUTED EXCITEDLY. "MARK IV'S! AND THEY JUST KNOCKED ONE OUT."

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A GERMAN TANK CREW BURNED IN AN ORANGE TOMB AND AS IF SUDDENLY AND OVERWHELMINGLY WEARY THE 105'S CEASED FIRE.

BUT, IN THE GATHERING DUSK, THE CONFLAGRATION THEY HAD SET IN THE GERMAN AMMUNITION DUMP RAGED ON. AS WE TURNED TO DRIVE DOWN INTO THE VALLEY THE GERMAN ARTILLERY ATTEMPTED A FEEBLE ANSWER. TWO SHELLS BURST IN THE AIR ABOUT A HALF MILE BEHIND US.

ON THE WAY BACK WE MET PRIVATE JOSEPH STAGUIL, 20, OF 116 EAST ELM POINT ROAD, GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., A GUNNER FOR A HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY WHO HAD BEEN STANDING NEAR A POINT WHERE ONE SHELL EXPLODED.

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"IT WAS ALMOST OVER OUR HEADS BUT NONE OF US GOT ANY SHRAPNEL," HE SAID.

EARLIER IN THE DAY I HAD RIDDEN WITH SMITH AND ANOTHER STAFF OFFICER LIEUT. COL. GEORGE H. SUTLIN, 31, OF ALEXANDRIA, LA., FOR A TOUR OF FRONT-LINE POSITIONS AND TALKED WITH MAJ. NORMAN W. PARSONS, 32, OF NEW CUMBERLAND, W.VA., WHOSE TANKS POPPED AWAY STEADILY AT GERMAN STRONGPOINTS AROUND FAID.

"MY TANKERS HAVE JUST BEEN GETTING A LITTLE ARTILLERY PRACTICE TODAY," PARSONS SMILED." "IN THIS SAME AREA THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY ONE OF OUR SELF-PROPELLED BATTERIES TOOK ONE OF THE MOST CONCENTRATED COUNTER-BATTERY FIRES I HAVE EVER SEEN, FOLLOWED BY AN ATTACK BY SEVEN STUKAS WITH 500-POUND BOMBS. BUT THEY HAD NO SERIOUS CASUALTIES--TWO MEN SHELLSHOCKED AND THERE WAS SOME MINOR DAMAGE TO VEHICLES."

WITH PARSONS IN THE TANK WERE CORPORAL WILSON L. GULAAE, 23, GUNNER, OF EDDY, TEX.; PRIVATE GORMAN PERKINS, 23, GUNLOADER, OF LYNCH, KY.; TECHNICIAN CLIFFORD M. BORTON 26, DRIVER, OF LUTHER, MICH.; AND PRIVATE JOSEPH E. MORRIS, 23, RADIO OPERATOR, OF PAGE, W.VA.

THIS EVENTFUL DAY OPENED WITH THE CHEERING NEWS THAT A-20 (HAVOC) ATTACK BOMBERS BLASTED ONE OF THE MAIN GERMAN REAR AMMUNITION DUMPS 14 MILES BEHIND FAID IN A MORNING RAID.

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THE BOMBERS CAME AWAY UNSCATHED.

THIS AERIAL BLOW FOLLOWED A VALOROUS BUT UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT BY AMERICAN INFANTRY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON TO STORM UP THE SLOPE OF THE HILL SOUTH OF FAID HELD IN FORCE BY THE GERMANS.

"OUR BOYS REALLY HAD CUTS," SAID CAPT. WILLIAM L. KLEYSTEUBER, 26, AN ENGINEER OF ALEXANDRIA, VA. "THEY KEPT RIGHT ON GOING THROUGH ENEMY MORTAR FIRE, AND THEN THE GERMAN ARTILLERY AND TANKS BEGAN TO HIT THEM.

"THEY FINALLY WERE FORCED BY THE INTENSITY OF THE FIRE TO WITHDRAW BUT DID SO IN COMPLETE ORDER. NO MEN COULD HAVE FARTHER THROUGH THE STUFF THEY WERE THROWING AT US."

M730AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 5-(AP)-CRASH-LANDING HI SMOKING P-38 BEHIND ENEMY LINES AFTER A DOGFIGHT WITH THREE NAZI PLANES, LIEUT. MARK KAUFFMAN SHIPMAN, 22, OF FRESNO, CALIF., HIKED SHOELESS THROUGH ITALIAN OUTPOSTS TO SAFETY, HE REPORTED TODAY.

SHIPMAN'S PREDICAMENT RESULTED WHEN HE LEFT FORMATION, JAN. 23,

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TO HELP A FELLOW PILOT AMID A SWARM OF MESSERSCHMITTS. WITH HIS AMMUNITION EXHAUSTED AND HIS RIGHT ENGINE AFIRE, HE MADE A BELLY LANDING AND JUMPED OUT JUST AS THE NAZIS BEGAN TO STRAFE HIS PLANE.

WHILE SLIPPING THROUGH THE COUNTRYSIDE TOWARD AMERICAN POSITIONS, HE WAS ROBBED OF ALL HIS CLOTHES EXCEPT HIS TROUSERS AND UNDERSHIRT BY NATIVES BUT REFUSED TO GIVE UP HIS WEDDING RING AND A CRUCIFIX WHICH WAS A PRESENT FROM HIS WIFE.

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HE TORE STRIPS OF CLOTH FROM HIS TROUSERS TO BIND HIS BRUISED FEET AND SNEAKED BY A CLUSTER OF ITALIAN TENTS TO HIDE IN A DITCH AS ENEMY MOTOR CONVOYS PASSED. FINALLY HE BROKE ACROSS THE SENTRY-GUARDED RAVINE AND LATER HAILED AN AMERICAN ADVANCE UNIT AFTER TWO DAYS AS A FUGITIVE.

TELEPHONING HIS SQUADRON COMMANDER WITH VITAL GROUND RECONNAISSANCE INFORMATION WHICH HE HAD PICKED UP, SHIPMAN'S FIRST REQUEST WAS: "PLEASE GET ME AN AIRPLANE READY WHEN I GET BACK." #

THE GERMAN RADIO MENTIONED FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE NIGHT THAT NAZI FORCES IN TUNISIA WERE USING "NEW GIANT TANKS," REFERENCES TO WHICH HAVE APPEARED SEVERAL TIMES RECENTLY IN ALLIED DISPATCHES FROM NORTH AFRICA.

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BY COINCIDENCE A BERLIN BROADCAST BOASTING OF THE TREMENDOUS FIRING POWER OF THE NEW TANKS WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH RECEIPT OF ADVICES FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS THAT ONE OF THE MONSTERS HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF ACTION BY BRITISH SIX-POUND CANNON WHICH SENT FOUR SHELLS THROUGH ITS THICK ARMOR.

THE BERLIN BROADCAST GAVE NO DETAILS CONCERNING THE WEIGHT AND ARMAMENT OF THE TANKS, PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHICH WERE SAID TO BE APPEARING

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FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS MORNING'S GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

RECENT ALLIED DISPATCHES, HOWEVER, HAVE DESCRIBED THE TANK AS THE MARK VI TYPE, WEIGHING FROM 52 TO 62 TONS, CARRYING A CREW OF EIGHT AND CAPABLE OF LUMBERING 22 MILES PER HOUR. ITS MAIN ARMOR BELT IS SEVEN INCHES THICK AND ITS HEAVIEST GUN IS AN 88-MILLIMETER.

DESPITE THE TREMENDOUS ARMOR PLATING AND UNDOUBTED FIRE POWER OF THE NEW TANK, FIRST ALLIED BATTLE ESTIMATES WERE NOT MARKEDLY COMPLIMENTARY. MILITARY EXPERTS IN LONDON POINTED OUT THAT THE MARK VI STILL HAS THE USUAL ACHILLES HEEL IN ITS TREADS AND LIGHTLY-PROTECTED BELLY, AND SAID A FEW WELL-PLACED SHOTS IN THESE SPOTS COULD KNOCK THE MONSTERS OUT AS EASILY AS A SMALL TANK.

TWO OF THE MARK VI'S WERE REPORTED KNOCKED OUT IN THE GERMANS' RECENT THRUST TOWARD ROBAA. IT WAS ONE OF THESE WHICH THE BRITISH SIX-POUNDERS WERE SAID TO HAVE RIDDLED.

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ALLIED OBSERVERS SAID THE GREATEST VALUE OF THE MARK VI'S PROBABLY WOULD BE ON THE DEFENSIVE SIDE, SINCE THEY CAN READILY BE USED AS "MOBILE PILLBOXES" AND WHEN DUG IN TWO OR THREE FEET THEIR MORE VULNERABLE PARTS ARE NOT EXPOSED.

JH650AEW

ADD ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT E/ MAC ARTHUR (BY SPENCER) XXX 100 MILES.

THE NEWLY FORMED SQUADRON OF DUTCH FLIERS, USING AMERICAN B-25'S ("BILLY MITCHELL" MEDIUM BOMBERS) STAGED ITS BIGGEST RAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION AGAINST THE ARU ISLANDS TO THE SOUTHWEST OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA. THE DUTCH DROPPED BOMBS SQUARELY ON JAP AMMUNITION SUPPLY DUMPS, STARTING FIRES VISIBLE FOR 30 MILES.

A JAPANESE GROUND FORCE WHICH POSSIBLE WAS A REMNANT OF THE LARGE FORCE WHICH WAS BLASTED BY OUR BOMBERS WHILE ATTEMPTING TO LAND IN THE VICINITY OF THE KUMUSI RIVER IN NEW GUINEA OVER A MONTH AGO WAS HIT AGAIN BY OUR GROUND TROOPS THREE AND A HALF MILES FROM THE KUMUSI'S MOUTH ON THE NIGHT OF FEB.4. SEVENTY-FIVE JAPS WERE KILLED AND THE REMAINDER OF THE FORCE FLED INTO THE BUSH, ABANDONING RAFTS, ON WHICH THEY WERE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.

JAPANESE IN THE WAU AREA ON THE NIGHT OF FEB.4 ATTEMPTED AGAIN TO BREAK THROUGH OUR FORWARD LINES BUT WERE SMASHED BACK, LEAVING 54 DEAD IN THE THICK UNDERBRUSH.

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JP1114PCW

ADD ALLIED HDQ AUSTRALIA – RABAUL ATTACKED

BAD WEATHER PREVENTED ACCURATE OBSERVATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE ATTACK ON RABAUL, AT THE EASTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN, WHERE AIRDROMES ALSO WERE BOMBED. FIFTEEN ENEMY FIGHTERS POUNCED ON AN ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE PLANE WHICH SCOUTED THE AREA AFTER THE RAID, BUT THE CRAFT SHOT DOWN TWO OF THE ATTACKERS, BEAT OFF THE REMAINDER AND RETURNED SAFELY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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OTHER TARGETS OF ALLIED PLANES WHICH SWEPT OVER NEW BRITAIN WERE WIDE BAY, SOUTH OF RABAUL, WHERE AN ENEMY WARSHIP WAS BOMBED; GASMATA, ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE, WHERE HEAVY BOMBERS TWICE ATTACKED THE AIRDROME, STARTING DENSE FIRES; AND CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRFIELD, ON THE WESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, WHICH WAS RAIDED TWICE.

IN THE AROE ISLANDS MEDIUM BOMBERS DESTROYED BARRACKS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, STRAFED A LUGGER IN THE HARBOR, SHOT DOWN ONE INTERCEPTIN ENEMY SEAPLANE AND SHOT UP ANOTHER ON THE WATER, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JH343AEW

(ADVANCE)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FEB 5-(AP)-THE ARMY'S COVETED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS WAS AWARDED TODAY BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO THREE MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN ATTACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE NEAR BUNA.

THE HEROES: MAJ.EDMUND R.P.SCHROEDER, (DECORATION TO MRS.EDMUND SCHROEDER, WIDOW, OF 535 WASHINGTON ST., OCONTO, WIS.); FIRST LIEUT. JOHN W.CROW (DECORATION TO MRS.JESSE MARIE CROW, WIDOW, OF ROUTE THREE, ARLINGTON, TEX.); AND STAFF SGT.CARL J.CHERNEY (DECORATION TO MRS. CARL CHERNEY, WIDOW, 1507 RICHFIELD ST., MARSHFIELD, WIS.).

THE AWARDS WERE MADE FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION."

MAJOR SCHROEDER'S CITATION SAID: FEB 6 1943

"WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY, HE PROCEEDED AS A MEMBER OF A PATROL UNDER HEAVY ENEMY MACHINE-GUN AND SNIPER FIRE THROUGH SWAMPS AND LOCATED THE COMMAND POST OF AN ISOLATED COMPANY THAT HAD BEEN CUT OFF FROM THE REMAINDER OF OUR TROOPS.

"THROUGH HIS COURAGEOUS PERSONAL EFFORT, HE WAS ABLE TO RESCUE THESE MEN FROM A SWAMP AND REORGANIZE THEM FOR CONTINUED ATTACKS. HIS GALLANT EXAMPLE OF PERSEVERANCE, IN SPITE OF ALL DIFFICULTIES, SERVED AS AN INSPIRATION TO HIS MEN. MAJOR SCHROEDER WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED DURING THIS ACTION AND DIED AS A RESULT OF THESE WOUNDS."

THE CITATION OF LIEUTENANT CROW SAID:

"FIRST LIEUT.JOHN W.CROW LED HIS PLATOON, AND THEN THE ENTIRE COMPANY, IN A MOST SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE. WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY, WHILE UNDER HEAVY SNIPER AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE, HE PUSHED FORWARD, ENCOURAGING HIS MEN BY HIS OWN COURAGEOUS PERSONAL EXAMPLE. FIRST LIEUT.CROW WAS KILLED DURING THIS ACTION."

SERGEANT CHERNEY'S CITATION: "STAFF SGT.CARL J.CHERNEY LED HIS

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COMPANY IN AN ATTACK AGAINST THE ENEMY POSITIONS. HE ADVANCED AHEAD OF HIS MEN, THROUGH HEAVY ENEMY MACHINE-GUN AND MORTAR FIRE, ENCOURAGING THEM BY HIS EXAMPLE. STAFF SGT.CHERNEY'S FINE LEADERSHIP AND FORCEFUL DRIVING POWER WAS RESPONSIBLE IN A LARGE PART FOR THE SUCCESS OF THESE ATTACKS. ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, HE AIDED WOUNDED MEN TO WITHDRAW FROM THE FIELD WHICH WAS UNDER ENEMY MACHINE-GUN FIRE. STAFF SGT.CHERNEY WAS KILLED DURING THIS ACTION."

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(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, FEB. 6-(AP)-CAPT. ALFRED E. MEYER, OF (416 WISCONSIN AVE.) SHEBOYGAN, WIS., AND SERGT. ELMER D. COON, OF BLACK CREEK, WIS., WERE AWARDED THE SILVER STARS TODAY BY LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN BUNA NEW GUINEA, FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION NEAR BUNA LAST DECEMBER.

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CAPTAIN MEYER ADVANCED TO WITHIN 15 YARDS OF A JAPANESE PILLBOX DEC. 16, AND UNDER HEAVY SNIPER FIRE THREW HAND GRENADES INTO THE POSITION UNTIL EVERY JAPANESE INSIDE WAS DEAD, AND ON CHRISTMAS DAY SERGEANT COON MADE TWO ATTEMPTS TO CROSS A FIELD IN THE FACE OF HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE TO ESTABLISH TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WITH AN ISOLATED UNIT. (END ADVANCE

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FOR RELEASE AT 3 A.M. TODAY, FEB. 6)

JHM/JB YARBROUGHS 01240/1255A

198FX

VSOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB.4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN THEIR BOMBER CRASHED INTO THE OCEAN A MILE OFF THE NEW GUINEA COAST RECENTLY THE CREW CALMLY ESCAPED AND THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT SPENT THE ENTIRE DAY DIVING INTO THE SUBMERGED CRAFT TO RECOVER EQUIPMENT WORTH THOUSAN OF DOLLARS.

THE DIVERS WHO DARED THE SHARK-INFESTED WATER WERE LIEUTENANTS WILLMOR PAVLICH, OF POINT JERVIS, N.Y., THE PILOT, AND FOREST MOWRY, OF WOONSOCKET, R.I., CO-PILOT.

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OTHERS IN THE PLANE WERE LIEUTENANTS GERALD PAGE, OF LARCHMONT, N.Y., NAVIGATOR; JACK THOMAS, OF WARSAW, IND., BOMBARDIER; SERGEANT JOHN MORGAN, OF EUREKA, MONT., GUNNER; CORPORAL THOMAS BUCKLEY, OF LANSFORD, PENN., RADIO OPERATOR; AND CORPORAL RAYMOND WOLFF, OF GREENSBURG, PENN., ENGINEER.

"WE RAN OUT OF GASOLINE AND HAD TO CRASH-LAND A MILE OFF SHORE," PAVLICH SAID.

"FORTUNATELY, GOT OUT WITHOUT INJURY. BEFORE THE PLANE SANK, WE MANAGED TO GET OUT THE LIFERAFTS AND SOME GUNS. NATIVES CAME OUT IN BOATS AND WE WENT ASHORE WITH THEM. "MOWRY AND I GOT THE NATIVES TO TAKE US BACK TO THE CRASH SCENE WHERE WE SAW THE PLANE ON A REEF UNDER FOURTEEN FEET OF WATER.

"FROM 9 A.M. TO 3 P.M. WE KEPT DIVING FOR STUFF AND FILLED TWO OF THE NATIVES' BOATS BEFORE QUITTING."

THE MEN RECOVERED THE BOMBSIGHT, TWO 50-CALIBER MACHINEGUNS,

FOUR 30-CALIBER MACHINEGUNS, TWO RILES, PISTOLS, ALL THE AMMUNITION THEY COULD CARRY, FIRST AID KITS, SIGNAL FLARES, RADIO KIT, SIX PARACHUTES.

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WW602APW

VBY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB. 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A JAPANESE SHIP, CAREFULLY CAMOUFLAGED, LAY JUST OFF ARAWE ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF NEW BRITAIN TODAY.

TOWARD EVENING, CAPTAIN WILLIAM THOMPSON, OF CANTON, O., CAME SKIP-BOMBING IN HIS FLYING FORTRESS AND SCORED A DIRECT HIT.

"IT WAS A PERFECT SET-UP FOR US," CAPTAIN THOMPSON SAID. "IT WAS A SHIP OF A THOUSAND TONS OR THEREABOUTS WITH PALM LEAVES ALL OVER TO MAKE IT LOOK LIKE AN ISLAND.

"WE MADE FOUR SKIP-BOMBING RUNS. OUR DIRECT HIT SET HER ON HER SIDE. SHE PARTIALLY SUBMERGED IN SHALLOW WATER A MILE OFFSHORE.

CAPTAIN ROBERT DEATTA, OF MOSCOW, IDAHO, CO-PILOT OF THE FORTRESS, SAID THE SHIP APPARENTLY HAD A LOAD OF LUMBER AND A SMALL CREW.

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THE PLANE STRAFED THE VESSEL ON EACH RUN.

THOMPSON'S NAVIGATOR WAS LIEUT. ROBERT BUTLER, OF SAINT PAULS, N.C., AND HIS BOMBARDIER WAS LIEUT. ROBERT ORTH (CORRECT), OF GARY, IND.

OTHER FLYING FORTRESSES ATTACKED RABAUL AIRDROME TODAY, COMBATS FOR THIS HEAVY BOMBER GROUP THIS WEEK INCLUDED A BATTLE BETWEEN 15 ZEROS AND A PLANE PILOTED BY LIEUT. ARTHUR CURREN, OF PATERSON, N.J., IN WHICH TWO ZEROS PROBABLY WERE SHOT DOWN, AND A BRUSH BETWEEN A JAPANESE FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER NEAR BOUGAINVILLE AND A FORTRESS PILOTED BY LIEUT. FRANCIS DENAULT, OF WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DENAULT SAID THE BOMBER "BEAT IT" AFTER A COUPLE OF EXCHANGES OF GUNFIRE.

LIBERATOR BOMBERS ATTACKED CAPE GLOUCESTER AND GASMATA.

THE MOST CONCENTRATED ATTACK OF THE DAY WAS ON LAE AIRDROME. BOSTON ATTACK PLANES BOMBED THE RUNWAYS AND DESTROYED A SMALL LAUNCH IN AN INLET NEAR THE TOWN. THE AUSTRALIAN-MANNED BOSTONS ALSO ATTACKED THE DISPERSAL AREA. A LARGE FORCE OF BILLY MITCHELLS HIT THE AIRDROME INSTALLATIONS AND SILENCED ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS.

LIEUT. WILLMOR PAVLICH, OF POINT JERVIS, N.Y., PILOT OF ONE OF THE MITCHELLS, SAID THAT BOTH SIDES OF THE RUNWAY WERE BOMBED.

BOSTON BOMBERS ALSO STRAFED VILLAGE HUTS AND SUPPLY DUMPS IN THE MUBO-KOMIATUM SECTOR.

WW548APW

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BY WILLIAM NIPPLE

WITH ADVANCED U.S.TROOPS ON GUADALCANAL, FEB 1 (DELAYED) (AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS, ADVANCING TOWARD THE MAIN JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS AT CAPE ESPERANCE, TODAY RAN INTO THE HEAVIEST ENEMY RESISTANCE THEY HAVE ENCOUNTERED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THEIR SWEEPING DRIVE ALONG THE NORTHERN COAST OF GUADALCANAL.

WE WERE STRAFED AT THE FRONT BY ENEMY PLANES. WE SAW A UNITED STATES DESTROYER A MILE OFF SHORE THROW SHELLS INTO JAPANESE POSITIONS FOR AN HOUR.

ACROSS THE CHANNEL, NEAR SAVO ISLAND, WE WATCHED JAPANESE DIVE BOMBERS ATTACK ONE OF OUR DESTROYERS.

30.24 - 951

WE SAW JAP BOMBERS SHOT DOWN BY AMERICAN FIGHTERS. AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE WHIRRED OVER OUR HEADS AND EXPLODED WITH TERRIFYING NOISE AND CONCUSSION JUST AHEAD OF US. JAPANESE MACHINE GUNS AND MORTARS FIRED AWAY SPASMODICALLY, TRYING TO REACH US.

TO TOP IT OFF, JAP SNIPERS PINGED AT US FROM TREES IN SURROUNDING SLOPES AND KEPT EVERYBODY ON EDGE AND STEPPING LIVELY.

JAP FORCES, AFTER BEING ROUTED AND UNDER RETREAT FOR 10 DAYS, TODAY MADE A STAND AT BONEGI RIVER, ABOUT FOUR MILES ALONG THE COAST NORTHWEST OF KOKUMBONA. THESE JAPANESE TROOPS ARE IN BETTER PHYSICAL CONDITION AND BETTER ARMED THAN OTHERS WE HAVE MET.

FEB 6 1943

WHEN OUR ADVANCING TROOPS FOUND THIS STRONG NEST OF JAPANESE, THEY WERE ORDERED TO WITHDRAW A SHORT DISTANCE TO ALLOW UNITED STATES ARTILLERY TO POUND THE ENEMY.

A THUNDERING ARTILLERY BARRAGE WAS KEPT UP FOR HOURS.

IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT SOME JAPS HAD DUG INTO CAVES IN THE HILLSIDES AND THUS WERE PROTECTED FROM ARTILLERY FIRE.

WHEN U.S.TROOPS TRIED TO ADVANCE AFTER THE ARTILLERY FIRE, THESE JAPANESE MACHINEGUNNED THE LEFT FLANK. SO A DESTROYER WAS BROUGHT UP TO RAKE THE ENEMY FROM A DIFFERENT ANGLE.

FROM THE BEACH AT OUR FRONTLINE, PHOTOGRAPHER ALLAN JACKSON OF OAKLAND, CALIF., AND I WATCHED THE SLEEK DESTROYER SPEED TO POSITION A MILE OFFSHORE IN RESPONSE TO THE CALL.

FOR NEARLY AN HOUR IT WHAMMED ITS SHELLS ASHORE. WE COULD SEE THE SMOKE AND YELLOW FLASHES FROM STEM TO STERN, THEN HEAR THE BOOM OF THE SHIP'S GUNS AND ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY THE BAMBAM OF SHELLS HITTING THE LAND.

30.24—951

WE AND ALL THE SOLDIERS AROUND US STRETCHED FLAT ON THE GROUND IN CASE FRAGMENTS SHOULD FLY OUR WAY. WE COULD FEEL THE CONCUSSION LIKE HARD PUFFS OF WIND.

WHEN THE DESTROYER AND ARTILLERY FIRE LIFTED, U.S.TROOPS ADVANCED TO THE NOBEGI RIVER OVER DEAD JAPANESE.

EARLIER, WE HAD GONE TO THE COMMAND POST WHERE WE SAW MAJ.-GEN. MILLARD F.HARMON, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, AND MAJ.-GEN.ALEXANDER PATCH, THE ALLIED COMMANDER, CONFERRING WITH COL.WILLIAM B.TUTTLE OF EL PASO, TEX., ADVANCED UNIT COMMANDER.

THEY WERE CLUSTERED WITH OTHER OFFICERS AROUND AN AERIAL MAP. ARTILLERY WAS WHISTLING OVERHEAD, SNIPER BULLETS HIT A TREE NEARBY, AND JAPANESE MACHINEGUNS COULD BE HEARD, BUT IT NEVER SEEMED TO INTERRUPT OR DISTURB THEM. THEY WENT RIGHT AHEAD ON STRATEGY TALKS.

LATER, OVER A BOLOGNA SANDWICH AND THE STRONGEST COFFEE I EVER GULPED, COL.TUTTLE EXPRESSED GREAT PRIDE IN HIS TROOPS AND THE WAY THEY HAVE STOOD UP UNDER FIRE. HE SAID MANY OF THEM WERE FROM SMALL TOWNS AND FARMS IN WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, KENTUCKY AND OTHER NEARBY STATES AND ARE "CRACK SHOTS AND SOME OF THE FIGHTINGEST BOYS I'VE EVER ENCOUNTERED ALTHOUGH I'M NATURALLY PARTIAL TO TEXAS."

FEB 6 1943

THE FRONT U.S.LINE TODAY WAS NEARLY PARALLEL WITH A BEACHED AND BURNED JAPANESE TRANSPORT WHICH WAS SITTING WITH ITS BOW IN THE AIR AND ITS STERN BELOW THE WATER. THIS WAS ONE OF FOUR ENEMY TRANSPORTS AND CARGO SHIPS WHICH MADE DESPERATE LANDING ATTEMPTS ON THE MORNING OF NOV. 15 AND WERE SET AFIRE BY U.S.BOMBERS AND DESTROYERS. I'D FLOWN NEARBY AND WATCHED THEM BURN TWO AND A HALF MONTHS AGO. TODAY WE SAW THE NAME "KINUGAWA MARU."

AT NOON, WORD SPREAD THAT ENEMY PLANES WERE ON THE WAY. OUR

FIGHTERS OVERHEAD WERE MAKING ALTITUDE FOR DEFENSE. FROM THE BEACH, WE WATCHED THE TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS HEAD TOWARD US, AND THE FIGHTERS GO OUT TO MEET THEM.

WE SAW A GRUMMAN WILDCAT MANEUVER BEAUTIFULLY AND GET ON THE TAIL OF A JAPANESE PLANE. THE ENEMY BOMBER SLOWLY BEGAN TO LOSE ALTITUDE, WENT INTO A LONG GLIDE AND HIT THE WATER.

ANOTHER BOMBER FLEW OVERHEAD WITH A GRUMMAN HOT ON ITS TAIL AND DISAPPEARED OVER THE HILLTOP. WE SAW SMOKE BEGIN TO ROLL OUT FROM THE JAPANESE PLANE.

FEB 6 - 1943

WE LEARNED LATER THAT THE GRUMMANS SHOT DOWN THREE BOMBERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSSIBLY GOT ANOTHER. JAPANESE ZEROS DIDN'T GET IN THE FIGHT.

MEANWHILE, ANOTHER BOMBER DIVED LOW AND BEGAN TO SPATTER OUR FRONTLINE WITH MACHINEGUN FIRE.

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I DIVED INTO A HALF-COMPLETED FOXHOLE WHICH WAS BEING DUG BY CORP. VERNON BREWER OF WILMINGTON, O., AND TOGETHER WE SQUEEZED INTO THIS SHALLOW TRENCH BUILT FOR ONE MAN AND HEARD THE BULLETS WHINING THROUGH THE TREES.

AS SOON AS THE PLANE HAD GONE, BREWER GRASPED HIS SHOVEL AND THREW DIRT FURIOUSLY, DIGGING THE HOLE DEEPER FOR THE NEXT RAID.

LATER IN THE AFTERNOON, ENEMY DIVE BOMBERS AND ZEROS ATTACKED AGAIN. THERE WAS SOME DOGFIGHTING OVER US AND AT HENDERSON FIELD. THE FINAL SCORE OF THIS ATTACK WAS 12 ZEROS AND FOUR JAPANESE DIVE BOMBERS SHOT DOWN. THREE GRUMMAN WILDCATS WERE LOST, BUT THERE WAS A PROBABILITY THAT THE THREE U.S.MARINE PILOTS WERE SAVED.

WE817PEW

ADD GUADALCANAL

THE FIRST RAID ON GUADALCANAL WAS MADE IN MID-MORNING BY SEVEN TWIN-ENGINED JAP BOMBERS STRAFING AND BOMBING HENDERSON FIELD. AMERICAN FIGHTERS PLUNGED FROM THE HIGH HEAVENS ONTO THE LOW-FLYING JAPS AND DOWNED THREE AND POSSIBLY A FOURTH.

DURING THE AFTERNOON A HEAVY FORCE OF JAP BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY SWARMS OF ZERO FIGHTERS, BOMBED SAVO ISLAND AND AMERICAN SHIPPING AROUNDGUADALCANAL. IN THIS FIGHT MARINE AND ARMY FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN THE 12 ZEROS AND THREE DIVEBOMBERS.

WW53(PW

FEB 6 1943

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 5-(AP)-A lengthy report on the activities of 75 germans and other foreigners, supporting charges of widespread espionage activities on which they were arrested several months ago, was delivered to the national security tribunal today by Rio de Janeiro police.

The group is facing trial by the tribunal under Brazil's national security law which specifies the death penalty for violators.

30.24-953

The report said five separate spy rings were operating under the general direction of Niels Christensen and [redacted] were headed by Teodor Schlegel, Frank Jordan, Solomon Janos, Albrecht Engels and Frederic Kempler, all of whom are [redacted] being held.

FEB 6 1943

ST.LUC, QUEBEC, FEB 5-(AP)-THREE RCAF AIRMEN AND TWO CIVILIANS WERE KILLED TODAY WHEN TWO TRAINING PLANES FROM THE BOMBING AND GUNNERY SCHOOL AT ST.JOHNS, QUE, COLLIDED IN THE AIR DURING ROUTINE EXERCISES NEAR HERE TODAY.

AIR FORCE OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO LOCATE THE NEXT-OF-KIN OF THE CIVILIANS IMMEDIATELY AND WOULD NOT IDENTIFY THEM.

KK716PEW

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, FEB. 5-(AP)-ONE AIRMAN WAS KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED WHEN A TRAINING PLANE FROM THE ELEMENTARY FLYING SCHOOL AT NEARBY WINDSOR MILLS CRASHED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY TODAY.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE GAVE THE NAME OF THE MAN KILLED AS FLT. SGT. FRANCIS M.PIERCE, 30, OF ST. JOSEPH, MO., WHO WAS AN INSTRUCTOR AT THE SCHOOL.

THE INJURED MAN IS LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN SYDNEY THOMAS, 24, OF NORTH MALDEN, ONT.

30.24-953

OTTAWA, FEB. 5-(AP)-IN ONE OF ITS LONGEST CASUALTY LISTS OF RECENT WEEKS THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT REPORTED 23 MEN KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS AND EIGHT MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED, DURING OVERSEAS AIR OPERATIONS.

THOSE KILLED OVERSEAS INCLUDED SGT. JOHN DRAKE BITTNER, WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS UNCLE, C.A.DRAKE, OF (410 SOUTH MICHIGAN BLVD) CHICAGO.

FEB 6 1943

WASHINGTON, FEB 5-(AP)-THE NAVY REPORTED TODAY THAT A GERMAN SUBMARINE CREW OPERATING IN BROAD DAYLIGHT RECENTLY SANK A SMALL SWEDISH MERCHANT VESSEL OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA BY TIME BOMBS AFTER THE 25 CREW-MEN OF THE VESSEL HAD BEEN ALLOWED 30 MINUTES IN WHICH TO TAKE TO LIFE BOATS.

THE INCIDENT OCCURRED IN THE ATLANTIC IN MID-DECEMBER, A STATEMENT RELATED.

IT WAS ABOUT NOON WHEN LOOKOUTS ABOARD THE MERCHANTMAN REPORTED A SUBMARINE ON THE SURFACE WAS RAPIDLY OVERHAULING THEIR SHIP. AS IT DREW NEAR THE U-BOAT BLINKED OUT AN ORDER FOR THE SHIP TO STOP. IT THEN DEMANDED THAT AN OFFICER BE SENT OVER. BOTH ORDERS WERE COMPLIED WITH.

"TWENTY MINUTES LATER," THE NAVY CONTINUED, "THE MERCHANTMAN'S CHIEF OFFICER RETURNED AND REPORTED THAT THE SUBMARINE COMMANDER WOULD ALLOW 30 MINUTES TO ABANDON SHIP. THE 25 CREW MEN LOADED TWO LIFE BOATS WITH PROVISIONS FOR A MONTH, COLLECTED THEIR PERSONAL BELONGINGS AND PULLED AWAY.

"A RUBBER BOAT CONTAINING THREE MEN IMMEDIATELY PUSHED OFF FROM THE SUBMARINE AND BOARDED THE MERCHANTMAN. IT WAS NEARLY AN HOUR LATER WHEN FOUR HEAVY EXPLOSIONS ROCKED THE VESSEL IN THREE

DIFFERENT PLACES. A GREAT COLUMN OF GRAY SMOKE BILLOWED UP, AND THE SHIP SLIPPED QUICKLY BENEATH THE SURFACE.

"WELL PROVISIONED AND FAVORED BY FAIR WINDS, THE TWO BOAT LOADS OF SURVIVORS SAFELY REACHED THE COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA THREE DAYS LATER."

FEB 6 1943

BECAUSE THERE WERE FOUR HEAVY EXPLOSIONS, THE NAVY SAID THE GERMANS USED FOUR TIME BOMBS IN SINKING THE SWEDISH MERCHANTMAN AND NOTED THAT THE ENTIRE ACTION "OCCURRED IN LEISURELY FASHION IN BROAD DAYLIGHT."

WASHINGTON,FEB 5-(AP)-A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND AIR MEDAL HAVE BEEN AWARDED LT.COLONEL HARRY T.EIDSON, PILOT WITH A PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP IN NORTH AFRICA COMMANDED BY LT.COLONEL ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

EIDSON, OF INDIANAPOLIS, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, PILOTED ROOSEVELT ON MANY HAZARDOUS MISSIONS OVER COMBAT TERRITORY DURING THE OPENING PHASES OF THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. HE NOW IS IN WASHINGTON.

HE WON HIS DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR A "TREE-TOP" PHOTO MISSION LAST DECEMBER 27 WHEN HE VOLUNTEERED TO FLY OVER AND PHOTOGRAPH ABOUT 2,500 SQUARE MILES OF ENEMY HELD TERRITORY TO DETERMINE CONDITIONS OF ROADS.

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"DURING THE FLIGHT," THE CITATION READ, "TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT HIS PHOTOGRAPHIC AIRCRAFT. LT.COLONEL EIDSON SUCCESSFULLY ELUDED BOTH ATTACKING PLANES BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE ROUGH TERRAIN, FLYING BEHIND HILLS AND UP NARROW VALLEYS. IN THIS MANEUVERING HE FORCED BOTH AIRCRAFT TO OVERSHOOT THE TARGET OFFERED BY HIS AIRCRAFT. AFTER LOSING THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT, LT.COLONEL EIDSON CONTINUED ON HIS MISSION. ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS WERE SPENT OVER ENEMY TERRITORY, ONE HOUR OF WHICH WAS AFTER THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT HIM."

THE AIR MEDAL WAS AWARDED EIDSON FOR PARTICIPATION IN FIVE PHOTOGRAPHIC MISSIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY IN NORTH AFRICA.

HY745PEV NN

WASHINGTON,FEB 5-(AP)-TWO OFFICERS AND SIX ENLISTED MEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED LETTERS OF COMMENDATION, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY INCLUDED:

LIEUT. COMDR. RUDOLPH PAUL BIELKA, 50, HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY FOR HIS SERVICES AS DAMAGE CONTROL OFFICER OF THE TARGET SHIP UTAH, BLASTED BY THE JAPANESE AT PEARL HARBOR. HIS WIDOW, MRS. MYRTLE ESTELLE BIELKA, LIVES AT 4126 SOUTH THOMPSON AVE., TACOMA, WASH.

LT. COMDR. DENYS W.KNOLL OF 3133 CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C., COMMENDED FOR HIS "SKILL, ACCURACY AND INDUSTRY" IN SUPPLYING WEATHER INFORMATION FOR THE FORCES WHICH LANDED ON THE NOR C

FEB 6 1943

IN SUPPLYING WEATHER INFORMATION FOR THE FORCES WHICH LANDED ON THE NOR AFRICAN COAST NOVEMBER 8.

PAUL NEIL WEBB, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, OF MILLVILLE, W.VA., COMMENDED FOR COURAGEOUS CONDUCT ABOARD A MERCHANT SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN ATTACK.

THE FOUR ENLISTED MEN, ALL SHIPFITTERS FIRST CLASS, WERE COMMENDED FOR DIRECTING FIRE FIGHTING EFFORTS ABOARD THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER YORKTOWN AFTER IT WAS FIRST DAMAGED DURING THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY JUNE 4. THEY INCLUDED:

30.24-955

PAUL EDWARD VANDER, 29, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 319 PLAZA STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

SU1227PEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FEB 6 1943

"CHIPS OF WOOD IN EUROPE'S FOREST WOULD BE SUFFICIENT FOR FILLING THE GAP OF 10 PER CENT IN THE EUROPEAN FOODSTUFF SUPPLY," THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FRIDAY NIGHT.

QUOTING PROFESSOR FRIEDRICH BERGIUS, FATHER OF THE PROCESS OF DERIVING GASOLINE FROM COAL, THE RADIO SAID MILLIONS OF GERMANS WERE EATING SUGAR AND ALBUMEN DERIVED FROM WOOD BY A PROCESS INVENTED BY BERGIUS.

WOOD PULP IS TURNED INTO SUGAR, THE WOOD SUGAR IS THEN TURNED INTO ALBUMEN BY THROWING YEAST PLANTS INTO A TUB OF THE SUGA THE BROADCAST SAID. FEB 6 1943

NEW YORK, FEB.5-(AP)-JOSEPH E.DAVIES, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET RUSSIA, SAID IN A RADIO BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT DAYS OF MOURNING AND GRIEF IN GERMANY SUGGEST THE POSSIBILITY THAT HITLER IS DEAD.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN IN LONDON, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED AN OPINION TODAY SUGGESTIONS THAT HITLER WAS DEAD WERE "SHEER NONSENSE."

30.24-955

"THESE DAYS OF MOURNING AND GRIEF IN GERMANY SUPPOSEDLY BECAUSE OF THE STALINGRAD DEFEAT AND THE FACT THAT HITLER DID NOT MAKE HIS 10TH ANNIVERSARY SPEECH LAST WEEK SUGGESTS THE POSSIBILITY THAT HITLER IS DEAD," DAVIS SAID, SPEAKING FROM WASHINGTON ON THE MARCH OF TIME BROADCAST.

"BUT SUPPOSE HITLER IS DEAD," HE CONTINUED. "THE NAZI PARTY WITH ITS INDUSTRIAL FASCISTS AND MILITARY LEADERS IS STILL ALIVE. X X X AND EVEN THOUGH HITLER WERE DEAD, THE DESPERATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE FED BY GOEBBEL'S PROPAGANDA ON THE HORROR OF A UNITED NATIONS' VICTORY WILL SUSTAIN THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE."

EZ949AEW

NEW YORK, FEB. 5-(AP)-A RADIO FRANCE BROADCAST, REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID TODAY THAT 50 RESIDENTS OF BELGRADE "HAVE JUST BEEN EXECUTED" BY NAZI TROOPS "IN REPRISAL FOR THE MURDER OF ONE GERMAN ARMY SERGEANT."

THE BROADCAST, IN FRENCH, WAS DIRECTED TO FRANCE AND THE FRENCH EMPIRE. FEB 6 1943

BY GLENN BABB

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR BEGINS TODAY AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT, IN A GRACEFUL GESTURE TOWARD ITS ALLIES, IS DEDICATING THE FESTIVAL TO A CELEBRATION OF THE NEW TREATIES BY WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN LAST MONTH ABANDONED EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR THEIR NATIONALS IN CHINA.

THIS PROVOKES SOME INTERESTING SPECULATION AS TO CHUNGKING'S MOTIVES IN LINKING A POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION WITH AN ANCIENT POPULAR FESTIVAL. IT MAY HAVE BEEN TO MAKE SURE THAT A TRUE HOLIDAY SPIRIT WOULD PREVAIL DURING THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION. IT MA

HAVE BEEN A SUBTLE CHINESE WAY, AT THIS SEASON OF NEW HOPE, OF REMINDING THE ALLIES THAT AS FAR AS AID FROM THEM GOES THE CHINESE ARMY STILL IS SUPPORTED MAINLY BY BOPES AND PROMISES.

BUT ONE PURPOSE CERTAINLY WAS TO EMPHASIZE TO THE CHINESE PUBLIC THE VALUE THE GOVERNMENT PLACES ON ITS TIES WITH THE ANGLO-SAXON POWERS, DESPITE WIDESPREAD DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE BENEFITS TO CHINA THUS FAR OF HER ADHERENCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS. IT PROBABLY WAS INTENDED TO OFFSET INCREASING EXPRESSIONS OF THIS DISAPPOINTMENT, SOME OF IT COMING FROM HIGH PLACES, ALTHOUGH, IT SHOULD BE NOTED, NOT FROM THE STEADFAST, GIFTED MAN WHO LEADS FREE CHINA.

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THE CHINESE ARMIES, SUPPORTED NOW BY A SMALL MEASURE OF AMERICAN AI POWER, CONTINUE TO HOLD THEIR OWN AGAINST THE INVADER.

TWO JAPANESE ATTEMPTS THIS WINTER TO DRIVE INTO YUNNAN, CHINA'S SOUTHWESTERN BASTION, HAVE MADE NO REAL PROGRESS AND THE LINE OF THE GREAT RIVERS NEAR THE BURMA BORDER STILL HOLDS. THE JAPANESE HAVE CARRIED OUT A SERIES OF "MOPPING UP" OPERATIONS IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY AND ALONG THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY BUT THESE SEEM POINTLESS. NO SOONER DO THE MOPPERS-UP RETURN TO THEIR FORTIFIED BASES THAN THE TIDE OF CHINESE GUERRILLAS OR REGULARS AGAIN FLOODS THE COUNTRYSIDE. NONE OF THESE ACTIONS APPEARS TO HAVE TOUCHED CHINA IN A VULNERABLE SPOT. AS FAR AS MILITARY OPERATIONS GO JAPAN HAS MADE NO MAJOR GAINS AGAINST CHINA SINCE PEARL HARBOR EXCEPT THE CONQUEST OF BURMA AND CLOSING OF THE BURMA ROAD. BUT IT WAS NOT THE CHINESE ARMY THAT LOST BURMA. AND THE CHINESE CONTINUE TO KEEP A LARGE PART OF JAPAN'S FORCES, PERHAPS 750,000 MEN, FULLY OCCUPIED.

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BUT WHILE GENERAL CHIANG'S FIGHTERS SEEM TO BE DOING ALL RIGHT THERE IS INCREASING EVIDENCE OF STRAIN ON THE HOME FRONT. THE PRESSURE OF THE JAPANESE BLOCKADE, WHICH HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE IN VARYING DEGREES SINCE THE CAPTURE OF CANTON MORE THAN FOUR YEARS AGO, IS EVER MORE KEENLY FELT. THERE IS TRAGIC FAMINE IN HONAN AND FOOD SHORTAGE ELSEWHERE. DRASTIC INFLATION BEARS HEAVILY ON THE PEOPLE. THE WAR DRAGS ON INTERMINABLY, NOW IN THE LATTER HALF OF ITS SIXTH YEAR, AND SO MANY TIMES HAS HOPE BEEN DEFERRED.

FEB 6. 1943

IT WOULD BE STRANGE THEREFORE IF THERE WERE NOT DISCONTENT AMONG THE CHINESE PEOPLE, PROBABLY THE WORLD'S MOST PATIENT. THE JAPANESE PRESSURE BY PROPAGANDA AND INTRIGUE IS MORE CONSTANT THAN THE MILITARY PRESSURE, WITH UNCEASING EFFORTS TO WIN INFLUENTIAL INDIVIDUALS AWAY FROM CHIANG OR TO PERSUADE THE WHOLE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT TO COME TO TERMS WITH JAPAN'S NANKING PUPPET, WHICH OF COURSE WOULD MEAN SUBMISSION TO THE INVADER AND ENTRY INTO THE "GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE." GENERAL CHIANG IS FIGHTING A BATTLE ON THE HOME FRONT NO LESS MASTERLY AND HEROIC THAN THAT OF THE BATTLEFIELDS.

AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND HIS GESTURE TOWARD AMERICA AND BRITAIN IS AN INDICATION OF HIS DETERMINATION TO FOSTER AMONG HIS PEOPLE A SENSE OF GRATITUDE TOWARD AND SOLIDARITY WITH CHINA'S ALLIES. IT SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT HE AT LEAST UNDERSTANDS WHY HE WAS NOT INVITED TO CASABLANCA, WHY THE PROMISED HELP MUST BE SO LONG COMING, AND RETAINS HIS CONFIDENCE THAT SOONER OR LATER THE GREAT POWER OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WILL BE EXERTED TO MAKE ALL CHINA FREE.

M818AEW

30.24-957

30.24—957

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(AP SPECIAL BUDGET)

FEB 6 1943

AMS INTERPRETATIVE

BY CARL C. CRANMER

PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S HOUSE-CLEANING, IN WHICH HIS SON-IN-LAW IS SWEPT INTO THE DISCARD ALONG WITH AT LEAST 10 OTHER MINISTERS AND UNDER-SECRETARIES, IS A SIGN OF ACUTE TENSION IN ITALY AND MAY EVEN BE THE BEGINNING OF A CRACK-UP.

A "CHANGING OF THE GUARD"--A FASCIST DEVICE USED WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO FIND SCAPEGOATS--WAS TO BE EXPECTED AFTER THE LOSS OF TRIPOLI AND THE ITALIAN EMPIRE AND THE IMMENSE BLOWS TO AXIS PRESTIGE GENERALLY IN RUSSIA.

BUT A TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION LAST (FRI) NIGHT, SUGGESTED THAT THERE MAY BE MORE TO THE ALMOST COMPLETE CHANGE IN THE CABINET AND THAT AN ITALIAN MOVEMENT TO GET A DIVORCE FROM THE AXIS MAY ACTUALLY HAVE BEEN UNDERWAY.

IN THE BROADCAST JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MASAYUKI TANI WAS QUOTED AS TELLING A BUDGET SESSION OF THE JAPANESE DIET THAT ITALY "IS LOCATED IN A VERY PATHETIC GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION" AND HE FOUND IT NECESSARY TO DENY THAT ITALY WAS ABOUT TO PULL OUT OF THE AXIS.

EVIDENTLY RUMORS HAD REACHED THE EARS OF SOME OF THE JAPANESE MEMBERS OF THE DIET FOR THEY ASKED QUESTIONS OF TANI CONCERNING ITALY'S POSITION, AND HE ANSWERED:

FEB 6 1943

"X X X ITALY IS LOCATED IN A VERY PATHETIC GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND THE ENEMY, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION, IS FRANTICALLY WORKING ON PROPAGANDA TO SEPARATE ITALY FROM THE OTHER AXIS NATIONS.

"HOWEVER, ITALY, UNDER THE WISE LEADERSHIP OF MUSSOLINI KNOWS THAT WHEN ITALY IS SEPARATED FROM THE OTHER AXIS NATIONS, IT MEANS THE DEFEAT OF ITALY. I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT ITALY WILL NOT WITHDRAW HER RELATIONSHIP FROM THE TRIPARTITE PACT."

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION OF COURSE, THAT VARIOUS GROUPS OF ITALIANS WERE TOYING WITH THE IDEA OF LEADING AN "ITALIAN DARLAN MOVEMENT," THE IDEA BEING TO COOPERATE WITH THE ALLIES INSTEAD OF THE AXIS.

COUNT DINO GRANDI, THE OUTGOING MINISTER OF JUSTICE, MIGHT LOGICALLY BE EXPECTED TO BE AMONG SUCH GROUPS BECAUSE OF HIS LONG-ESTABLISHED CONNECTIONS IN ENGLAND WHERE HE WAS THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR.

THE NAME OF MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, WHO NOW FINDS HIMSELF OUT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, ALSO HAS FIGURED IN GOSSIP OF A SEPARATE ITALIAN PEACE MOVEMENT.

FEB 6 1943

A136

CIANO AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS CAREER AS FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNED THE PACT WITH GERMANY AND SUPPOSEDLY APPROVED THE ALLIANCE, BUT HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE DONE SOME STRAIGHT TALKING TO HITLER BEFORE THE WAR STARTED IN 1939 AND REBELLED AT LEADING ITALY INTO THE CONFLICT. HE IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE TOLD HITLER THAT ITALY NEEDED THREE MORE YEARS TO PREPARE.

ALTHOUGH ACTIVE IN THE FASCIST MOVEMENT FROM HIS YOUTH, CIANO COMES OF AN ARISTOCRATIC ITALIAN FAMILY AND PROBABLY IS INTERESTED MORE IN HIS OWN FUTURE THAN IN PERPETUATING HIS FATHER-IN-LAW'S POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

THE REPORT THAT CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO HAS BEEN SENT TO COMMAND THE AINING ITALIAN DIVISIONS IN RUSSIA ALSO HAS THE APPEARANCE OF A

MOVE ON THE PART OF MUSSOLINI TO FORESTALL A POSSIBLE UPSET OF HIS REGIME.

THE CROWN PRINCE, ALTHOUGH HE LATELY APPEARS TO HAVE THROWN IN HIS LOT WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH THE FASCIST REGIME, OFTEN HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN ANTI-FASCIST GOSSIP, AND HIS SHIFT TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT SEEMS TO HAVE REMOVED HIM FROM THE COMMAND IN SOUTHERN ITALY, SICILY AND SARDINIA--AREAS CLOSEST TO THE PRESENT THEATER OF ALLIED OPERATIONS.

HOWEVER, IT IS TO BE BORNE IN MIND THAT MUSSOLINI MAY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN NIPPING IN THE BUD THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT--IF INDEED THAT IS THE EXPLANATION BACK OF THE WHOLESALE CABINET SHIFT--AND THAT NOTHING MORE MAY BE HEARD FROM IT FOR QUITE A WHILE.

FEB 6 1943

WE1206AEW

LISBON, PORTUGAL, FEB. 5--(AP)--PREMIER ANTONIO DE

OLIVEIRA SALAZAR CONFERRED WITH THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TODAY.

HAVANA, FEB. 5-(AP)-HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., U.S.SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, SAID TONIGHT HE PLANNED TO LEAVE THIS WEEK-END FOR WASHINGTON CONCLUDING A CUBAN VACATION WHICH LEFT HIM SUN-TANNED AND LOOKING FIT.

RUSSIANS SURGE WITHIN 10 MILES OF ROSTOV GOAL

Capture Bataisk, Hammer at Last Defenses of Key City.

200,000 NAZIS TRAPPED

Hitler Caucasus Army Cut Off, Face Perilous Flight.

FEB 7 1943

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 7—The Red army stormed forward at the last German defenses of Rostov south of the Don today and sent flying columns southward toward the Kerch straits to cut off the seaward escape of a large Nazi Caucasian army already virtually caught in a Russian noose by a lightning thrust to the Sea of Azov.

A special Russian communique recorded last night by the Soviet Monitor said the Russian forces reached the Sea of Azov south of Rostov, cutting the Germans off in the Caucasus, and the regular communiqu early today said columns were turning south toward the Kerch straits.

Facing "Dunkerque"

Adolf Hitler thus was presented with the task of extricating his entire Caucasus force, estimated up to 200,000 men, in his first "Dunkerque"—and [illegible] of Stalingrad.

At the same time, the communique announced, the Red army surged to within 10 miles of Rostov from the south by the capture of Bataisk and burst across the Donets river in a sweep which threatened not only the encirclement of Rostov and the Donets mining basin but also the approaches to the Crimea.

In the latter thrust they came within 43 miles of Kharkov, industrial capital of the Ukraine, with the capture of Balakleya, on one of the railways radiating southeast of Kharkov.

Capture Seacoast Town

The Russians, in their drive to the Sea of Azov south of Rostov, announced that they had captured the town and port of Yeisk, 65 miles southwest of Rostov and the terminal of a branch railway from the main Rostov-Baku line.

With all railways and roads in their possession, the Russians thus had cut off the large German force still holding Krasnodar and the Black sea naval base of Novorossisk in the Caucasus after a retreat of 375 miles from the highwater mark of their invasion.

Escape by sea from Novorossisk or across the Kerch straits into the Crimea were the only exits left to the Germans, and with the Russian fleet still in being in the Black sea it was a question whether the German High Command had the naval facilities to attempt an evacuation such as saved the British army at Dunkerque in 1940.

Fan Out Along Shore

Fanning out rapidly south and southwest of Yeisk, other Russian columns seized several more district centers in spearpoints thrusting 25 to 70 miles below that port, the midnight communique as recorded by the Soviet monitor reported.

Yashenka and Kopanskaya, only five and ten miles from the coast but 25 to 30 miles south of Yeisk, fell to the Russians, while another column seized Pereyaslavskaya, 70 miles southeast of Yeisk and only 65 miles directly north of Krasnodar. This meant that the Russians were rapidly driving toward the Kerch straits from the north and closing off even this avenue of German escape.

In the Ukraine, the midnight communique told of additional successes, with Soviet columns thrusting west and southwest of Stary Oskol toward Belgorod and Kursk and between those two places.

The communique reported capture of Bolshay-Troitskoye, apparently a town appearing on maps as Troitskoe, which is between Kursk and Kharkov. It lies west of the main railroad connecting those two German strongholds, about 40 miles southeast of Kursk and 84 northwest of Kharkov.

This same offensive also took Veliko-Mikhailovskaya, 46 miles east of Belgorod and 81 miles northeast of Kharkov.

German counter-attacks were beaten back, and hundreds of Nazis killed, while many prisoners were taken and military equipment captured or destroyed, the midnight war bulletin declared.

The Russians also had cut off Rostov on the south side, and by capturing Bataisk had driven up the railway from Salsk to within sight of the big port on the Don.

Troops Cross Donets

The surge of Col.-Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's army across the Donets river to the northwest of Rostov, however, appeared to have even greater potentialities than the big successes scored in the Caucasus.

Here, the communique announced the capture of Lisichansk, Barvenkovo and Balaklaya.

Barvenkova, 170 miles northwest of Rostov, is only 80 miles south and slightly east of Kharkov.

By its capture the Russians cut the main railway between Karhkov and Rostov and left only the roundabout Dneiperopetrovsk-Stalino line into Rostov for German use.

Barvenkova is 20 miles south of the Donets river, indicating a rapid advance since the Russians established their bridgeheads over the river 24 hours ago.

The town, moreover, is only about 25 miles east of the main railway from Kharkov into the Crimea.

Gen. Vatutin's spearheads appeared thrust in a south and southwestern direction toward Xelitopol or Taganrog and thus aimed at a repetition of the maneuver of November, 1941, when they drove from the north and forced the Germans out of Rostov.

However, the Russian strategist also was in a position to continue his drive westward to cut the Crimea railway and flank Rostov. He was only 95 miles northeast of Dneiperopetrovsk, the site of the former huge Russian hydroelectric power development on the Dnieper river.

Gen. Vatutin's drive was on about an 80-mile front, with Balakleya on his extreme right in the Russians' nearest approach to Kharkov, Barvenkova in the center, and Lisichansk on the extreme left. Lisichansk is about 37 miles east of Slavyansk and 80 miles southeast of Balakleya.

Reds at Sea of Azov, Shut Caucasus Trap, 5 Miles From Rostov, 43 From Kharkov; Strong Enemy Forces Head for Solomons

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Elsewhere on the front the Russians were reported within twenty-two miles of Kursk, while the Germans admitted that stiff battles were under way for the "bridgehead of Novorossisk," threatening even that means of escape for the Nazi forces.

Retreating Nazis Also Hit Hard South of Rostov

(Map on Page One)

FEB 7 1943

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—Red Army troops, sweeping west and south over the snow-packed ground of the Ukraine and the Donets Basin at a pace surpassing that of Hitler's panzer divisions in their summer advance, were smashing into German communications routes and threatening a vast encirclement of the entire lower Donets region today, while south of Rostov Soviet troops were reported hammering hard on the heels of the retreating Germans.

Behind the armies of Col. Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin spearing into the Ukraine and northward against Kursk, encircled German garrisons were being mercilessly destroyed, Soviet communiques and dispatches from the front line said.

The capture of Izyum and Yama provided the Russians with their third and fourth bridgeheads over the upper Donets River, the other two being Kamensk and Proletarsk. Vatutin's highly mobile units were reported expanding their advantage by swift dashes that in some places carried them into the rear of the German lines, where they created havoc among the harassed enemy, wiping out garrisons in three towns in one sector.

Stalin Congratulates Marshals.

Premier Joseph Stalin summoned Marshals Gregory Zhukov and M. N. Voronov and Col. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky to Moscow today and gave them his personal congratulations for the execution of his orders at Stalingrad, where the German 6th Army was liquidated.

Front line dispatches said the Germans were employing large numbers of dive bombers and heavy artillery in an unsuccessful attempt to halt mass crossings by the Red Army over the ice of the upper Donets River.

Soviet troops fought back under a hail of shells and bombs, the reports said, and have added new bridgeheads to the four previously reported taken.

A thrust southward from Krasny Liman had taken one column 15 miles to Yama, on the southern bank of the Donets, and the column was reported continuing directly into the strategic valley in a maneuver that may have startling significance.

With the Germans still clinging to Voroshilovgrad and other Donets Basin cities which are badly outflanked from the north, the presence of Vatutin's troops far to the west put the entire region in ever-growing danger of being cut off.

Could Encircle Thousands.

It was not impossible for Vatutin's troops to continue their drive southward and encircle thousands as did the Red Army between the Don and Volga Rivers outside Stalingrad.

The Red Army in the region of Yama is only 100-odd miles north of the Sea of Azov and at the rate of the present advance—which sometimes is picking up as much as 30 miles daily—it is not without reason to suppose Vatutin could drive to the sea.

This was just the kind of a movement launched against the Nazis at Stalingrad — where 330,000 were trapped and slaughtered or captured —when the Russians began to drive a corridor behind the Axis troops. When the Nazi commanders realized what was happening it was too late. The Soviet drive had picked up a powerful, unstoppable momentum.

The Red Army operating between Voronezh and Kursk offered a new threat to cut off communications between Kharkov and Kursk, and south of that body the Russians were driving against Kharvov on an 80-mile front. It was indicated that in some spots the Soviet troops were within 50 miles of Kharkov.

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, said that Stary Oskol, which last night's communique reported was captured with the slaughter of the resisting garrison, was the strongest fortification the Russians so far had encountered west of Voronezh.

Smashed Across River.

Izvestia, the government newspaper, told how German officers and soldiers, cut off from the main forces east of Kursk by the swift smash of the Red Army, attempted to escape by forcing peasant women to give up their clothing in which they garbed themselves. The women and children of the countryside, however, pointed out the fugutives to Russian soldiers who quickly rounded them up, it was said.

The capture of Izyum, also reported last night, came after a forced 28-mile drive westward from Krasny Liman in two days. The Red Army smashed across the natural barrier afforded by the Oskol River and stormed into the railway station on the northern bank of the upper Donets River and into the town on the southern bank to effect their bridgehead.

The capture of Skorodnye, Olhkovatka, Velliki Burluk, and Bobrovodvorskoye all served to strengthen the menace of the Soviet troops against Kursk, Belgorod, Kharkov, and the Donets basin.

The Russian midday communique reported the capture of more settlements on the approaches to Kursk.

Closing In on Rostov.

Three towns and a railway station, not identified, were reported taken south of Rostov by Russian troops closing in fast on the fleeing Germans.

RED ARMY VIEWED AS NAZIS' SUPERIOR

Gains of 140 to 375 Miles Laid to Russians' Outmanoeuvring and Outgeneraling Foe

SOVIET POWER AT HIGHEST

Weather Held a Minor Factor in Successes—Toilers in Rear Share Glory

FEB 7 1943

By EDDY GILMORE
Associated Press Correspondent

MOSCOW, Feb. 6—In two and a half months the powerful Red Army offensives have driven forward 140 to 375 miles on three of the main fronts in Southern Russia and the Caucasus. The Russians are displaying greater power than ever before and are clearly outmanoeuvring and outgeneraling the vaunted armies of Adolf Hitler.

Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's drive on the southwestern front has carried from the upper Don River region 289 miles to points along an eighty-mile front approaching Kharkov. His southern wing has advanced 280 miles to the Yama region. The army also has swung south and swept through such important hedgehog positions as Millerovo and Kamensk.

A feature of General Vatutin's attack has been its extreme mobility and his abrupt changes of direction, which have caught the enemy off balance repeatedly. His drive never has lost its tempo. The southwestern front army has employed big tanks, swift ski troops, airplane-motored sleds, light and heavy artillery and considerable units of the Russian Air Force.

Yeremenko Drives 312 Miles

Col. Gen. Andrey I. Yeremenko's southern army has driven from the Volga at Stalingrad through the barren Kalmuck Steppes and down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway for an extreme advance of 312 miles. General Yeremenko's operation has been all the more brilliant because it was he who smashed Field Marshal General Fritz Erich von Mannstein's heavy counter-offensive in the Kotelnikov region, shattering the last hope of relief for the Germans' Stalingrad army of 330,000, which has now been liquidated.

General Yeremenko also will go down in history as a defender of Stalingrad. Adding to his stature as a commander is the fact that his advanced and middle units, while continuing their offensive, waged ceaseless warfare against the German transport planes trying to get help to the encircled Stalingrad army.

In the Caucasus, Col. Gen. Ivan V. Tulineff's forces have advanced 375 airline miles, and much more by the winding highways and railways. He crushed Field Marshal General Paul Ludwig von Kleist's tanks deep in the Caucasus near the Grozny oil derricks, drove crack Alpine units from mountain heights and chased motorized divisions through the rich valleys.

Italians Nearly Eliminated

The latest Russian offensive, commanded by Col. Gen. Philip Golikoff, has cleared the last Germans from Voronezh and driven some 100 miles to the west within striking range of Kursk.

One of General Golikoff's biggest accomplishments was the encirclement of the Axis forces between the Don and the Moscow-Rostov railway and the virtual capture or annihilation of the remnants of nine routed divisions. This action just about knocked the Italians out of the fighting.

While all this was going on the German Sixth Army was crushed at Stalingrad, the blockade at Leningrad was lifted after a seventeen-month siege and Velikiye Luki and scores of towns on the central and northwestern fronts were liberated.

All the operations have been in cold weather, but not so cold as last year. The Russians call this a mild "orphan's Winter." After watching the Red Army for fifteen months this correspondent is convinced that the weather has had little to do with the Russian successes. The Russians, it is true, are better equipped for cold weather and probably are more accustomed to it—but that does not win a war. The Red Army has learned something after every battle and it has improved its cumulative knowledge at tactics.

Strong at Front and Rear

The army has become stronger both at the front and in the rear. Evacuated industries are running at high gear. The peoples of the vast nations that compose Russia are making tremendous personal sacrifices.

Not once has this correspondent heard a real Russian complaint. Although the fare behind the lines is meager, the Red Army eats handsomely.

Another great contributing factor to the success of the winter offensive has been an improvement in communication. A year ago the Russian railway and highway systems were tangled—to put it mildly. Evacuation of factories, workers and civilians was in full swing. Sidings were packed with trains. Sometimes a train moved only ten to twenty miles a day.

It is different now. Traveling over the same lines this winter one is whisked along with trainloads of tanks, automobiles, munitions and men moving to the front.

Behind all the Russian successes is the massive stature of Premier Josef V. Stalin.

He assumed responsibility for everything in this vast land when it was invaded by what was supposed to be the world's greatest army. When things have not gone well he has never publicly tried to throw the blame on any one else. Likewise, when things went well he did not dodge the adulation.

He directs the army. His generals tell one this quickly and emphatically. He also directs industry and civilian life. His responsibility in this war is probably as heavy as any man ever faced.

His most recent visitors say he looks like a man who is working hard. He is said to be in fine health and he still can laugh and joke when the occasion calls for banter.

Stalin Congratulates Stalingrad Victors

Moscow, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Premier Stalin summoned Marshals Gregory Zhukov and N. N. Voronov and Col.-Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky to Moscow today and gave them his personal congratulations for the execution of his orders at Stalingrad, where the German Sixth Army was liquidated.

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U. S. PRAISE PLEASES REDS

Moscow, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Unprecedentedly, today Russian newspapers carried on their front pages the message sent by President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin congratulating the Russians on their Stalingrad victory and the message Stalin sent in answer, prophesying the joint victory of United States, British and Russian arms.

Heretofore congratulations of United Nations leaders had been carried on back pages with other foreign news.

SEA FIGHT LOSSES MINOR, SAYS KNOX

Some Warships Knocked Out on Each Side, Navy Chief Declares.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—(AP) American and Japanese naval forces sparring in the southwest Pacific have each knocked out some warships on the other side, Secretary Knox said today, although no major clash has yet developed.

Discussing the situation at a press conference, the Navy secretary first said the losses were "minor in everything—surface and air." Then he added that they might be called "moderate, if you want to change the word," but emphasized that they included "nothing significant —nothing of a major character."

No Major Ships Lost

He did not amplify but his statement seemed to mean neither side has lost any large vessel, such as an aircraft carrier or battleship, and that Japanese claims of having sunk two American battleships are pure fabrication.

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are.

As to whether a great air and sea battle was developing, Secretary Knox said he did not know. It was not yet clear, he said, what was the Japanese objective or how much of their fleet they might risk although the preliminary moves had been of a nature which "ordinarily would precede an engagement of some size."

Secretary Knox also told reporters:

(1). The Germans now have more submarines at sea than last June, the month of heaviest Allied losses, with large concentrations south of Iceland, on the route to Britain, and in the mid-Atlantic on the routes to North Africa. The Navy is "straining every effort to produce sufficient anti-submarine vessels to combat this menace upon which Hitler undoubtedly is counting heavily. Although Secretary Knox referred to last June's ship losses in speaking of the large number of Nazi U-boats now operating, he did not imply that current losses were at the same rate. In fact, he commented, as Secretary of War Stimson previously had said, losses on the North Atlantic route to Russia had been reduced. He also said that Brazil was making good progress in combatting submarine activities off the South American coast.

Aleutians Unchanged

(2). He did not believe the Japanese had increased their strength in the Aleutians. This was in response to a question from a reporter who remarked that recent Navy communiques had reported considerable Japanese air activity in that area.

A communique read at the conference related that five enemy planes bombed American positions in the Aleutians Feb. 4, but inflicted no damage. That night a U. S. force of Liberator heavy and Mitchell medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed the Jap base at Kiska and shot down three of five enemy planes which engaged them. The Japanese also lost another plane to an American reconnaissance aircraft.

American Patrols Advance

Covering also actions by forces on Guadalcanal in the Solomons, the communique said American patrols had advanced a mile and one-half beyond Tassafaronga, or about a mile further than heretofore. Enemy resistance was described as "weak."

American bombers carried out raids on Japanese bases at Munda and Kolombangara in the New Georgia islands, and a Flying Fortress, attacked by three Japanese planes, shot down one, beat off the others and returned to its base, although damaged. There were two

"nuisance" raids on American positions by lone Japanese planes Wednesday night intended chiefly Secretary Knox said, to interrupt the American's sleep.

U. S. Gains on Guadalcanal.

A Navy communique was issued at the Secretary's conference, covering action in both the North and South Pacific but throwing no further light on the sea-air fighting in the Solomons area. The communique said that American troops had continued their advance along the northwest coast of Guadalcanal Island against weak enemy resistance. Some patrols reached points a mile and a half past Tassafaronga, near the Umasani River, on Thursday. That was an advance of about a mile beyond the furthest point previously reported.

In the North Pacific, five enemy float-type planes bombed American positions in the northwest Aleutian Islands on Thursday afternoon, but caused no damage.

On Thursday night, Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers and fighter escorts attacked Jap positions at Kiska Island. Three of five float-type Zeros which sought to intercept were shot down and all United States planes returned.

There were numerous desultory actions in both the north and south Pacific. In the Aleutians area on Thursday, an American plane shot down a Japanese plane during a reconnaissance mission.

Japs Bombed in Solomons.

In the Solomons area on Wednesday, American planes raided enemy positions at Munda, the New Georgia Island air base, during both the morning and evening, and Douglas Dauntless bombers, with fighter escort, also attacked nearby Kolombangara Island. Results were not reported.

On Wednesday night, single enemy planes bombed American positions on Guadalcanal twice. On Thursday a Flying Fortress on a search mission was attacked by three Zeros and one of them was shot down. The damaged Fortress managed to get back to its base. The single-plane raids on Guadalcanal were described by Mr. Knox as "more of the old Washboard Charlie stuff designed to keep them awake at night." He referred to the term used on Guadalcanal for single-plane night raids.

In what was seen as an attempt to clear the sea lanes for supplies to Guadalcanal, the Japs lost at least seventeen Mitsubishi twin-engine torpedo planes in two attacks on a United States task force in the Solomon Islands a week ago, Pacific dispatches revealed.

All Eleven Jap Planes Downed.

Just before sunset that Friday night the Japs swooped in in two waves—the first run to hang marker flares in the flak-torn air over the surface ships and set the spot for the second run to release torpedoes.

They ran into a wall of steel, flung upward from every gun, and six were shot down—one exploding and flashing in flames only ten feet from the bow of one vessel as it dropped into the sea.

At mid-afternoon next day eleven Japanese torpedo planes returned and American Fighters hovering high overhead swooped down to meet them. Releasing their tin fish 4,000 yards out, the Jap planes swept into the anti-aircraft fire to strafe the ships—and the American Fighter planes braved the flak barrage right behind them.

Not a Jap torpedo plane escaped. Task force gunners were credited with six and the Fighters destroyed the remaining five.

Hitler Linked to Ciano Ouster

Count Reported as Favoring Break Between Rome and Berlin

FEB 7 1943

London, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini's abrupt dismissal of his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, as Italy's Foreign Minister in a thorough shakeup of his Cabinet was seen here today as the move of a cornered man, desperately discarding half-hearted supporters and preparing for the most critical test of his career.

The loss of the Italian empire in Africa, diplomatic observers said, was a terrific blow to the personal prestige of Il Duce. On top of that reverse there have been the morale-shattering Axis defeats in Russia, damaging aerial attacks on Italian cities and the ominous portents of the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Casablanca.

Labor Mobilization.

In what appeared to be a further move to tighten his grip on the domestic situation, Mussolini has ordered the mobilization for war industry of all Italy between the ages of 14 and and all women between 14 and 60, a Rome broadcast recorded by Reuters said today.

[The action followed a similar decree by Adolf Hitler on January 28 that instituted compulsory labor for all German men from 16 to 65 and women from 17 to 45.]

With many of his people apathetic and fearful, Mussolini—already his own minister of war, navy, air and interior—tightened his grip still further by taking over the post of foreign minister from his son-in-law. Only three ministers retained their posts in the swift shake-up—the ministers of colonies, Italian Africa and agriculture.

Observers here did not discard the possibility that the shift might mean Mussolini and Adolf Hitler were about to undertake a new adventure, military or political, but the field for such adventures is narrowly limited now.

May Have Been Ordered.

One informant here even suggested that Ciano, who had done most of the heavy work for Italy in the innumerable conferences and meetings with Hitler, might have been dismissed on orders from Hitler himself.

Ciano, this spokesman said, was believed to have been toying with the idea of Italy separating from Germany. It was pointed out that Ciano, independently wealthy and an opportunist of wide reputation, might feel he had much to gain from such a course.

German reaction to the move was vague. A transocean dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio, said that Il Duce was "reforming his Cabinet amidst one of the most decisive and critical periods" and added: "Mussolini believes the moment has arrived when the leadership in these two most important Ministries (Interior and Foreign Affairs) must not be left to any other man, no matter how great the Duce's confidence in him has been."

The change was regarded as significant and encouraging in London because such sweeping changes are not made when a Government is moving smoothly.

Ciano was awarded a three-year membership in the Fascist Grand Council, where he will exert little force on Mussolini's policies. Despite the prominent role he played in the Axis—he conferred with Hitler at the Fuehrer's "headquarters in the East" less than two months ago—Ciano was regarded as unpopular at home.

Giuseppe Bastianini, Governor of Dalmatia and former Ambassador to Great Britain, was appointed undersecretary of foreign affairs. Another former Ambassador to Britain, Dino Grandi, was replaced as minister of justice.

Other ministers replaced were: Finance Minister Paolo Thaon di Revel, Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Public Works Giuseppe Gorla, Minister of Communications Giovanni Host Venturi, Minister of Corporations Renato Rioci, Minister of Popular Culture Alessandro Pavolini and Minister of Trade Raffaele Riccardi.

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Nazi Pressure Noted

Berne, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini's violent shakeup of his Cabinet at this time is viewed by some observers here as a gauge of the dissatisfaction and discouragement of the Italian people at the course of the war.

Coming on the heels of the country's total mobilization for war work, the change by which Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, has been shorn of his title as Foreign Minister is interpreted first of all as a strong-arm measure by Il Duce to dispel growing dissidence and to hold Italy in the war alongside Germany.

The Italian people know through their own newspapers that war developments are not in their favor.

Peace Also Mentioned.

There was an unconfirmed report here that Dino Grandi, the one-time Ambassador to Great Britain, who was replaced as Minister of Justice in the Cabinet, had left Italy. Grandi has at times been associated with "peace" reports filtering from Italy.

There also have been reports that certain unnamed Italian leaders were thinking of negotiating for a separate peace, accompanied by a change of government, possibly in the form of a regency headed by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, with Crown Prince Humbert eventually to succeed to the throne.

Rome Shake-Up Called Move to Bolster Morale

U.S. Sees Duce's Ousting of Ciano as Surface Shift, Not Altering War Policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini's Cabinet shake-up yesterday was interpreted by a State Department spokesman today as an attempt to bolster a low morale among Italians due to the loss of Libya and to destructive aerial bombing of Italian cities.

The spokesman, in reply to reporters' questions, said this would appear, from radio and press reports, to be the reason for the shifts. It is, of course, apparent that any such moves by Mussolini must have had Nazi approval, the spokesman added.

Describing the move as window dressing on the part of the Fascist ruling clique, he said it should not in any way turn America from the course of driving home to the Italian people the determination to prosecute the war against the entire Fascist regime, whether in or out of high office.

The spokesman, who cannot be named, pointed out that the five most important Cabinet portfolios, with the removal of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, as Foreign Minister, now are held by Mussolini—the three of the armed forces and those of internal and foreign affairs. This was described as an obvious attempt to reassure the Italians that in time of crisis the Duce is taking over the major responsibilities of the government.

The spokesman said the State Department was not deceived by the removal of Ciano from the Cabinet.

Such a move would not affect Italy's foreign relations, it was said, nor in any way remove the stigma attached to Ciano for his initiation and support of collaboration with Germany and his long record of complete subservience to the Fascists in carrying out their foreign policy.

Ciano's political complexion was not changed in American eyes merely by his removal from the Cabinet, the spokesman said.

Hartle Remains as Andrews Aide

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Major Gen. Russell P. Hartle, who served as deputy to Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, will continue in the same capacity under Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, successor to General Eisenhower as commander of the United States forces in the European theatre. General Andrews, in making the announcement, said no staff changes were contemplated at present.

25 Nazi Planes Downed In U. S. Raids Wednesday

5 Flying Fortresses Lost in Attacks on Germany

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Flying Fortresses destroyed at least twenty-five defending German planes in Wednesday's large-scale raids on northwestern Germany, the 8th United States Army Air Force announced today. This was three more than the announced toll in the raid on Wilhelmshaven and Emden on Jan. 27.

Five bombers were lost in Wednesday's raid, made against unannounced targets, against three lost in the American air force's first trust against Germany.

The latest record by the American bombers was regarded by observers as impressive. In the sortie on Wilhelmshaven the resistance encountered consisted of about twenty-five German fighters, and anti-aircraft fire was weak and erratic.

In Wednesday's raid the flyers met a much stronger barrage. Returning pilots said that the Germans put into the air practically all the available aircraft in the vicinity of the target area.

NAZI RAIL LINES BLASTED BY R.A.F.

Spitfires, Whirlwinds Sweep Across Channel, Two

Planes Lost.

FEB 7 1943

LONDON, Feb. 6.—(AP) Cloud-hopping Spitfires and Whirlwinds shot up rail and road transport today on the continent, including two trains equipped with anti-aircraft cars which fired back in the first two attacks but were silent in the third, the Air ministry said tonight.

A Whirlwind pilot reported bombing two freight trains passing in opposite directions, blowing up one car and derailing two more. Another attacked a truck concentration at Abbeville.

Two planes failed to return.

FOUR AXIS SHIPS SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINES

LONDON, Feb. 6—(AP) Three Axis supply ships and a tanker have been sunk and another supply ship left in flames by British submarines in the central Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

Torpedoes and gunfire were used in the series of attacks, four of which were reported made in an area "very close inshore off the eastern Tunisian coast," under the noses of Axis shore batteries.

The Admiralty communique said a British submarine had also surfaced close inshore near Cotrone, on the "sole" of the Italian boot, and bombarded a railway, scoring many hits.

17 Axis Parachutists Executed in Africa

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Seventeen Axis parachutists who were wearing civilian clothing when captured in Allied territory in French North Africa have been executed, the Algiers radio announced today.

They were among four groups of parachutists dropped east of Constantine January 21 and captured with co-operation of the Arabs, the broadcast said. Those executed were said to have included Germans, Arabs and Fascist Frenchmen who had been in France as recently as November.

The Morocco radio said the death sentence had been imposed by a tribunal at Constantine.

Two enemy agents convicted of spying were executed this morning after conviction by an Algiers military court, the Morocco radio reported. The broadcast said two other agents were sentenced to death in absentia, one was sentenced to 20 years' hard labor and another to five years' imprisonment.

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Nazis Order Reprisals On Belgians at Antwerp

20 Deported After Alleged Attack on Two Soldiers

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP).—The German occupation authorities at Antwerp have deported twenty Belgian hostages, imposed a 9 p. m. curfew and decreed a summary death penalty for any one possessing arms or explosives, in reprisal for the wounding of two German soldiers, the Belgian news agency here reported today.

Ten Dutch hostages were executed at Haarlem Feb. 2 in reprisal for the shooting of a German noncommissioned officer, Aneta, Dutch news agency at London, said, quoting the German newspaper "Deutsche Zeitung in Den Niederlanden."

Hitler Death Reports Belied in Switzerland

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP). — A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, said today reports had been received in Switzerland that Fuerher Adolf Hitler was at his military headquarters and recently had been photographed receiving prominent visitors.

[The theory has been expressed, in various quarters, since Hitler failed to speak at the tenth anniversary celebration at Berlin, Jan. 30, that Germany's present period of mourning for setbacks in Russia might actually have been caused by Hitler's death.]

U. S. T... Congo

LONDO... 6 (AP).—The Belgian news agency here said today that American troops have arrived at Thysville, Belgian Congo, and were welcomed there by the commissioner of the Lower Congo District and by natives who lined the streets and shouted, "Long live the Americans!"

...rces Money on Soldiers

British Woman Celebrates Birthday of War-Captive Son

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Members of the armer forces couldn't believe their eyes, but the pound notes a little old lady thrust into their hands on the streets in Leeds were real, "The Sunday Dispatch" reported.

Questioned by police, she said she had distributed the equivalent of $400 in this way on the twenty-first birthday of her son, who is a prisoner of war.

"This is how I am celebrating," she explained and disappeared into the crowd.

British Tribute To Slain Nazis Stirs Parliament

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Parliamen... prepared today to weigh human re... sentment against international la... as the question was raised whethe... Nazi airmen killed while raidin... Britain should be buried with mili... tary honors.

A Laborite member served notic... of his intention to ask Air Min... ister Archibald Sinclair whether h... was aware that the coffins of thre... German flyers, brought down Janu... ary 18, bore wreaths from the RA... and were draped with swastika flag... for burial while service plane... circled overhead in salute.

The notice said that relatives o... the victims of the German air raids felt a natural resentment.

A Conservative member, Capt. Harold H. Balfour, previously had stated that the 1929 Geneva convention stipulated that enemy dead should be "honorably interred" and he said there was every reason to believe that the Nazis accorded similar burial honors to British flyers killed in raids over Germany.

The Men Who Fight with Us; Smitty and Flying Dutchman

By DANIEL DE LUCE

LONDON—(Delayed)—(AP) The Flying Dutchman and Smitty stood on deck where froth from the wild North Atlantic drove hard against their faces as the 5,000-ton freighter knived through the heavy seas.

A U-boat pack had been sighted a few miles away. Some 40 ships in convoy, with destroyers and corvettes darting about like mother Bantam hens, veered far off course to escape danger.

A destroyer dropped three depth charges. To those aboard the freighter, it sounded like someone banging a bulkhead with a sledge hammer.

The wind howled. The voyage from New York to Britain seemed endless. Smothered in woolens, the Flying Dutchman shivered. Smitty's young face, encased in a sheepskin-lined leather hood, purpled with cold.

"Goede Reis," shouted the Dutchman ironically, using his homeland's phrase for "good journey." Smitty summed it up in a word—"blasted."

You could understand their impatience to reach an English port, if you'd lived, eaten and talked with them for 23 days at sea, as I did. All the ships were to arrive eventually without loss, but this isn't a story about the convoy. It's about a blond fighter pilot of the Netherlands who staked everything for a chance to strike back at Germany, and a Yorkshire lad who'd survived Dunkerque and two sunken ships

When the German blitzkrieg roared into western Europe in May, 1940, Jan was wounded at an airfield where he served as a fighter pilot in the Netherlands' small but proud Lucht Strydkrachten. He was in a hospital when Smitty, barely 20, was helping evacuate the British army from Dunkerque.

Tossed Into Sea

Jan (we'll call him that because the Gestapo still has his family in its power) tried soon to escape to England. His outboard motor boat capsized five miles off shore. He managed to get back to land at a point not yet garrisoned by the Germans.

Months later he started again in a different direction. He slipped through Belgium and occupied France where most citizens, he said, were delighted to shield him from the Nazis. But he erred by going into Vichy territory. Nervous French authorities put him in a forced-labor camp. He "borrowed" the camp commandant's car and began a return trip to Holland for a new start. At the Vichy frontier, he left the car with a note of apology to the commandant, went the rest of the way chiefly by train under the noses of German guards.

For the third time, he kissed his betrothed goodbye and lifted a farewell toast with his comrades. They sang, "We Have Won the Silver Fleet," a song dating back to a Dutch triumph over Spain, and another, an army ditty, "Near Potatoes, Bread and Beans, You'll Find a Netherlands Soldier."

This time he went into Switzerland, there finally obtaining a Vichy visa which enabled him to set out for the Americas just before all Vichy territory was taken over by the German army.

For more than two and a half years he'd been dreaming of joining a Spitfire squadron in England. He was in a great hurry, now that his goal was relatively near.

Smitty to Get Married

Smitty was in a hurry, too. He wanted to get married. The ceremony had already been delayed six months by a long cruise. He met his fiancee the year [illegible] Dunkerque. Later, a U-boat's torpedo got his freighter and he spent five days on a raft with five broken ribs and no food or water. He knifed a button from his coat and sucked it to keep his tongue from swelling. A storm blew his raft into a shipping lane and he was picked up.

Later, a German bomber attacked a ship whose crew he'd just joined. He was wounded in the arm and leg, but was fairly comfortable in a life boat after the ship sank.

Now he was 22 and the energetic third mate of the S.S. Blank, typical of the valiant unsung thousands in the British Merchant navy. Since 13, he'd been a sailor. His first berth as a boy had been on a fishing trawler which grounded off the east coast of England, all hands including Smitty being removed by breeches buoy.

But for nearly a year, Lancelot Smith of 'ull on the 'umber—to give his full identity—he had nothing violent happen to him except love.

The freighter pitched and tossed.

And the Flying Dutchman stamped his chilly feet to restore circulation. "After we beat the Germans," he told Smitty, "you come to Holland for my wedding. I fly you in my plane then. But never do I get on a ship again."

"Okay," said Smitty, who'd picked up some Americanese.

Such are our Allies.

POST-WAR APATHY FEARED BY CRIPPS

Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, warning of the danger of apathy after the war, said today that "defeated totalitarianism may, like the French Revolution, impress its forms and ideas upon the victorious nations unless we are awake to the danger and determined in the action that we shall take."

Delivering an address at Aberdeen University, of which he has been elected rector, Sir Stafford said the war had developed many mechanisms for political and economic co-operation, adding, "this same stress upon the supreme priority of the common weal we must carry through the armistice and into the peace."

The greatest needs of the post war world, he said, were higher standards and better living conditions for the common people in every country in the world.

"Our business is to secure this, first and foremost, for our own people," he said. "It can be done. We have the productive capacity if we like to use it, but we must decide in whose interest that power of production is to be used when the war is over.

"That is a decision which must be taken by the electors of our democracy. It is a simple and a fundamental decision, which, once taken, the experts and the technicians must be instructed to implement."

ASSASSINS ATTEMPT TO KILL GOV. NOGUES

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 6—(AP) A dispatch from Tangiers, Spanish Morocco, to The Geneva Tribune reported tonight that Governor General Auguste Nogues of French Morocco recently escaped an attempt on his life.

The dispatch said the attempt occurred after the departure of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill from Casablanca. A group of local inhabitants was said to have opened fire on the carriage of Mr. Nogues with automatic pistols. Four of the would-be assassins were declared to have been executed.

SALAZAR STILL IN LISBON

Rumors of Premier Meeting Franco Do Not Materialize

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 6 (AP)—Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Portuguese Premier, remained in his capital today, despite reports from Axis news sources indicating he had left for an unspecified destination to meet Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spanish Government chief.

Reuter had quoted a dispatch to the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Agency from Madrid saying that General Franco and General Count Francisco Gomez de Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, were leaving for Portugal.

Reuter also quoted a Lisbon dispatch of the same agency saying that Premier Salazar had left Lisbon unexpectedly, and added that troops were being sent to the Spanish border, where "something unusual is happening."

Reuter today recorded a Transocean [German] news agency broadcast from Madrid saying that the Spanish Foreign Ministry had denied reports of an impending meeting between General Franco and British Prime Minister Churchill.

AMERICAN OFFICER TO DIRECT FINAL FIGHT IN TUNISIA

Brereton Named Commander of U. S. Forces in Middle East Area.

COMMANDS SPLIT

North Africa District Marked as Separate Theater of War.

WIDER OPERATIONS SEEN

Allies' Best Leaders Given Tasks for Coming Spring.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 6 — (AP) Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was named commander-in-chief of all Allied forces in a new North African theater of operations set up today as further results of the "unconditional surrender" conference at Casablanca continued to unfold.

Gen. Henri Giraud had just designated a French "War committee" to replace the "Imperial council" of the late Admiral Jean Darlan, a move interpreted as a direct result of the French high commissioner's talks with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill last month.

British Drive Ahead

(From the Algiers radio, in a broadcast recorded in London, came a report that troops of the British Eighth army were "a good 60 miles inside Tunisia," indicating further that Allied efforts to drive the Axis from the "dark continent" were fast approaching a showdown).

Although the Eisenhower announcement made no mention of promotion in rank to a full general, authorities said that forces of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth army entering this theater would come under his command.

So far as the United States forces were concerned, the reshuffling of command was virtually completed with the appointment of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of U. S. air forces in the Middle East, as commander of all American forces in that area.

Gen. Brereton succeeds Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews, who was named commander of U. S. forces in the European theater yesterday to replace Gen. Eisenhower.

Separation of the U. S. North African theater of operations from the European theater is one of the results of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference.

The North African theater and the Egyptian-Libyan zone of British Middle East operations are di-

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vided roughly by the eastern border of Tunisia.

Outranked By British

(Under ordinary military procedure, Gen. Eisenhower would be out-ranked by both Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander of the British forces in the Middle East, and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, field commander of the British Eighth army.

(The announcement Saturday followed a period of speculation in Allied quarters that Gen. Eisenhower, commander of the A.E.F. which made the North African landings Nov. 8, would be made a full general and placed in command of the British Eighth army as well as the A.E.F., the British First army and the French forces of General Giraud, and, of course, Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's American Fifth army.

(In Washington, however, the War department press relations chief said he assumed that the new setup merely separated the North African command from the European theater.

(The War department said the new theater of operations would include the northwestern section of North Africa covering French positions in Africa including Tunisia, Morocco and Algiers but would have no effect on the commands of Generals Montgomery and Alexander.

(As commander in chief, it was understood in Washington that Eisenhower would have authority over all forces in that particular area, including ground, air and sea forces of whatever nationality).

(London military circles did not interpret Gen. Eisenhower's appointment as a full and final answer to the question of who will direct the United States, British and French forces in the final cleanup of Tunisia. A London dispatch said there was some feeling that Mr. Churchill might clarify the situation before the House of Commons soon.)

Observers speculated that under the new setup Gen. Sir Harold Alexander would become commander of all ground forces in the Allied Mediterranean campaign, with British Air Marshal Sir Arthur William ~~D. Cunningham in charge of all fleet units.~~

Coordinated Command Needed

In the event of a simultaneous attack on the Germans at several points in the Mediterranean area it would be necessary to have one coordinated command, and most military experts believed the Tunisian show would be completed successfully in the near future.

They predicted that Gen. Eisenhower's command would be extended over the entire Mediterranean with Gen. Alexander, Admiral Cunningham and Marshal Tedder as his chief subordinates.

Meanwhile, a coordinated command is necessary to put the "squeeze" on the Nazis in Tunisia as the British Eighth and First armies and the American forces become one attacking force.

That North Africa will be the scene of major operations by the Allies in the coming spring was seen in the caliber of military talent being concentrated in the Mediterranean area.

Marshal Tedder probably is the most experienced R.A.F. air marshal in ground support work and Admiral Cunningham has recently been named an admiral of the fleet. The fighting, seagoing admiral ranks almost equally with First Sea Lord Sir Dudley Pound, while Gen Alexander and Gen. Montgomery are among Britain's most gifted generals.

On the Allied side, in addition to Gen. Eisenhower, there is Maj.-Gen. Carl Spaatz, who built up the American air force now attacking the Germans and is experienced in ground support work, and Gen. Clark, youngest lieutenant-general in the American army and favored in Washington to be one of the top flight military men of the war.

Experts continually have pointed out the Axis weakness in the Mediterranean area.

In the Balkans, guerrillas and unrest, particularly in Greece and Yugoslavia, keep the Germans busy holding the population.

Mussolini's cabinet shakeup yesterday underscored the unrest in Italy.

Germany faces much the same problem as in the Balkans, with a restive population behind their backs. In addition, the Nazis must fortify the entire southern coast of France in a manner similar to that facing Britain.

The Mediterranean offers other obvious military advances. The Germans have long narrow lines of communications to feed any war effort in Italy, the Balkans or France, while in western Europe the network of super highways and railroads makes it possible to concentrate large numbers of troops at any particular point quickly.

The British navy controls the Mediterranean sea lanes against the seldom seen Italian fleet, offering protection for transports. The Allied air forces are systematically hedgehopping into Crete and Sicily directly over several points on the continent.

GEN. EISENHOWER'S COMMAND IS SPLIT

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—The establishment of a North African theater of operations headed by Gen. Eisenhower was announced at headquarters today, and military authorities said that such forces of the British Eighth Army as enter his theater would come under his command.

Roughly the North African theater and the British Middle East theater are divided by a line running down the eastern border of Tunisia.

The creation of the separate North African theater relieves Gen. Eisenhower of his joint command over the European theater of operations, which now is a separate unit under Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews.

[Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters did not specifically define the new theater and at Washington a War Department spokesman said he assumed that this merely separated the United States North African command from the United States European theater of operations. The spokesman said he did not know, but he assumed that it did not give Gen. Eisenhower command over the British Eighth Army, headed by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.]

Brereton Follows Andrews In Middle East Command

Cairo, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of United States Air Forces in the Middle East, has succeeded Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews as commander of all American forces in this area, it was announced today.

Gen. Andrews is the new commander of United States forces in the European theater. His appointment to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, now commander in chief in French North Africa, was disclosed in London yesterday.

Gen. Brereton in 1912 became one of the pioneers of American military aviation along with Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander-in-chief of the United States Army Air Forces. Gen. Brereton commanded the ninth United States Air Force, which played a major role in the Egyptian-Libyan campaign of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army.

Americans Set For Acid Test In North Africa

Tunisia Line-Up Pits Green U. S. Fighters Against Rommel Desert Veterans

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 6 (AP).—An untried and inexperienced American armored and infantry force stands before the mountain passes in Tunisia on the eve of testing its strength for the first time against a veteran Axis army numbering perhaps 170,000 troops.

Part of that Axis army is wearied by a long retreat across Libya, but it is still a powerful one, wise in the ways of war, and led by a brilliant field marshal who has at least one great battle left in his system.

Any doubt that that battle may never take place because of an Axis withdrawal from North Africa already has been dispelled. Every day Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has been pouring more troops and material into Africa. It is his best material, too—including new giant tanks never seen on the Russian front and swarms of Messerschmitt 109's and Focke-Wulf 190's.

In fact, fully one-third of the German Air Force apparently is poised in the Mediterranean ready for an aerial slugging match which must precede the anticipated land engagement.

The Withdrawal Now Impossible

It is too late now even if Field Marshal Erwin Rommel wanted to withdraw. The British 8th Army is too close, and on his exposed flank rests a British and American army looking for the slightest sign of weakness.

Since November Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower has been fighting a "logistics" battle, and only now signs are indicating that this battle may have been bearing fruit.

It has been a battle of trying to build up an army supplied from bases 3,000 miles away, then funneling this army and its supplies through a bottleneck over four mountain roads 600 miles to the front while the Axis pumped in an army over sea lanes less than 100 miles long into ports less than seventy miles from the front.

Somehow it has been done. Not that the Allied force in Tunisia is as big as it might be—in fact it probably is considerably less in numbers than the Axis Army, but at least it is a formidable striking force equipped with the best British and American weapons and ready for action.

Allies Hold Bombing Edge

The following is the situation in Tunisia as it stands now:

First, thanks mainly to the inability of the Germans to develop an air weapon capable of dealing with the Flying Fortress, the Allies enjoy a wide margin of bombing superiority. The Fortresses, followed by B-26s, B-25s and Bostons fight their way through the German defenses daily to batter German supply ports and ground troops almost every hour from dawn to dark.

The German Air Force, on the other hand, has been forced to resort mostly to night bombing of Allied ports, the once widespread dive-bombing attacks on the battlefield having dwindled away to local efforts with small numbers of planes.

Because the Germans can base large numbers of fighters on well established fields in near-by Sicily which would be almost impossible to knock out, it is doubtful whether the Allies will be able to dominate the sky over the battlefield by such a margin as the Germans enjoyed in France and Greece and early in the Russian campaign.

As far as quality goes, the American P-38 fighters have proven a match for the best the Germans have to offer.

Luftwaffe Still in the Air

Although the Germans have been on the short end of the plane score since the start of the campaign there has been no diminishing in the number of planes they have been able to put into the air on any given day. How long the Luftwaffe will be able to rush in these reserves in large measure will depend on how long Rommel can remain in Africa.

Secondly, the ground that Rommel faces strategically is, according to all the books of war, a "general's nightmare."

The Germans hold a long strip of Tunisia, roughly about seventy miles wide, running down the eastern coast of Tunisia.

All Rommel's supply lines run north and south along this strip from Bizerte, Tunis, Sfax and Gabes, parallel to the Allied lines, which according to the rules of war, is an impossible position.

While Rommel is in a strategically unsound position, he has advantages, chiefly the experience of his battle-wise troops, who are certain to make the inexperienced Americans pay for greenness.

Tunisia Allies Unable to Hold Gains on 2 Hills

Positions Commanding Road 'Readjusted' as Germans Press Counter-Attacks

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN TUNISIA, Feb. 6 (AP).—The newly won Allied positions atop Djebel Mansour and Alliliga, two hills commanding an important highway used by the Germans in Tunisia, have been "readjusted" in the face of strong counter-attacks by German infantry supported by artillery and mortar batteries, it was disclosed today.

The greatly depleted British troops which had won Mansour, a strategic height twenty miles southwest of Pont du Fahs known as Hill 648, in a pre-dawn attack Wednesday had to fall back, although reinforced by crack Guards units.

It was not clear immediately where the British forces would take up new positions, although it was evident the important heights were not being given up entirely. Djebel Mansour is six miles south of the British base at Bou Arada.

Throughout yesterday confused fighting took place on both Djebel Mansour and Alliliga. From an opposite hill, where artillery officers directed the guns against the Germans, it was possible to hear sharp bursts from machine guns intermingled with the deeper roar of bursting artillery and mortar shells.

Djebel Mansour, 20 miles southwest of Pont du Fahs, officials disclosed today.

The British captured the height, known as Hill 648, in an action reported last Wednesday and until yesterday, had resisted every Axis effort to dislodge them.

The see-saw struggle for the hill, six miles southeast of the British base of Bou Arada, is part of the campaign being waged for vital passes through the mountain range running parallel with the Axis supply line along the Tunisian coast.

"The Germans infiltrated our positions on Djebel Mansour and retook the height after small-scale action," an Allied spokesman announced.

(The German high command reported in a broadcast communique that German and Italian troops captured a "dominating height" in Tunisia and held it against Allied counterattacks.)

Except for patrols engaged in preliminary and muddy sparring, no other land action was reported from the Tunisian arena.

A few American P-40 Warhawk fighters got in the air to shoot up an Axis truck column on the road between Gabes and Gafsa, the Allies reported, while RAF Spitfires carried out a similar attack in the Pont du Fahs area.

Of 10 American planes reported missing after Thursday's big air battles, four P-38 Lightning fighters have returned to their base after being forced down overnight at remote airfields, and the pilots of two other Lightnings are known to be safe.

The final tabulation for Thursday's air fighting now stands at 26 Axis planes destroyed against a loss of only four American ships.

Germans' Attack Made in Weather Too Bad for Flying

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 6.—A German counterattack sprung in the face of weather so bad that aerial activity over Tunisia virtually was suspended has forced Allied troops to relinquish their hold on the strategic height of

Giraud Revises Regime, Assure Relief for Jews

Replaces Old Council With Advisory War Committee; May Name a De Gaullist

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 6 (AP).—General Henri Honore Giraud took a tighter grip tonight on the French African empire's war effort, assured further relief for oppressed Jews in this country and prepared for a possible post for a De Gaullist as consultant in his government.

General Giraud assumed the new title of French civil and mili-

Tedder in charge of the air forces and British Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham in charge of all fleet units.

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tary commander in chief and dropped the name and political characteristics of the Imperial Council established by Admiral Jean Darlan, his assassinated predecessor. Giraud took supreme authority over French military and political affairs in Africa and will exercise these powers with the advice of the new "War Committee," which is composed of the same personnel as the former Imperial Council but to which new members may be added.

The War Committee announced it will continue the policies that were developed during the week when discriminations against Jews were relaxed and some political prisoners were released.

Retained on the War Committee by Giraud were Pierre Boisson, General Auguste Nogues and Marcel Peyrouton, Governors respectively of West Africa, French Morocco and Algeria, and the former Vichy Air Minister, General Jean Marie Bergeret, who now becomes secretary-general to Giraud.

Committee Can Be Increased

By ordinance, Giraud assumed the right to replace any of these men in their administrative posts and to increase the committee from other sources if he wished. This was seen by observers here as an opportunity for Giraud to place one or more members of General Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French movement on the War Committee, in accordance with the liaison agreement reached at the Casablanca conference.

General Giraud also was empowered to appoint a "delegate general for inter-Allied affairs" who could represent him in London with General de Gaulle and the British.

It was reported that General Giraud already has tentatively selected a general to send to England in the expectation that General Georges Catroux, who is now Fighting French delegate general to Syria, will be assigned here by General de Gaulle.

[An Algiers dispatch reported that General Catroux conferred there Saturday with General Giraud on taking a post in the new African government. The dispatch said it was expected that Catroux would remain in Algiers after a trip to Syria.]

"In All Domains Make War"

The new regime took a Giraud phrase as its watchword: "In all domains make war." Its sole aim was stated to be "restoring to France her integrity and independence."

General Giraud's ordinance gave him exclusive authority over national defense, foreign relations, the budget, the legal and political status of foreigners, the organization of justice and penal legislation. He now has the right to appoint governors general, other high administrators and magistrates and to name the rectors, deans and professors in the universities.

Stressing that the war program is the main concern of the War Committee, the group went on record as sponsoring civil reforms. These included:

Restitution of Jewish property and re-entrance of Jewish children into public primary and secondary schools.

Removal of restrictions on Jewish doctors, dentists and lawyers.

Examination of cases of political internees to permit them to join in the war effort.

French Legion Curbed

Significant of new strength given the anti-Vichy and anti-Nazi political tide in French Africa by General Giraud were two further actions of the War Committee:

The French Legion of Combatants, formerly a tool of Axis sympathizers, was formally reduced to the status of a welfare organization for war veterans.

The Service Order of Legionnaires, which had become an embryo Gestapo (secret police) founded by pro-Axis interests, was dissolved.

Since General Giraud saw President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca, he personally has liberated twenty-seven Communist Deputies imprisoned since the fall of France and 903 other political prisoners. Machinery for the release of 5,000 other political prisoners, mostly Spanish loyalists, has been speeded up.

The reforms announced today apparently were a reflection of the Casablanca conferences.

Creation of the War Committee was generally believed to have been suggested by the Allies so as to remove any tendency on the part of either General Giraud or General de Gaulle to try to return to France after the war with the stature of an official government.

This view was borne out in a long proclamation by the committee which quoted the British and American view that France alone can choose its own government.

Conciliatory to De Gaulle

The tone of the committee's proclamation was conciliatory toward General de Gaulle, for, after mentioning creation of the delegate-general post, it stressed the need for all Frenchmen to unite.

"It is the policy of the committee to unite all those of good will and settle political quarrels," the statement declared. It added that political peace must be obtained not only among all Frenchmen but internally in North Africa "to assure the security of soldiers fighting at the front."

The War Committee also created a "high economic council" composed of five members from each territory in French North and West Africa. The members will include both French and natives and will be appointed by the respective Governors General.

This council will set up an economic union of the territories for the purpose of dealing with other parts of the French Empire and with the Allies. Each group of five also is charged with developing production in its area.

PLAN APPROVED BY DEGAULLISTS

But Group Objects to Old Vichy Men on Committee.

London, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Prospects for a working arrangement between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud appeared better in some respects as a result of the revised French administration in North Africa, De Gaulle's Fighting French headquarters said today.

The announced policies of Gen. Giraud's new war committee met with the general approval of De Gaullists. But Gen. de Gaulle's adherents said he would continue his objections to the presence in Gen. Giraud's committee of men who had co-operated with Vichy and who were members of the late Admiral Darlan's imperial council.

"The retention of these same men in the new regime will constitute a stumbling block to complete rapprochement," a De Gaulle follower said.

CATROUX IN AFRICA, CONSULTS GIRAUD

Fighting French Declare New Political Shifts Show Right Trend but Are Too Little

SOME STEP APPROVED

Economic Liberalism and the Restoration of Rights to Jews Are Detailed

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ALGIERS, Feb. 6 (AP)—General Georges Catroux of the French National Committee conferred today with General Henri Honoré Giraud on taking a high post in General Giraud's French North African administration.

General Catroux is expected to remain here permanently after a trip to Syria, where he has been Delegate General for General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French.

BOMBER CRASHES OFF NORTH AFRICA

U. S. Plane Plunges Into Sea After Sinking Axis Ships.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 6—(AP) Through the hot bursts of shells, four American Marauder bombers swooped low off the Tunisian coast, exploding two Axis supply ships with direct hits.

One bomber, with flak holes in the cockpit and in the bomb bay, limped 40 miles, and then plunged into the sea. From Capt. Thomas C. Griffin, 26, of Chicago, a veteran of last year's raid on Tokyo, came the story of how he and four other crewmen saved themselves from the luckless Martin B-26.

Sees Ship Explode

"The ship's anti-aircraft guns hit us with a couple of shells, but we had the satisfaction of seeing it explode almost beneath us, and our planes got the second ship," said the tall, tanned bombardier.

"Lieut. Charles R. Meyers, Jr., 24, of Ithan, Pa., our pilot, headed back from the vicinity of Bizerte and followed the coast, although he was wounded in the face, arms, and legs. The co-pilot was more seriously wounded.

Plane Hits Sea

"A quarter of a mile off Cape Negro we hit the sea. The plane broke in two, but the hatches had been opened so we all got out although the rubber raft went down with the wreckage.

"Floating in our Mae Wests (life belts) it took us an hour to reach the rocks where natives met us and built a fire as the cold night of Jan. 23 began. Nearby their village they tended our two wounded and I found bandages at a little French station in a seaside cave," Capt. Griffin continued.

"After waiting the next day for help, I went over the mountain trail with native guides to an advanced British field medical station. The station had already sent out a stretcher party which carried our co-pilot 15 miles over the mountainsides, while Meyers rode a mule.

"Our sea crash might have been worse if Meyers hadn't got his eyes cleared of blood just before we hit. He had almost been flying blind."

Planes Supply Tunisia Air Force

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 6 (AP)—Transport planes, penetrating into forward areas without fighter escorts, have safely delivered 220 tons of supplies for the Allied air forces in Tunisia in addition to carrying scores of passengers since Jan. 18, it was announced today. Total casualties since that date, when the service was inaugurated, were listed as one French crewman wounded.

Jail Soldier in Africa Slaying

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 5 (Delayed) (AP).—Private Burleye Williams, twenty years old, of Burdine, Ky., has been sentenced to five years in prison by an American court martial for manslaughter in connection with the slaying of a British marine, Morris Joseph, in a dispute over parking Williams's motorcycle in front of headquarters.

Air Fighting Stepped Up.

Cairo, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Allied and Axis planes fought at a slightly increased tempo yesterday over the Tripolitania-Tunisia frontier but ground activity again was confined to patrol reconnaissance, the British announced today. Allied fighter-bombers attacked dispersed enemy vehicles and one enemy aircraft was destroyed in an air fight, the communique said. One Allied plane was reported lost.

Churchill Is Flying On New Mystery Trip After Tripoli Visit

Axis Radio Speculates On Possible Meeting With Gen. Franco

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.—Prime Minister Churchill, following up his Casablanca and Turkish parleys with a surprise visit to the British 8th Army in the field and a triumphal parade through Tripoli, has winged away to another undisclosed destination.

Mr. Churchill spent Wednesday night at Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters outside Tripoli, it was announced last night, and then entered the city, clad in the blue uniform of an air commodore, to review empire and American troops in the Pizza d'Italia Thursday. He left there by plane yesterday.

(The Axis immediately reported he had gone to Gibraltar and quickly followed with broadcast speculation that he planned a meeting with Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal and that Genaralissimo Francisco Franco of Spain might join them.

(The German-controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau also carried a Madrid-datelined dispatch asserting that Gen. Franco, accompanied by his foreign minister, Gen. Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, and two other generals, had left Spain for Portugal.

(It also reported troops and police had been sent toward the Spanish border in southern Portugal where "something unusual is happening.")

Mr. Churchill rode in an open staff car beside Gen. Montgomery through a Tripoli square packed almost solid with British and Scottish units. There were no Italians visible in the Piazza d'Italia in the city that was the last capital of Italy's African empire.

United Nations aircraft patrols formed an umbrella about the city, but no Axis aircraft ventured near.

The Prime Minister had flown more than 1,000 miles from Cairo to reach Castel Benito airport, 10 miles from the city, Wednesday afternoon.

The trip was another episode in the journey that had taken him from Casablanca to Turkey and then back to the island of Cyprus where he reviewed the garrison and congratulated the island's people.

Mr. Churchill told the 8th Army at Castel Benito that their deeds would glow in the annals of history, and then went out to review a New Zealand division. Later he reviewed Allied air force units and talked with American officers.

BRIDGE WRECKED BY ALLIED RAID ON BURMA FRONT

Japs Compelled to Rearrange Defenses Following Air Attack.

FEB 7 1943

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.—(AP) Heavy bombers have wrecked Japanese communications between north and south Burma so completely that the enemy has been compelled to rearrange his defensive forces while an effort is made at repair.

Two weeks ago Maj. Earl L. Tash, of Walla Walla, Wash., led an attack on the Myitnge railroad bridge across the Irjawaddy, just south of Mandalay—sole connection for north-south traffic—and dropped at least one thousand-pound bomb on a span in mid-stream. Photographs show the span dropped into the river.

Try to Repair Bridge

Since then the Japanese have been working frantically to repair the bridge. Before their evacuation the British had destroyed the foot bridge at Myitnge, but the railspan remained.

The Japanese had built runways on the railway bridge and used it both as a highway and railway crossing. Thus the American bombs cut both road and rail traffic.

The latest attack was Friday when American bombers again scored direct hits on the bridge and on adjacent areas where repair crews were operating.

The bridge is part of a feeder route by which the Japanese armies facing the Chinese along the China-Burma frontier are supplied. Their agitation about the cutting of this communication link is not taken here as an indication that it had stopped any big scale operation, although Chinese reports recently have reiterated that the Japanese are strengthening this front for a possible drive against Kun-

ming in China.

Siamese Troops at Front

Latest Chinese reports said Siamese divisions were being sent by the Japanese to this front. On account of the poor quality of the Siamese troops, it is assumed they are to be used mainly as guerillas rather than as attack forces.

Actually, the Japanese and Chinese have been glaring at each other across the Salween river in northern Burma for many months since the Burma operations were halted. The terrain is so difficult that neither side is eager to launch an attack without strong support. It is a solid mass of jungle and some of the toughest mountain country in the world, virtually roadless.

American sources surmised that the frantic Japanese effort to reopen the bridge indicated a desire to keep supplies going to a difficult front where a shortage would weaken positions. They are not only confronted by the Chinese to the north and in some spots to the east of the present positions, but by British and Indian forces westward along the Indo-Burman frontier.

To afford greater protection for the bridge, spanning the Irrawaddy below Mandalay, the Japanese were reported to have brought anti-aircraft defense units from other theatres.

United States bombers, escorted by fighter planes, also attacked railway targets in Northern Burma.

"South of Meza bombs were dropped on steep banks of a cutting to cause landslides on the track," the communiqué stated.

All the raiding planes and personnel returned safely.

U.S. AIRMEN REPEAT BURMA BRIDGE RAID

Many Direct Hits Are Scored on Myitnge Target, Vital Link in Foe's Communications

RAILWAY AT MEZA BLOCKED

Americans Bomb Embankment, Causing Landslides to Straddle Tracks

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 6 (AP)—American bombers again pounded the Myitnge Bridge near Mandalay, a vital link of Japanese communications in Burma, as the enemy attempted to repair damage from previous raids, a Tenth United States Air Force communiqué announced today.

"Many direct hits with small caliber bombs and one direct hit and near misses with bombs of larger caliber were reported from yesterday's operations," the communiqué stated.

"Japanese determination to restore this bridge to use indicates that severance of his communications between Rangoon and Mandalay is causing embarrassment to his military operations."

Interview With Gandhi May Be Granted Phillips

U. S. Envoy Already Permitted to See One of Lesser Leaders

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 6 (AP)—Recurring reports that American Ambassador William Phillips would be permitted to see Mohandas K. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other imprisoned All-India Congress (Nationalist) party leaders increased today, following government permission for him to interview one of the lesser leaders of the banned political organization.

On a visit yesterday to Lahore, in Punjab Province, Phillips interviewed Lala Dunichand Ambalvi, imprisoned member of the Punjab Provincial Assembly, who had asked to give the ambassador the congress side of the picture. The interview, which lasted forty minutes, was arranged by the provincial government.

40,000 Greek Guerrillas Constantly Bedevil Nazis

FEB 7 - 1943

By FRANK O'BRIEN

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 27—(Delayed) — (AP) Greece, which may be the spot for the next United Nations blow, is a scene of resurgent guerrilla warfare today amid feverish German efforts to fortify the Balkan kingdom.

The Nazis likewise are conducting a propaganda campaign apparently intended to steer the Allies away from the Aegean sea.

Recent information reached Allied military quarters in Ankara that the Germans in the Greek islands were little if any stronger than in the autumn when 20 Italian divisions were reported to compose the principal force.

The frenzied campaign to build fortifications plus the exaggerated reports of reinforcements and frequent visits of German commanders in Greece to Bulgaria suggest that the Nazis are preoccupied with the possibility of an Allied attempt to liberate Greece soon.

Guerrilla Forces Active

Six separate guerrilla forces are operating in Greece and awaiting an Allied landing. Headquarters are somewhere in the Parnassus region and these irregulars are reported to have divided Greece into six hunting grounds.

Latest reliable information describes the six guerrilla regions as Peloponnesus, Olympus, Pindus, Parnassus, Thrace and Crete.

Guerrilla fighting is especially important in the Olympus and Pindus regions.

A recent report said the Germans were erecting a line of fortifications from Mount Olympus to a point near Prevasa, in Thrace and in Crete, the Germans were declared to be fortifying coastal regions.

The guerrillas were reported to total 40,000 and to be constantly increasing. Indicative of the constant flow of blood in the mountain strongholds is the reliable report of mass arrests of Greek reserve officers recently at Lamia, Volos, Larissa and near Athens. The Germans were said to fear that these trained leaders soon would be heading the raiders. Another method of keeping the reservists in cold storage was indicated in Greek newspapers which announce daily the calling up of reserve officers for "liaison duty."

Threaten Reprisals

Occupation authorities in Athens issued a proclamation Jan. 8 threatening to destroy towns harboring guerrillas. The irregulars replied promptly with the threat to shoot ten prisoners for every Greek thus killed.

If a plan to recapture Greece materializes, the United Nations will find many friends on the scene.

Japs Lose 26 Planes In New Guinea Battle

Enemy Fails in Attempt to Destroy Airport Used by Allies at Wau.

FEB 7 - 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sunday, Feb. 7—(AP) In the biggest single day's air battle to date in the southwest Pacific, 26 Japanese planes were destroyed and 15 damaged over Wau, New Guinea, yesterday. Not a single Allied fighter was lost in the fierce dogfighting which raged all day.

The Allied fighters were Lightnings, Airacobras and Kittyhauwks; their victims were Zeros and medium bombers.

Japs Try to Smash Airport

It was an all-out attempt by the Japs to ruin the Wau airdrome around which ground fighting has been continuing on a small scale for several days. There was no ground push synchronized with yesterday's big air attack and fighting was limited to patrol activity.

The total bag of enemy planes consisted of: Twenty-one fighters and three medium bombers shot down by planes and two by anti-aircraft guns: Damaged or probably destroyed—12 fighters and three medium bombers.

Fighting occurred over a wide area around Wau, which is 35 miles southwest of Salamaua. The planes battled at altitudes as high as 18,000 and as low as 2,000 feet, with planes swirling and rolling like Gargantuan tumbleweed.

This air battle was surpassed in size only by the great three-day Allied attack on a Jap convoy off Lae, New Guinea, Jan. 6 through Jan. 9 when 133 enemy planes were downed or damaged.

Transports Arriving

American pilots had a stroke of luck at the beginning of the fight in that when the first wave of Jap bombers and their Zero escorts hit Wau airdrome some Allied transports with fighter escorts were just arriving and thus were in the air and ready to meet the attackers.

The battle came in five phases from 10:45 a.m. to 1 p.m. At 10:45 eight American P-40 fighters escorting transports came upon 12 Jap medium bombers which were dive bombing Wau field with an escort of 12 Zeros. Gunning into them at 2,000 feet and less, the P-40's shot down five Zeros and two bombers, and possibly got three more of the bombers.

At the same time, eight American P-39 fighters, which also were escorting some transports and which also probably were a top cover for the first formation, intercepted 20 to 25 Zeros and six enemy medium bombers at 12,000 feet.

These Airacobras shot down 11 Zeros and one bomber and probably destroyed more Zeros.

About an hour later, at 11:40 a.m., four American P-38 fighters ripped into eleven or twelve Zeros at 16,000 feet north of Wau. These Zeros tried to evade battle, but nevertheless, one of them was destroyed and two damaged.

Between 12:10 and 1 p. m., nine P-38s (Lightnings) intercepted three or more Zeros over Wau between 10,000 and 18,000 feet. The Lightnings destroyed one and probably two more.

At 12:40, five P-40s and three P-39s blew into six Zeros at 7,000 feet northwest of Wau and shot down three.

In all this fighting, anti-aircraft fire was credited with bringing down two medium bombers.

The Salamaua-Lae sector, just above Wau, is regarded as the next logical one for ground fighting since the fall of the Papuan peninsula to the south to the Allies.

Bougainville Raided

In indirect support of the spreading Solomons battle, General Douglas Mac Arthur's bombers went back again to Bougainville island for night raids on airdromes. One of the heavy bombers spotted an 8,000-ton cargo ship approaching Buka and attacked it. When last seen, the vessel was moving at reduced speed with smoke issuing from the bow.

For the eighth straight night, despite bad weather, a bomber returned to Rabaul, on the northern tip of New Britain, and carried out a three-hour harrassing raid. It was the third straight night such a prolonged action was executed.

Over Open bay, New Britain, a bomber scored a direct hit on a 50-ton Jap cargo ship anchored off shore, probably destroying it.

Off Finschhafen, New Guinea, another 500-ton Jap ship was hit by a bomber and left aflame.

The communique's report on the Wau aerial fighting made significant mention of an Allied airdrome in that sector.

"Enemy bombers with strong fighter escort made repeated attempts to attack the [illegible]drome," the communiques stated. "In a series of air battles lasting throughout the day, the enemy was completely defeated and swept from the air. Forty-one enemy planes were shot down, either completely destroyed or seriously damaged. Thirty-three of these were fighters and eight bombers. Two of the latter were brought down by our anti-aircraft fire. Our losses were negligible."

MacArthur's Bombers Slash Foe In Crucial Pacific Fighting

Fierce Sea-Air Battles Rage as Japs Struggle to Aid Weakened Forces

By the Associated Press.

Supported from distant skies and nearby seas by concerted stabs at Japanese reinforcements, American ground forces tightened their grip on Guadalcanal today while the sea-air struggle for control of the strategic Solomon Islands raged throughout the Southwestern Pacific.

As Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers returned to their bases from a vast raiding arc which left enemy shipping ablaze from Ambon, west of New Guinea, to Talasea on the east, the troops on Guadalcanal dug into newly-taken territory after another major advance.

And the story of how 17 enemy planes were shot down in the sea at the start of the nine-day-old battle told how a Navy task force was guarding the gates to Guadalcanal.

Despite the Navy's tight clamp on details of the naval actions, it appeared clear that the "sporadic encounters" it reported at sea were part of a crucial struggle to determine whether the Japs could get reinforcements through to their weakening Solomon Islands forces.

(The Japanese were quoted by the Berlin radio today as saying United States naval losses in the Solomons to date totaled six battleships, four aircraft carriers, 34 cruisers, 21 destroyers and several submarines and other vessels. The period in which the losses were claimed was not specified. There was no confirmation from any Allied source.)

A Navy communique told yesterday how American troops had advanced along the north coast of Guadalcanal to a point one-half mile northwest of Tassafaronga.

Since this was beyond the village, Navy officials assumed it meant capture or at least encirclement of the enemy position—and clearly eliminated Tassafaronga beach as an enemy landing point.

In the mass fan raids Gen. MacArthur's multi-motored bombers blasted 20,000 tons of shipping and destroyed or seriously damaged three transport vessels at Ambon, sank a small boat and damaged a second at Lorengau, sank a 1,000-ton merchantman at Talasea in New Britain, shot down at least five, and possibly six, Japanese fighter planes and returned without losing a plane.

Rabaul Raided Again.

Rabaul was raided for the seventh straight night and Gasmata, New Britain, and Lae, New Guinea, were other evening targets. At Ambon a 10,000-ton ship was set aflame from stem to stern and two 5,000-ton motor vessels seriously damaged.

Meanwhile, New Guinea ground troops kept step with the hottest air tempo in weeks by pushing forward on the Kumusi River and below Salamaua, killing 129 Japs.

In what was seen as at attempt to clear the sea lanes for supplies to Guadalcanal, the Japs lost at least 17 Mitsubishi twin-engine torpedo planes in two attacks on a United States task force in the Solomon Islands a week ago, Pacific dispatches revealed. Just before sunset that Friday night, the Japs swooped in in two waves—the first to hang marker flares in the flak-torn air over the surface ships and set the spot for the second run to release torpedoes.

Encounter "Wall of Steel."

They ran into a wall of steel, flung upward from every gun, and six were shot down—one exploding and flashing in flames only 10 feet from the bow of one vessel as it dropped into the sea.

30.24-965

30.24-965

At midafternoon next day 11 torpedo planes returned, and American fighters hovering high overhead shot down to meet them. Releasing their "tin fish" 4,000 yards out, the Jap planes swept into the anti-aircraft fire to strafe the ships—and the American fighter planes braved the flak barrage right behind them.

Not a torpedo plane escaped. Task force gunners were credited with six and the fighters destroyed the remaining five.

HOSPITAL UNIT BACK AT BASE

Members Saved Many Hurt in New Guinea.

FEB 7 1943

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 5 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The staff of the first portable hospital unit to go into service in the southwest Pacific area returned to this base today for a rest after two and one-half months on the New Guinea front.

The unit's head man, Major Stanley Hollenbeck, former Milwaukee physician, said that his outfit and others which followed proved under fire the value of the new portable hosiptals.

The surgeon said that the portable units remained within 1,000 yards of the front all the time and cared for badly wounded men who certainly would have died without prompt treatment.

"We performed operations by flashlight and under very difficult conditions and learned to get along without the instruments and facilities which we once considered indispensable," Major Hollenbeck said.

"We also learned to keep going. Half my staff contracted malaria. We couldn't spare them so they kept right on the job while taking malarial treatment. All pulled out of it in good shape."

Treated Japanese Too.

Returning with Major Hollenbeck were seven others. All looked well despite their life in the Buna and Sanananda jungles since mid-November.

Among their patients at the front were ten emaciated Japanese, one of which died. Among them was a Japanese doctor.

The men of the hospital staff said that they frequently were under front line fire and constantly under threat of attack at night. Twice they were subjected to naval shellfire, but their worst experiences were dive-bombing attacks and extended strafing.

There were no casualties from dive-bombing, which the men said might have been accidental, or from the strafing, which they said was deliberate.

General Adrift Six Days in Pacific Lists Needs for Forced Landing

AN ADVANCED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Feb. 6 — (AP) Dump a general in the drink, storm toss him for six nights and five days, starve him and up he comes smiling with sound recommendations for the safety and comfort of others who are similarly marooned.

That's what Brig. Gen. Nathan Twining of Portland, Ore., did after he and 14 others were rescued on Feb. 1 by two Catalina flying boats. The general, whose wife lives in Charlotte, N. C., and his party were hospitalized with sun blisters and exposure.

Gen. Twining, commander of an Army air force on a combat mission in the Solomons, some of his staff and the crew of his Flying Fortress, were forced to make an instrument landing in darkness after what accounts described as "an arduous ten hours of weather-torn piloting," by Pilot Captain Jasper W. Woodruff of Fayetteville, Ark.

The day after his rescue, Gen. Twining left the hospital and proceeded to quarters where he drafted the following memorandum:

"Suggested needs for forced landings:

"Smoke smudge in rafts plus Very pistols. (Gen. Twining said he and his party—crowded into two six-man rafts—had neither, but twice saw searching planes and once a ship. Neither the planes nor the ship saw them.)

"Equipment to obtain foods and water. (Gen. Twining's bomber sank so quickly that the crew was able to salvage only one chocolate bar, one small can of sardines and a half canteen of water.)

"Cone shaped sea anchor to keep rafts headed into seas.

"Water-tight watches."

Gen. Twining bagged one of the two albatrosses which helped provide the party with food during its ordeal. He had salvaged a bottle of vitamin pills which a doctor at the hospital subsequently said was invaluable in preventing the dread salt water infection.

Only one of the crew, the man holding the rations, was injured in the crash landing. He suffered a crushed hand when the hail turret was driven backward as the plane hit the water. The rations he held were lost.

Col. Glen C. Jamison of Washington, D. C., Gen. Twining's staff chief, suffered torn hands in roping the crafts together.

ERRONEOUS Vargas Puts Brazil at War With Japan

Enters Struggle on Entire Axis and Subscribes to the Atlantic Charter

FEB 7 1943

By The Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 6.—Brazil joined the United Nations today as a full partner against the Axis, in a move which places this country at war with Japan as well as Germany and Italy. Brazil previously had been formally at war with the European Axis partners and not with Japan, but was nevertheless an ally of the United States.

The decision to sign the pact of the United Nations was reached this afternoon at a meeting of the Cabinet with President Getulio Vargas, who recently conferred with President Roosevelt on board an American destroyer at Natal, Brazil, following the Casablanca conference.

Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy last Aug. 22 after systematic attacks had been made on Brazilian shipping by Axis U-boats in the South Atlantic. The declaration was then a mere formality, for the Brazilian air force already was making war on submarines and sank some in defensive operations.

Besides joining the United Nations for complete pelligerency in the global war, Brazil subscribed today to the terms of the Atlantic Charter.

Official North American sources in Brazil said the decision was of utmost importance in the co-ordination of Brazilian forces in the general war effort.

SEE COL NEXT PAY.

THREE KILLED IN BLAST ABOARD HAVANA BARGE

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—(AP) Three men were killed, another was missing and a fifth seriously burned today in an explosion that wrecked a U. S. cargo barge docked here.

The barge carried a five-man American crew. The names were not announced. General Manuel Benitez, chief of the national police, said an accumulation of gasoline apparently caused the explosion.

U. S. Army Plane Reported Forced Down in Canada

By the Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—The Gazette said today that a United States Army plane was reported forced down on isolated Lake Mancuane, about 160 miles north of here, with 16 persons aboard.

"United States authorities were reported to have been in communication with the plane via radio after it had been forced down," the Gazette added, "but no information was procurable last night from the isolated area in which the accident occurred, and there was no word of the fate of the plane's passengers."

RCAF and other authorities here said they had no word of the reported forced landing.

COL. TALLEY GETS D. S. M.

First Such Award in the Alaska Command Is to Engineer Chief

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 6 (AP)—Colonel Benjamin Talley, 39-year-old engineer officer of Mangum, Okla., who has supervised construction of all Army installations in Alaska the last two years, today was the first member of the Alaska Defense Command to win the coveted Distinguished Service Medal in this war.

The citation noted that Colonel Talley's "speedy and efficient completion of a certain airfield was largely responsible for the failure of the Japanese expeditionary force to penetrate one of our main positions."

BODY OF AVIATOR FOUND IN ALASKA

Veteran Flier Dies of Exposure—Four of Five Passengers Survive.

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Feb. 6—(AP) The body of Harold Gillam, veteran Alaska pilot, was found on the beach of Boca de Quadra today, a month after his plane with five passengers aboard crashed on a mountain peak in Alaska wilderness.

A Coast Guard searching party found the body. Mr. Gillam, who had left his passengers to seek aid for them, evidently died from shock and exposure.

Earlier today the Coast Guard reported rescue of two more survivors of the crash. The only woman aboard the plane was injured fatally.

Robert Gebo, 36, Seattle construction engineer, and Dewey Metzdorf, Anchorage hotel man, were contacted in a trail-side camp near Smeaton bay.

They had subsisted for the last nine days on only two bouillon cubes.

The woman, Miss Susan Batzer, 23, of Camas, Wash., died of injuries two days after the crash. Rescued last Wednesday were Percy Cutting, Hayward, Calif., and Joseph H. Tippets, Anchorge employe of the Civil Aeronautics administration.

Mr. Tippets and Mr. Cutting in an interview today said Miss Batzer was trapped inside the cabin after the plane crashed and it took the others, working in a sleet storm, two hours to free her.

The girl, weakened by loss of blood, lay in the chilly cabin for two days, before succumbing.

MORE U-BOATS AT SEA THAN IN RECORD JUNE

Knox Says Hitler's Major Ocean Effort Will Be in the Atlantic.

U. S. CLEARS EAST COAST

Navy Secretary Praises Patrol and Seeks More Means to Combat Submarines.

FEB 7 1943

Washington, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—There are now more German submarines at sea than there were even last June, when they ran up their highest record of merchant ship sinkings, Secretary of the Navy Knox said today in declaring that the U-boat remains this country's most serious menace in the Atlantic.

Mr. Knox told a press conference there was "no question at all but that Hitler is counting on the submarine war in the Atlantic for his major sea effort of the war."

He is devoting all available construction facilities to submarines, Mr. Knox said, and is putting more and more of the craft into operation.

To offset this threat, Secretary Knox said, "we are straining every effort to produce anti-submarine craft."

"You are all familiar with discussion on priorities," he said. "The Navy is pressing for completion of anti-submarine craft of all kinds."

East Coast Cleared.

He added that one of the things that had to be kept in mind about operations of the U-boats last June was that there were still, at that time, some U-boats operating off the American east coast, whereas at present a combination of air and surface patrols has ended the difficulties in coastal waters at least for the time being.

He did not say, and there was no other information regarding the subject, what the sinkings were in January compared to those of last June.

He said, as had Secretary of War Stimson, that there are fewer losses now on the North Atlantic route to Russia, but he did not explain whether they are due to better defensive tactics or to a change in German strategy.

Where Concentrations Are.

The principal U-boat concentrations are in the North Atlantic, south of Iceland, on the route to Britain, Mr. Knox said, and a secondary concentration is along the route to North Africa, although the submarines can not operate too close to Gibraltar because of sea-air patrols from that bastion.

Sinkings are continuing off the northern coast of South America and Brazil, Mr. Knox said, although much progress is being made toward making that region considerably safer.

PEACE OFFENSIVE BY NAZIS DOUBTED

Washington, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—American diplomatic observers look skeptically on European reports of a possible peace offensive by Germany, although negotiation of a separate British and Russian peace with Finland is regarded as a possibility.

The Casablanca declaration by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for "unconditional surrender" of the Axis Powers—Germany, Italy and Japan—was believed to have spiked any Axis plan to propose a negotiated settlement. One diplomatic spokesman, who declined use of his name, said that probably was the purpose of the announcement.

At the same time, American observers who asked to remain anonymous interpreted the reference to the Axis as meaning the British would accept a negotiated armistice between Finland and the Soviet Union. Great Britain, but not the United States, is at war with Finland, which has never joined the Axis.

President Roosevelt said today that as far as he knew H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, American Minister to Finland, would return to his post at Helsinki when he finished reporting to the State Department.

Navy Lists 42 More Casualties

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6 (AP).—The Navy announced today 42 casualties, including 14 dead, 14

wounded and 14 missing.

This brings to 22,779 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported since Dec. 7, 1941. The total includes 5,475 dead, 4,033 wounded and 12,271 missing.

The casualties announced today (with the next of kin) include:

NEW YORK

KRETH, William E., dead: Mrs. Edna Kirchbaum, mother, 179 Main St. Northport, L. I.

NEW JERSEY

KOVAL, John, missing: Mrs. Mary Koval, mother, 366 Leon Ave., Perth Amboy.

SEAMEN CLEARED

Washington, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Union merchant seamen today had a clean bill of health from the chairman and two members of the House Naval Subcommittee as it entered a week end recess from its investigation of reports that union sailors had refused to unload ships at Guadalcanal.

The committee yesterday heard Charles C. Miller, city editor of the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal, testify that returned marines had told the story, and entered into committee records denials received from Navy Secretary Knox, Major-Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Marine commander of Guadalcanal forces until December 9, and Admiral William F. Halsey, South Pacific commander. All three said flatly that no such incident had occurred.

After the testimony, Chairman Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, and Representatives Herbert, Democrat, of Louisiana, and Bonner, Democrat, of North Carolina, said the stories were untrue. Mrs. Helen Waterhouse, Beacon Journal reporter, will be questioned on Monday.

Boatswain of Sunken Ship Spends 23 Hours in Water

FEB 7 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — (AP) The Japanese killed many of the men on the converted destroyer transport Little when they sank it off Guadalcanal early in the Solomons campaign, but it wasn't in the cards that Vernon Suydam should be one of their victims.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Suydam, of the Coast Guard, spent 23 hours in the shark-ridden waters around Guadalcanal after his ship was sunk. He was burned by the sun until his body was a mass of blisters. When he finally reached land he had to hike 20 miles to American lines most of the way through enemy territory.

But luck reinforced his determination not to give up. He got back safely.

Father, Brother in Service

Suydam, whose father is a chief boatswain in the Coast Guard and who has a brother serving as a lieutenant commander in that service, has now been assigned a new station at Toms River, N. J. His home is at Sayville, Long Island. His story was released today by the Navy public relations section.

He was handling small boats during landing operations off Guadalcanal immediately before the enemy attack which sank his vessel. He was one of 12 Coast Guardsmen assigned to the Little.

Suydam swam for six hours, he said, with the officer in tow, then discovered the officer had died.

"It was dawn by this time," he continued. "I could see land ahead. But it was still a good distance off. Twice during the day American planes flew over, but missed seeing me. I fired a pistol I had taken with me, but they could not hear it. And I threw it away—it was too heavy."

Suydam floated that day and into the next night. Then 23 hours after abandoning ship, he finally staggered ashore. He was suffering third degree sunburn. He crawled upon the beach and slept until dawn.

"I was awakened by the sun," he said, "and figured my location to be the northwest tip of Guadalcanal. I started to walk east along the beach but the coral was too rough on my bare feet and I made my way through the jungle. It was about 20 miles to the American lines, but I made it by dusk. Although I was in enemy territory during most of my walk I didn't see a single Jap."

Suydam was taken first to a Marine hospital on Guadalcanal and then was transferred to a hospital on another island where he remained a month before being brought back to the United States.

"I was at my gun post when two Jap cruisers and three destroyers came upon us," Suydam said. "The Little and the Gregory (also sunk) were on patrol ground around Guadalcanal that night. The Japs let loose with all they had. They blasted out our stern gear and bridge and knocked out our controls. When the abandon ship order was given the Little was zigzagging all over the place at full speed ahead."

Suydam, wearing his life jacket, jumped off the bow, wrenching his back as he hit the water.

Japs Shoot Survivors

"There were seven of us in the water when one of the Jap cruisers came by," he said. "It picked us up with its search light and peppered us with machine guns. Four of the men were killed and one was wounded. A Navy lieutenant and I were the only ones unharmed.

"I took one of the wounded men, also a Navy lieutenant, in tow, picking out the right direction to swim by the position of the great dipper. It was the darkest night I have ever seen."

HITLER'S COST TO WORLD PUT AT 400 BILLION

FEB 7 1943

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6 (AP).—Adolf Hitler's lust for conquest has already cost the world more than $400,000,000,000, the Commerce Department estimated today, and it may exceed $500,000,000,000 if the Fuehrer is not brought to his knees for another year.

The department based its estimate on known and estimated military expenditures to date of Germany and her victims and the nations allied against her, and the loss in national income to the Axis-conquered lands.

While most of the burden has fallen on nations opposed to the Axis, "the cost of Hitler has been shared by the Germans themselves and, more particularly, by the Italians," the department reported in its weekly publication, Foreign Commerce Weekly.

German military expenditures since Hitler came to power were estimated in excess of $100,000,000,000, while Italy was said to have spent about $8,000,000,000 since June, 1940.

The United States already has spent more than any other power fighting Germany, the article continued.

Taking only expenditures already used or appropriated for military purposes during the last three years, the cost of Hitlerism to the United States so far was placed at $112,300,000,000.

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The home base of the ship and the names of the victims were not immediately announced.

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wounded and 14 missing.

This brings to 22,779 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported since Dec. 7, 1941. The total includes 5,475 dead, 4,033 wounded and 12,271 missing.

The casualties announced today (with the next of kin) include:

NEW YORK

KRETH, William E., dead; Mrs. Edna Kirchbaum, mother, 179 Main St. Northport, L. I.

NEW JERSEY

KOVAL, John, missing; Mrs. Mary Koval, mother, 366 Leon Ave., Perth Amboy.

SEAMEN CLEARED

Washington, Feb. 6 (A. P.).—Union merchant seamen today had a clean bill of health from the chairman and two members of the House Naval Subcommittee as it entered a week end recess from its investigation of reports that union sailors had refused to unload ships at Guadalcanal.

The committee yesterday heard Charles C. Miller, city editor of the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal, testify that returned marines had told the story, and entered into committee records denials received from Navy Secretary Knox, Major-Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Marine commander of Guadalcanal forces until December 9, and Admiral William F. Halsey, South Pacific commander. All three said flatly that no such incident had occurred.

After the testimony, Chairman Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, and Representatives Herbert, Democrat, of Louisiana, and Bonner, Democrat, of North Carolina, said the stories were untrue. Mrs. Helen Waterhouse, Beacon Journal reporter, will be questioned on Monday.

he had to hike 20 miles to American lines most of the way through enemy territory.

But luck reinforced his determination not to give up. He got back safely.

Father, Brother in Service

Suydam, whose father is a chief boatswain in the Coast Guard and who has a brother serving as a lieutenant commander in that service, has now been assigned a new station at Toms River, N. J. His home is at Sayville, Long Island. His story was released today by the Navy public relations section.

He was handling small boats during landing operations off Guadalcanal immediately before the enemy attack which sank his vessel. He was one of 12 Coast Guardsmen assigned to the Little.

Suydam swam for six hours, he said, with the officer in tow, then discovered the officer had died.

"It was dawn by this time," he continued. "I could see land ahead. But it was still a good distance off. Twice during the day American planes flew over, but missed seeing me. I fired a pistol I had taken with me, but they could not hear it. And I threw it away—it was too heavy."

Suydam floated that day and into the next night. Then 23 hours after abandoning ship, he finally staggered ashore. He was suffering third degree sunburn. He crawled upon the beach and slept until dawn.

"I was awakened by the sun," he said, "and figured my location to be the northwest tip of Guadalcanal. I started to walk east along the beach but the coral was too rough on my bare feet and I made my way through the jungle. It was about 20 miles to the American lines, but I made it by dusk. Although I was in enemy territory during most of my walk I didn't see a single Jap."

Suydam was taken first to a Marine hospital on Guadalcanal and zagging all over the place at full speed ahead."

Suydam, wearing his life jacket, jumped off the bow, wrenching his back as he hit the water.

Japs Shoot Survivors

"There were seven of us in the water when one of the Jap cruisers came by," he said. "It picked us up with its search light and peppered us with machine guns. Four of the men were killed and one was wounded. A Navy lieutenant and I were the only ones unharmed.

"I took one of the wounded men, also a Navy lieutenant, in tow, picking out the right direction to swim by the position of the great dipper. It was the darkest night I have ever seen."

HITLER'S COST TO WORLD PUT AT 400 BILLION

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6 (AP).—Adolf Hitler's lust for conquest has already cost the world more than $400,000,000,000, the Commerce Department estimated today, and it may exceed $500,000,000,000 if the Fuehrer is not brought to his knees for another year.

The department based its estimate on known and estimated military expenditures to date of Germany and her victims and the nations allied against her, and the loss in national income to the Axis-conquered lands.

While most of the burden has fallen on nations opposed to the Axis, "the cost of Hitler has been shared by the Germans themselves and, more particularly, by the Italians," the department reported in its weekly publication, Foreign Commerce Weekly.

German military expenditures since Hitler came to power were estimated in excess of $100,000,000,000, while Italy was said to have spent about $8,000,000,000 since June, 1940.

The United States already has spent more than any other power fighting Germany, the article continued.

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Boatswain of Sunken Ship Spends 23 Hours in Water

FEB 7 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — (AP) The Japanese killed many of the men on the converted destroyer transport Little when they sank it off Guadalcanal early in the Solomons campaign, but it wasn't in the cards that Vernon Suydam should be one of their victims.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Suydam, of the Coast Guard, spent 23 hours in the shark-ridden waters around Guadalcanal after his ship was sunk. He was burned by the sun until his body was a mass of blisters. When he finally reached land then was transferred to a hospital on another island where he remained a month before being brought back to the United States.

"I was at my gun post when two Jap cruisers and three destroyers came upon us," Suydam said. "The Little and the Gregory (also sunk) were on patrol ground around Guadalcanal that night. The Japs let loose with all they had. They blasted out our stern gear and bridge and knocked out our controls. When the abandon ship order was given the Little was zig-

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30.24 - 967

Armament and Speed Feature Mighty American Battleship

Guns Conspicuous on Every Available Foot of Space on Decks—Mechanical Devices Simplify Firing

FEB 7 1943

HAMILTON FALCON

Aboard a New United States Battleship at Sea (Delayed) (A. P.).—Shorn of her paint and polish, rusted and rugged, one of the mightiest of United States battleships pushed through surging seas of the North Atlantic today in battle practice prior to joining the fleet.

"She's a beauty and she's tough," agreed officers and men aboard the massive and heavily armed battle wagon which shortly will steam into the war zones.

Slowly and steadily she nosed through the heavy seas, keeping her speed down to only a fraction of what she could accomplish.

"We have to match our speed to those fellows," said the executive officer, pointing to accompanying destroyers rolling and pitching in the distance.

Just what speed this battleship could attain under orders for "full speed ahead" cannot be disclosed—but many cruisers and some destroyers would be pushed to remain alongside if her screws were turning over at top speed.

But her armament is the big point of pride among both officers and men.

Guns in All Available Space.

Literally, guns jut out from every available foot of space on her broad and long decks. Nine 16-inch guns form the main battery capable of throwing shells far beyond the horizon. For secondary offense and anti-aircraft work there are ten turrets mounting two 5-inch guns each.

Above, beside, beneath those heavy guns are literally scores of others—the deadly 40-mm. Bofors, high velocity rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns; and machine guns of all types.

Mechanical devices simplify firing of all but the machine guns. Generally their purpose is to permit quick and accurate fire through elimination to a great extent of the human element in directing fire at the enemy.

Hit Tiny Target.

Their efficacy was shown today when the big battle wagon made firing runs on a comparatively tiny target hardly visible far off at the horizon, after the fire the target was towed close. Huge holes had been torn by shells which passed through its 40-foot length.

Then again the battle practice raged in inky blackness. Star shells whistled out to light the target area—the target itself was on the horizon.

Searchlights probed through the darkness, but met a blank wall of mist miles away. Only once did they find a rift permitting a brief glimpse of the target through binoculars. The concussion throughout the firing period was terrific. Literally it lifted some men from their feet and hurled them to the deck.

Standing on the bridge at "bat two"—the battle station of the executive officer—newspaper correspondents experienced the full force of the blast from 16-inchers about sixty feet away.

Concussion Terrific.

They lurched against the bridge rail or against the bulkheads. Actually bone-jarring, the concussion can be described only as infinite intensification of a gigantic vibrator applied to the entire body suddenly and without warning.

The effect of the 5-inchers is different. Concussion is slight, but the sharp bark is piercing. A broadside gives the effect of giant firecrackers exploding simultaneously.

Spectacular as the day firing had been, however, it was the night runs on the target that provided sheer beauty. Viewed from a director station—a control point for direction and fire of 5-inchers—it appeared to be continuous panorama of flames and rockets.

The director itself was of major interest. There nearly a dozen men operate instruments which locate targets and keep the guns trained upon them. There, too, are the searchlights handled by remote control.

Working in close co-ordination by visual methods and by mechanical range finders, the director crew for the evening was the heart of the ship. Only on orders from there were star shells fired. Only at their directions were searchlights trained.

Compliance with the orders was almost instantaneous. Hardly would the order be given before an observer standing with head and shoulders out of a hatch in the director would see it carried out—a shell streaking away or searchlights beaming on a designated point.

Two catapults to send out aerial spotters also are aboard the big craft, one of the new battleships of 35,000 ton displacement.

Just when this battleship will join the fleet is not definite.

Indications that she may soon be ready for battle were seen in the chipping away of all paint to remove fire hazards.

2,000 Men Are Aboard.

That crew itself is astonishing. Originally the battleship was designed for about 1,500 men. But changes in war methods brought changes in equipment. Now she has aboard about 2,000 officers and men.

Most of the crew consists of youngsters in years. But many are veterans, men who have fought in the Pacific who know the battle zones of the Atlantic. To feed the crew some seven tons of food a day are needed. Seventeen thousand pounds of beef were consumed in a recent month; 5,385 pounds of coffee, 60 pounds of tea and 275 gallons of cocoa. Sugar for the coffee, pies, cakes, cereals required 13,740 pounds. In addition sweet-craving seamen bought 71,868 candy bars in a single month. Here are other major items: bacon, 2,054 pounds; ham, 2,052 pounds; pork, 4,500 pounds; chicken, 2,600 pounds; veal, 5,000 pounds; turkey, 3,900 pounds; milk, 1,331 gallons fresh, 1,810 pounds powdered and 8,241 pounds evaporated; potatoes, 36,881 pounds; turnips, carrots, other fresh vegetables, 35,085 pounds.

Those foodstuffs with fruit and fruit juices and green vegetables, when available, go into three full meals a day for every man aboard. In addition men standing night watches receive extra lunches of sandwiches and coffee at their posts.

The supply officer frowns on canned goods—won't use them unless it is absolutely necessary.

It costs about $1,000 a day to feed the men of this battleship—there's little waste. Says the supply officer:

"If a man is found throwing food away, the master-at-arms will make him sit down again and eat it all."

LOSS OF PHOSPHATE THREATENS NAZIS

FEB 7 1943

ST. LOUIS, (Feb. 6 (AP) — United Nations control of North Africa would cut off Germany from most of the phosphate fertilizers on which it is dependent for crops, Robert R. Cole, world expert on phosphorous, declared today.

Cole, vice president of Monsanto Chemical company, also pointed out in an interview that such control would give the anti-Axis nations a virtual monopoly of essential world phosphate deposits.

Said Cole:

"Germany is heavily dependent on fertilizers to keep her overworked farmlands producing and it is reported that she was up against severe shortages, especially of phosphates, even before her recent North African losses.

"Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria are second only to the rich beds of Tennessee and Florida in the production of phosphate rock. Deprived of these, the Axis will be entirely dependent on Japan's relatively small production from Ocean, Nauru and Christmas islands in the Pacific. These were originally British but presumably are now in Japanese hands."

Phosphorous and phosphates also have important direct war uses which place them on the list of strategic materials, Cole explained.

"Phosphorous is used in incendiaries and in spotter shells to provide smoke puffs which allow the gunner to see where his shells are going. Phosphoric acid is used for pickling and cleaning metals and for rust-proofing certain steel parts for planes, tanks, ships and other war equipment. Various of the phosphates find important uses in water softening compounds, soaps, oil well drilling muds, drug and medicinal preparations, baking powder and for mineral enrichment of bread, flour, cereals and other foods."

In 1929 Cole designed and supervised construction of a phosphorous plant in the Pyrenees mountains of France for the Societe des Phosphates Tunisians, at that time one of the largest producers of phosphates in the world. The plant was the largest in Europe except for one in Germany. It operated on African rock brought by ship from Tunis to Bayonne or Marseille and thence by electric railway.

Eight years later, however, Cole built a plant nearly twice as large for Monsanto in Tennessee. Recently expanded, it now turns out phosphorous by the tank carload for United Nations' armed forces and war industries.

In a parting word Cole predicted even more woe for Germany:

"She will not only be faced with lower crop yields because of lack of fertilizer but she also will have to curtail her calcium and phosphorous enrichment of bread and flour on which she has been depending partly to take the place of milk and eggs as sources of these necessary minerals."

30.24 - 967

FEB 7 - 1943

LONDON, FEB 6--(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS HAD LAUNCHED WAVE AFTER WAVE OF ATTACKS AGAINST AXIS STRONGPOINTS SOUTHWEST OF PONT DU FAHS IN TUNISIA AND HAD TORN SMALL BREACHES IN THE GERMAN LINES WHICH LATER WERE RESTORED.

THE GERMAN REPORTS WERE NOT CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES. ON THE CONTRARY, THE LATEST ADVICES FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA INDICATED THAT THE FRONT HAD BEEN GENERALLY QUIET.

PONT DU FAHS IS ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TUNIS.

6535AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

LONDON, FEB. 6-(AP)-THE ALLIES SET THE STAGE FOR THE IMPENDING SHOWDOWN IN TUNISIA TODAY BY NAMING LIEUT.GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF A NEW NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS SHORTLY AFTER THE FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION IN NORTH AFRICA TOOK A HOPEFUL TURN FOR THE BETTER.

FEB 7 1943

IN THE ACTUAL FIGHTING, HOWEVER, THE ALLIES SUFFERED A SETBACK WHEN THE GERMANS CAPTURED A STRATEGIC MOUNTAIN FROM THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY 20 MILES SOUTH OF PONT-DU-FAHS. BUT THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED SEA SUCCESSES WITH SUBMARINES SINKING THREE MORE AXIS SUPPLY SHIPS AND A TANKER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE ALGIERS RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT THAT BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS WERE "A GOOD 60 MILES INSIDE TUNISIA," AFTER CROSSING THE BORDER FROM LIBYA BUT THIS LACKED OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

GEN. HENRI GIRAUD ESTABLISHED A NEW WAR COMMITTEE IN FRENCH NORTH AND WEST AFRICA, SUPPLANTING THE OLD IMPERIAL COUNCIL FORMED BY THE LATE ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN.

GIRAUD'S STEP APPARENTLY LEFT THE WAY OPEN FOR THE FIGHTING FRENCH UNDER GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE TO BE REPRESENTED, AND NORTH AFRICAN DISPATCHES REPORTED THAT GEN. GEORGES CATROUX OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE CONFERRED WITH GIRAUD IN ALGIERS TODAY ON TAKING A POST IN THE FRENCH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT.

BOTH GIRAUD'S NEW COMMITTEE AND THE SEPARATION OF THE U.S. NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER WERE SEEN AS DIRECT RESULTS OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CASABLANCA CONFERENCE.

THE FULL MEANING OF EISENHOWER'S APPOINTMENT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR, BUT LONDON MILITARY CIRCLES DID NOT INTERPRET IT AS A COMPLETE AND FINAL ANSWER AS TO WHO WOULD DIRECT THE U.S., BRITISH, AND FRENCH FORCES IN THE SHOWDOWN BATTLE FOR TUNISIA.

FEB 7 1943

A72

(IN WASHINGTON THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THE NEW THEATER OF OPERATIONS WOULD INCLUDE THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF NORTH AFRICA COVERING FRENCH POSITIONS IN AFRICA INCLUDING TUNISIA, MOROCCO, AND ALGIERS, BUT WOULD HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE COMMANDS OF GEN. SIR. BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY LEADER, OR GEN. SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, MIDDLE EAST COMMANDER.)

SUCH TROOPS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AS ENTER INTO OPERATIONS IN TUNISIA WILL COME UNDER EISENHOWER'S COMMAND, HOWEVER, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES IN NORTH AFRICA REPORTED.

MEANWHILE, MUSSOLINI'S SHAKEUP OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WAS SEEN AS MORE CHEERFUL NEWS FOR THE ALLIES.

MUSSOLINI'S SUDDEN SACKING OF HIS FOREIGN MINISTER AND SON-IN-LAW, COUNT CIANO, AND ALL BUT TWO OF HIS FASCIST MINISTERS WENT FAR BEYOND HIS PERIODIC "CHANGING OF THE GUARD" AND REFLECTED THE TROUBLES PILING UP FOR THE JUNIOR AXIS PARTNER BOTH IN THE MILITARY AND DOMESTIC FIELDS.

WELL-POSTED OBSERVERS VIEWED THE ROME DEVELOPMENTS AS AN ATTEMPT BY THE DISTRAUGHT FASCIST CHIEFTAIN TO REVIVE THE ITALIAN PEOPLE'S TRUST IN HIM BY CUTTING ADRIFT THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH THE MISERABLE ITALIAN WAR EFFORT: THE LOSS OF THE AFRICAN EMPIRE, FAILURE TO SUBDUE THE BALKANS; THE LOSS OF UPWARDS OF 300,000 ITALIANS AS WAR PRISONERS AND MANY OTHER THOUSANDS ON THE BLEAK RUSSIAN FRONT; AND THE

30.24-969

IMMENSE DAMAGE IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF ITALY BY RAF AND AMERICAN BOMBERS.

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THERE ALSO WAS SPECULATION THAT THE CIANO OUSTER WAS DICTATED BY HITLER BECAUSE OF PERSONAL DISLIKE, OR THAT MUSSOLINI CLIPPED THE WEALTHY YOUNGSTER'S WINGS BECAUSE HE FEARED CIANO'S PERSONAL AMBITIONS.

FOR THE ALLIES, GEN.HENRI GIRAUD'S REORGANIZATION IN NORTH AFRICA BROUGHT HOPE THAT THE FRENCH POLITICAL MUDDLE WAS NEARER SOLUTION.

GIRAUD DISPOSED OF AT LEAST A SEMBLANCE OF DARLAN'S UNWELCOME HERITAGE BY SCRAPPING THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL WHICH THE LATTER CREATED BEFORE HIS ASSASSINATION. ON THE NEW WAR COMMITTEE WHICH HE SET UP, GIRAUD RETAINED THE PERSONNEL OF THE COUNCIL BUT HE LEFT THE WAY OPEN FOR THE ADDITION OF FIGHTING FRENCH MEMBERS.

DEGAULLE'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE PROSPECTS FOR A WORKING AGREEMENT WITH GIRAUD NOW WERE BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS AND VOICED GENERAL APPROVAL OF GIRAUD'S ANNOUNCED POLICIES OF RELAXING RESTRICTIONS ON JEWS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS. ALL THE DEGAULLIST OBJECTIONS WERE NOT ELIMINATED, HOWEVER.

FOUL WEATHER CONTINUED TO RESTRICT GROUND AND AIR ACTIVITY IN TUNISIA WHERE THE INCONCLUSIVE STRUGGLE IS IN PROGRESS FOR MOUNTAIN PASSES AND A RANGE PARALLELLING THE SUPPLY LINES TO MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S FORCES BACKING OUT OF LIBYA.

THE CHIEF ACTION WAS CONFINED TO A SECTOR 20 MILES SOUTH OF PONT DU FAHS WHERE THE GERMANS WRESTED A STRATEGIC MOUNTAIN FROM THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY.

ALONG THE TUNISIAN AND LIBYAN BORDER, THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY

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REPORTED PATROL CLASHES WITH ROMMEL'S REAR GUARD. AIR FIGHTING ALSO INCREASED. BRITISH SUBMARINES SANK THREE MORE AXIS SUPPLY SHIPS AND A TANKER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN NARROWS AND LEFT ANOTHER SUPPLY SHIP IN FLAMES.

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BERLIN SAID THAT GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY WAS GETTING SET FOR A "LARGE SCALE ATTACK."

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGT. MAX DUNLAP OF 1117 WYOMING STREET, GLORY, IND., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON,FEB 1-(DELAYED)-MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE WHICH WILL HELP TO KEEP NAVAL AVIATORS IN THE AIR AT MAXIMUM PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY IS BEING RELAYED TO THE U.S. NAVY FROM THE VALUABLE STORE OF EXPERIENCE OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

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CAPT.JOHN R.POPPEN, MEDICAL CORPS, U.S.N. WHO IS AN AVIATOR HIMSELF AND HAS A 20-YEAR RECORD OF CONSECUTIVE SERVICE AS A FLIGHT SURGEON, THE LONGEST RECORD IN AVIATION MEDICINE, IS IN LONDON TO EXPEDITE THE FLOW OF RAF MEDICAL DATA TO AMERICAN EXPERTS IN AVIATION MEDICINE.

CAPTAIN POPPEN, 49, OF 514 16TH STREET, GALVESTON, TEX., HAS HAD 25 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS A NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICER. HE HAS HAD MORE THAN 1,300 HOURS OF FLYING TIME.

A GOOD FRIEND OF THE PILOTS, THE FLIGHT SURGEON IS ALSO AN EXACTING MENTOR. THE INSTANT A PILOT SHOWS A LOSS OF WEIGHT, LOSS OF APPETITE, ABSENT-MINDEDNESS OR A CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD HIS ASSOCIATES, THE SURGEON GOES OVER HIM LIKE A "DUTCH UNCLE." HE KNOWS WHAT IT TAKES TO FLY. IF A PILOT APPEARS TO NEED A REST, HE

GETS IT WHETHER HE WANTS IT OR NOT.

IN JUDGING PILOTS, SAYS CAPT.POPPEN, FLIGHT SURGEONS USE THE "INVESTMENT CRITERION," ASKING "HOW GOOD IS HE TODAY?" AND "HOW GOOD WILL HE BE IN A YEAR, TWO YEARS, FIVE YEARS?"

BY FRANK BRUTTO

BERN, SWITZERLAND, FEB.6-(AP)-THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED FROM ROME TONIGHT THAT ITALY'S BIGGEST CABINET SHAKE-UP IN THE 20-YEAR HISTORY OF FASCISM HAS EXCITED THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, WHO, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN GIVEN NO OFFICIAL HINT OF THE MEANING OF BENITO MUSSOLINI'S OUSTER OF BLACKSHIRTS WHO IN THE PAST WERE CONSIDERED HIS MOST FAITHFUL FOLLOWERS.

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THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, WHO SERVED AS FOREIGN MINISTER FOR SIX YEARS AND RODE THE ROUGH CRITICISMS OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE DURING THE GREEK WAR WHEN HE, RATHER THAN IL DUCE, BORE THE BRUNT OF THE ILL-CONCEIVED CAMPAIGN, ESCRIBED AS ESPECIALLY PUZZLING TO THE POPULACE.

IN THE FIRST TENTATIVE SPECULATION OF THE NEUTRAL PRESS, THE GENEVA TRIBUNE SAID THAT IN THE FACE OF THE APPROACHING MENACE OF AN ALLIED ATTACK IN AFRICA AND RUSSIAN ADVANCES FASCISM "NOW IS UNITING ALL ITS FORCES" AND THAT A CHANGE IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE CABINET IS THE "LOGICAL RESULT."

IT WAS DESCRIBED AS THE FRAMEWORK FOR "TOTAL MOBILIZATION," WHICH WOULD SEE THE ENROLLING OF ALL MEN AND WOMEN FROM THE AGE OF 14 UP, NOT ALREADY IN THE MILITARY SERVICES OR IN WAR WORK.

"LIKE GERMANY, TO WHOSE DESIGNS SHE VOLUNTARILY TIED HER DESTINIES, ITALY NOW IS REALIZING THAT REAL WAR IS JUST BEGINNING," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

A ROME DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE SAID THE FASCIST PRESS PRINTED THE NAMES OF THE NEW CABINET MEMBERS WITHOUT COMMENT. THE CORRESPONDENT SAID AUTHORIZED CIRCLES IN ROME LIMITED THEMSELVES TO POINTING OUT THAT THE CHANGE WAS ONLY THE "APPLICATION OF A METHOD NOT NEW IN THE ANNALS OF FASCISM" AND ADDED THAT SUPPOSITIONS MADE ABROAD ON MUSSOLINI'S ACTION WOULD "PROVE FALSE."

FEB 7 1943

ADD BERN-ITALIAN SHAKEUP

RENEWAL OF HEAVY RAF BOMBINGS OF TURIN TWO NIGHTS AGO REVEALED THAT PROMISED GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE BATTERIES HAD NOT YET BEEN DELIVERED IN ANY CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS, IF AT ALL.

THE DUMPING OF CIANO, UPON WHOM THE ITALIANS HEAPED A LARGE PORTION OF THE BLAME FOR THE POORLY-MANAGED GREEK CAMPAIGN, WAS ATTRIBUTED BY ONE FOREIGN SOURCE HERE TO NAZI PRESSURE.

CIANO, THIS SOURCE SAID, RECENTLY SIDED WITH THE CONTENTION OF MARSHAL UGO CAVALLERO, OUSTED CHIEF OF STAFF, THAT AFRICA WAS MORE IMPORTANT TO THE AXIS THAN THE CAUCASUS AND THAT ITALIAN TROOPS SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT. THE RUSSIAN VICTORY AT STALINGRAD WAS SAID TO HAVE AGGRAVATED THIS QUARREL BETWEEN CIANO AND HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

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IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE CABINET CHANGES MADE ITALY'S GOVERNMENT MORE THAN EVER A ONE-MAN SHOW. THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET ARE OLD FASCISTS, ORIGINAL MUSSOLINI MEN, WHO HAD BEEN COMPARATIVELY UNHEARD OF SINCE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR.

THIS REPORT, REPEATED RECENTLY BY ONE SOURCE CLOSE TO ROME CIRCLES, SAID THAT THE ITALIANS THUS HOPED TO RETAIN THE RULING HOUSE OF SAVOY BUT TO CENSURE THE KING AND THE CROWN PRINCE FOR THEIR ACQUIESCENCE IN THE FASCIST WAR PROGRAM.

FEW OBSERVERS BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT THERE YET IS ORGANIZED OPPOSITION STRONG ENOUGH TO CONFRONT BOTH THE FASCIST PARTY AND THE GERMAN TROOPS IN ITALY, WHOSE NUMBER IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN INCREASED DESPITE THE DEMANDS OF THE NORTH AFRICAN AND RUSSIAN FRONTS.

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MORALE OF THE POPULATION OF SICILY, WHICH IS IN THE PATH OF A POSSIBLE ALLIED INVASION OF ITALY, IS SAID TO BE VERY LOW. SICILIAN CITIES HAVE BECOME TARGETS OF ALMOST DAILY ALLIED BOMBING RAIDS, AND THE RECALL OF VETERAN ITALIAN FIGHTING PILOTS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT APPARENTLY HAS NOT BEEN SUFFICIENT TO STEM THE ATTACKS.

FEB 7 1943

ADD ALGIERS – CATROUX

INFORMED QUARTERS BELIEVED THAT SHOULD CATROUX TAKE A POST IN GIRAUD'S REGIME IT WOULD BE IN A MORE IMPORTANT CAPACITY THAN AS A MERE LIAISON OFFICER FOR DEGAULLE.

ONE SOURCE DESCRIBED CATROUX'S PROSPECTIVE ROLE AS THAT OF "NEUTRALIZER" BETWEEN DEGAULLE AND GIRAUD. CATROUX IS AT PRESENT EN ROUTE FROM LONDON TO SYRIA.

THE CORDIAL RECEPTION WHICH HE RECEIVED FROM GIRAUD APPEARED TO MARK ANOTHER STEP TOWARD FRENCH UNITY, WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ASKED FOR AT CASABLANCA.

THE DELAY IN CATROUX'S APPEARANCE HERE HAD BEEN REGARDED EARLIER IN THE WEEK BY OBSERVERS AS INDICATING THERE HAD BEEN SOME SORT OF HITCH IN THE ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GIRAUD AND DEGAULLE BEFORE THEY HAD REALLY BEEN COMPLETED.

WM119AEW

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ADD CAIRO-TUNISIAN

(PALERMO IN NORTHERN SICILY WAS RAIDED LAST NIGHT WITH BOTH EXPLOSIVE AND FIRE BOMBS BY ALLIED PLANES, THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED. THE ROME BROADCAST SAID "SLIGHT DAMAGE WAS CAUSED AND THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS HAS NOT YET BEEN ASCERTAINED." THREE OF THE RAIDERS WERE DECLARED BROUGHT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

(THE ITALIANS SAID THAT GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN THREE ALLIED PLANES IN NORTH AFRICAN FIGHTING

(THE COMMUNIQUE STATED THAT ONE ITALIAN SUBMARINE HAD FAILED TO RETURN TO ITS BASE.)

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(THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT THE BRITISH RAID ON NORTHERN ITALY THURSDAY NIGHT "CAUSED A TOTAL OF 39 DEAD AND 62 INJURED AMONG THE POPULATION AT TURIN AND ENVIRONS." CASUALTIES IN SPEZIA, THE BIG ITALIAN NAVAL BASE, WERE LISTED AS ELEVEN INJURED.

(A ROME DISPATCH QUOTED BY A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID THAT "282 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR RAIDS ON SICILY FROM JAN. 29, 1942, TO FEB. 2, 1943." THE NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED DURING THE SAME PERIOD WAS ESTIMATED AT 696.)

CAIRO, FEB.6-(AP)-AMERICAN RED CROSS RELIEF SUPPLIES NOW ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF TRIPOLI.

AT THE REQUEST OF BRITISH OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES, VITAL FOODS, INCLUDING 115,000 PINTS OF MILK AND OTHER EMERGENCY RATIONS, HAVE BEEN RUSHED TO NEEDY MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN THE CAPTURED LIBYAN CAPITAL.

THE WORK IS BEING HANDLED BY RED CROSS FIELD SUPERVISOR CHARLES E.BAILEY OF NEWTON, MASS., ASSISTED BY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT E.LEWIS, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THE DISTRIBUTION BEGAN ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CAPTURE OF

THE CITY, AND WAS MADE NECESSARY BECAUSE THE SUPPLIES THE GERMANS HAD GUARANTEED TO LEAVE BEHIND FOR THE ABANDONED POPULATION WERE LACKING. THIS WAS ANTICIPATED BY THE AUTHORITIES, AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS RELIEF CONVOY ACTUALLY LEFT FOR TRIPOLI BEFORE THE OCCUPATION.

THE GRATITUDE OF THE ITALIANS WAS REFLECTED IN THE WORDS OF ONE MOTHER WHO TOLD BAILEY: "THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS REAFFIRMS MY FAITH IN AMERICAN AND BRITISH HUMANITARIANISM."

BAILEY ADDED THAT AMERICAN RELIEF WORK PROBABLY WOULD BE CONFINED TO THE INITIAL STAGES, AFTER WHICH THE ELABORATE BRITISH PLANS FOR CONTINUANCE OF EMERGENCY RELIEF WOULD TAKE EFFECT.

FEB 7- 1943

ADD-Allied HDQ N.AFRICH-U.S. TROOPS UNTRIED

IN EQUIPMENT ROMMEL IS SHORT ON ARMOR AS A RESULT OF HIS RETREAT, BUT VON ARNIM IN THE NORTH IS WELL-EQUIPPED WITH FORCES EQUAL TO THOSE OF THE ALLIES. SINCE THE START OF THE WAR THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN USING IN BATTLE 88-MM GUNS TO DO THE WORK OF 75'S, AND A 30-TON TANK WITH SEVEN INCHES OF ARMOR AND AN 88-MM GUN, BUT THE MONSTER TANKS HAVE NOT PAID THE USUAL DIVIDENDS. THE BRITISH SIX-POUNDERS KNOCKED TWO 52-TONNERS OUT OF ACTION, PIERCING THE ARMOR FOUR TIMES.

IN FIELD GUNS THE AMERICANS HAVE ANSWERED THE FORMIDABLE GERMAN 88 WITH A MOBILE 105-MM WEAPON.

THERE ARE OTHER ALLIED ARMS SURPRISES IN STORE FOR THE GERMANS AND THE IMPENDING BATTLE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE FIELD IN THIS WAR WILL TEST NOT ONLY THE QUALITY OF THE TROOPS BUT THE QUALITY OF AMERICAN ENGINEERING BRAINS AGAINST THE BEST THE WAR-MINDED GERMANS HAVE TO OFFER.

G527AEW

ADD-With Allied Forces in Tunisia - Allies Lose Hills

ALTHOUGH NOTHING WAS VISIBLE IN THE THICK VINEGROWTH, THE SOUND OF MACHINEGUN BLASTS WITH THE ANSWERING CHATTER FROM ANOTHER GAVE A GOOD IDEA OF THE TYPE OF FIGHTING WHICH WAS DEVELOPING OVER THE DIFFICULT TERRAIN.

RETURNING SOLDIERS TOLD HOW THEY OPPOSED THE MACHINEGUNS WHICH WERE INVISIBLE IN THE COARSE SHRUBBERY AND STUNTED PINES. THE GUNS FREQUENTLY HELD THEIR FIRE UNTIL THE VICTIMS WERE ONLY A FEW FEET AWAY.

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THAT THE GERMANS WERE COUNTERATTACKING IN STRENGTH WAS EVIDENT EARLY IN THE DAY AS THE VOLUME OF MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE INCREASED. LONG RANGE MORTARS REPEATEDLY PLOPPED EXPLOSIVES ON THE STRETCH OF ROAD OVER WHICH SUPPLIES WERE BEING TAKEN BY MULE PACK TO THE FIGHTING TROOPS.

BRITISH MEDIUM AND HEAVY FIELD GUNS REPAID THEM WITH INTEREST, HOWEVER. THE CRASH AND SCREAM OF SHELLS GOING OVER TOWARD THE GERMAN POSITIONS WAS ALMOST CONTINUOUS. FROM A DISTANCE BOTH HILLS SEEMED CLOTHED IN HEAVY MIST AS SMOKE FROM THE SHELLS DRIFTED UPWARD.

SOME OF THE PRISONERS WORE THE BADGE OF THE AFRICA CORPS, INDICATING THAT ELEMENTS OF MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S ARMY WHICH RETREATED FROM TRIPOLITANIA MAY ALREADY BE IN ACTION ON THIS FRONT.

ANKARA, TURKEY, FEB.6-(AP)-THE RUMANIAN PRESS IS INSISTENTLY DEMANDING THE EVACUATION OF BUCHAREST BECAUSE OF "HEAVY BOMBINGS."

(THIS IS THE FIRST MENTION OF "BOMBINGS" OF BUCHAREST. NONE HAS BEEN REPORTED IN MANY MONTHS, EITHER BY ALLIED OR AXIS SOURCES.)

BULGARIAN NEWSPAPERS REPORT THAT ON THE NIGHT OF FEB.2, 12 FOREIGN AIRCRAFT FLEW OVER BULGARIA. ALERTS WERE SOUNDED IN A NUMBER OF DISTRICTS, THE PAPERS SAID, BUT NO ACTUAL BOMBING WAS MENTIONED.

30.24 - 973

30.24 - 973

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS GAVE JAPANESE SHIPPING AND AIRDROMES IN THE NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN AREAS ANOTHER SEVERE POUNDING TODAY.

LIBERATOR BOMBERS SANK ONE SMALL ENEMY SHIP AND DAMAGED ANOTHER, WHILE FLYING FORTRESSES BOMBED THE RABAUL AIRDROMES WITH THE AID OF A CONFUSED JAPANESE GROUND CREW WHICH TURNED ON THE LANDING LIGHTS AND THUS PROVIDED A PERFECT TARGET.

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MAJOR ED SCOTT, HILLANDALE, MISS., LED THE FLYING FORTRESS ATTACK ON RABAUL. HE HAD LIEUT.CHARLES OWENS, FULTON, N.Y., AS CO-PILOT, AND CAPT.WILLIAM HOOVER, ALTUS, OKLA., AS NAVIGATOR.

MAJOR SCOTT HARASSED RABAUL FOR THREE HOURS, DROPPING INCENDIARIES AND FLARES INTERMITTENTLY.

LIEUT.WILLIAM O'BRIEN, MILWAUKEE, WAS IN THE FIRST PLANE OF THE FLYING FORTRESS FORCE OVER THE TARGET. HIS CREW INCLUDED LIEUTS.JAMES POWELL, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CO-PILOT; VICTOR FRANCO, ROCHESTER, PENN., NAVIGATOR; AND WALTER BINIUS, MONTFORT, WIS., BOMBARDIER.

"IT WAS THE BIGGEST SET-UP I EVER SAW," SAID O'BRIEN. FEB 7 1943 "EVIDENTLY THE JAPS WERE TIRED OUT CHASING SCOTT'S PLANE FOR THREE HOURS. THERE WERE NO ATTACKS OR SEARCHLIGHTS WHEN WE MADE OUR RUN. TO MAKE IT PERFECT, AS WE APPROACHED THE AIRDROME LIGHTS WENT ON TO LIGHT THE WAY FOR A JAP BOMBER THAT WAS JUST COMING IN.

"WE WENT RIGHT DOWN THE RUNWAY AND DROPPED 'DAISY CUTTERS' ALL OVER THE 'DROME. WE SAW ONE SMALL FIRE WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE BOMBER WHICH HAD JUST LANDED, ONE HUGE FIRE WHICH MAYBE WAS PLANES IN THE REVETMENT OR A REVETTED GASOLINE DUMP.

"WE STAYED AROUND A FEW MINUTES AND THE BIG FIRE WAS BURNING JUST AS BRIGHTLY AS BEFORE. WE COULD SEE IT SIXTY MILES AWAY."

SEVERAL OTHER FLYING FORTRESSES SET LARGE FIRES AROUND TWO RABAUL AIRDROMES, ON THE WATERFRONT AND IN THE CITY ITSELF.

PILOTS OF THESE MACHINES INCLUDED CAPTAINS HARRY STALEY, GENESEO, N.Y., JAMES DEVOGT, KEARNEY, NEB., FOLMER SOGAARD (CORRECT), SOLVANG, CALIF., AND LIEUTS.BERRY RUCKS, NASHVILLE, TENN., AND NEILL KIRBY, OF BURLINGTON, VT.

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A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LIEUT.GEORGE SHAFFER, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA., SANK A CARGO SHIP OF 500 OR 1,000 TONS NEAR TALASEA VILLAGE EAST OF WILLAUMEZ PENINSULA ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN.

WITH LIEUT.SHAFFER WERE LIEUTS.H.M.SCHAPER, DETROIT, CO-PILOT; BERNARD RAPASKY, ELIZABETH, N.J., NAVIGATOR; AND WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, (4830 PARRISH ST.) PHILADELPHIA, BOMBARDIER.

THE ENEMY SHIP HAD BEEN SIGHTED SEVEN HOURS EARLIER BY A LIBERATOR WHICH BOMBED IT BUT MISSED. THEN SHAFFER'S ACE CREW WAS SENT AFTER IT.

"IT WAS PARTLY CAMOUFLAGED," SHAFFER SAID ON HIS RETURN. "IT WAS A THOUSAND TON TRAMP STEAMER ABOUT TWO HUNDRED FEET LONG AND LYING STILL. WE SKIP-BOMBED HER, DROPPING TWO BOMBS AT A TIME.

"ON THE FIRST RUN ON BOMB SKIPPED OVER THE BOAT AND THE OTHER PASSED UNDER HER. ON THE SECOND RUN WE HIT HER AND SHE SANK IN THREE MINUTES. WE STAYED OVER HER, SAW DEBRIS SHOOT INTO THE WATER AND WATCHED HER SINK."

SHAFFER'S PLANE ALSO BOMBED THE GASMATA RUNWAY. A HEAVY COLUMN OF SMOKE AROSE AFTER ONE HIT.

STILL ANOTHER LIBERATOR, PILOTED BY LIEUT.FRANK DOWIE, DES

MOINES. IA.. ATTACKED THE CASMATA AIRDROME. SGT.JAY COOGAN. MADISON. N.J.. THE BOMBARDIER. DROPPED HEAVY BOMBS ALONG THE RUNWAY.

SGT.ORRIS SCHAUWEKER. SYRACUSE. N.Y.. WHO ACCOMPANIED THE CREW AS PHOTOGRAPHER. SAID HE SAW SHEETS OF FLAME SHOOT MORE THAN 200 FEET INTO THE AIR.

"THERE WERE A NUMBER OF EXPLOSIONS." HE SAID. "IT MUST HAVE BEEN A BIG AMMUNITION DUMP."

A140WX (MASSOCK)

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

FORMER CHIEF OF THE ROME BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON,FEB 6-(AP)-COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO'S DISMISSAL AS FOREIGN MINISTER OF FASCIST ITALY SURPRISED SOME WHO KNEW HIM IN ROME, BUT THEY COULD FIND AN EXPLANATION FOR IT -- GERMAN ANTIPATHY FOR HIM.

IT WAS WIDELY REPORTED IN ROME THAT THE NAZIS FROM THE NORTH, PARTICULARLY ADOLF HITLER'S FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, DISLIKED CIANO AND MISTRUSTED HIM. I ONCE ASKED A GERMAN DIPLOMAT IF THIS WERE TRUE. HIS REPLY WAS A CURT, "WE GET ALONG ALL RIGHT."

BUT THEY HAD BEEN GETTING ALONG ON AN EXTREMELY FORMAL BASIS OF COOL POLITENESS, WITHOUT CORDIALITY, EVER SINCE HITLER GAVE CIANO, SO THE DIPLOMATS HEARD, A TONGUE LASHING AT SALZBURG IN 1939.

HITLER CALLED CIANO TO SALZBURG TO TELL HIM THAT THE GERMAN ARMY WAS GOING TO MARCH INTO POLAND. HE THOUGHT THE WAR COULD BE CONFINED TO THE EAST, THAT AFTER MUNICH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH WOULD NOT FIGHT IN POLAND'S DEFENSE.

CIANO, SPEAKING FOR MUSSOLINI, WARNED HITLER THAT THE WAR COULD NOT BE LOCALIZED, THAT THE OTHER POWERS WOULD COME IN, THAT HE "COULDN'T GET AWAY WITH" ANOTHER AGGRESSION.

HITLER STORMED AT HIM. "YOU ASS," THE FUEHRER WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE SHOUTED. WHEREUPON CIANO DELIVERED THE REST OF MUSSOLINI'S REPLY, THAT ITALY WOULD NOT COME INTO THE WAR IMMEDIATELY, IF IT SPREAD, BECAUSE SHE WAS STILL UNPREPARED.

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IT IS IRONICAL THAT CIANO REACHED THE APEX OF HIS CAREER AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS FATHER-IN-LAW, MUSSOLINI, IN THE NEGOTIATIONS THAT BROUGHT ABOUT FIRST THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS, THEN THE GERMAN-ITALIAN MILITARY ALLIANCE. BOTH CIANO AND HIS WIFE, EDDA, WERE SUPPOSED TO BE PRO-GERMAN IN THE FORMATIVE DAYS OF THE AXIS.

CIANO'S RELEGATION TO THE COMPARATIVELY UNIMPORTANT MEMBERSHIP IN THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL, WHERE HE ALREADY HAD A SEAT, IS SURPRISING TO SOME, HOWEVER, BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT CIANO HAD BECOME A FIXTURE AS MUSSOLINI'S JUNIOR PARTNER AND, BEFORE THE WAR, HIS POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

YOUNG -- HE IS 39 -- HANDSOME IN A SWARTHY WAY, OF ATHLETIC BUILD NOW INCLINED TO OVERWEIGHT, CIANO MADE HIMSELF EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MUSSOLINI BY INGRATIATING HIMSELF WITH THE DUCE'S BLOND DAUGHTER, EDDA.

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ACQUAINTANCES SAID CIANO HAD LESS FORCE OF CHARACTER THAN HIS FATHER, THE LATE ADMIRAL COSTANZO CIANO, WHO WAS A FASCIST HERO OF THE EARLY DAYS, BUT HE WAS SHREWD AND INTELLIGENT.

YOUNG CIANO WAS ONE OF THE FIRST HUNDRED PER CENT FASCIST STATESMEN, IF STATESMAN HE WAS, FOR HE WAS A BOY IN SHORT TROUSERS WHE

30.24 — 975

HE JOINED A BLACK SHIRT FIGHTING SQUAD IN FLORENCE BEFORE THE MARCH ON ROME IN 1922.

AFTER A FEW YEARS OF OBSCURE JOURNALISM, CIANO ENTERED THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AS A VICE-COUNSUL. HE WAS AT SHANGHAI WHEN EDDA VISITED THE FAR EAST AND THEY BECAME ENGAGED. AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE IN 1930, CIANO'S RISE WAS METEORIC.

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CIANO WAS MADE CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESS BUREAU IN 1933, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR PRESS AND PROPAGANDA IN 1934, MINISTER OF PRESS AND PROPAGANDA IN 1935, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN 1936. IF MUSSOLINI REACHED THE HEIGHT OF HIS OWN POPULARITY WITH ITALIANS WIT HIS CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA, MUCH OF IT WAS DUE TO CIANO'S ORGANIZATION OF THE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN.

CIANO FLEW A BOMBING PLANE IN ETHIOPIA AND COMMANDED A BOMBING SQUADRON AGAINST THE GREEKS IN WORLD WAR II, BUT HE RARELY GOT AWAY FROM HIS BASE AT BARI.

AFFABLE, PLEASURE LOVING LIKE HIS WIFE DIPLOMATS FOUND CIANO EASY TO DEAL WITH, BUT SOME TOLD ME THEY DISTRUSTED THE SINCERITY OF HIS VERY AMIABILITY.

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AMONG THE ITALIANS IN THE STREET, CIANO'S APPOINTMENT TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SMACKED OF NEPOTISM. HE WAS NEVER POPULAR WITH THEM. STORIES OF HIS PERSONAL ENRICHMENT IN OFFICE LATER CONTRIBUTED TO A WIDENING RESENTMENT. THE FACT THAT HE STARTED TO CALL THE ATTACK ON GREECE "MY WAR" BECAUSE HE HELPED PREPARE IT DID NOTHING TO ENDEAR HIM TO THE WAR-WEARY, DISCOURAGED PUBLIC.

BUT CIANO HAD BECOME SO POWERFUL IN FASCIST POLITICS THAT HE WAS ABLE TO PUT HIS INTIMATE FRIENDS IN HIGH PLACES. ONE OF THEM, YOUNG ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, HAS LOST HIS JOB AS PROPAGANDA MINISTER ALONG WITH CIANO'S REMOVAL FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

30.24 — 975

MUSSOLINI

NEW YORK, FEB. 6--(AP)--COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, SON-IN-LAW OF PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI, WHO YESTERDAY TOOK OVER FROM HIM THE POST OF FOREIGN MINISTER IN A MAJOR CABINET SHAKE-UP, WAS BORN TO MONEY, MARRIED MONEY, AND SPENT A GOOD PART OF HIS TIME AS A FASCIST OFFICIAL MAKING MORE OF IT. FEB 7 1943

HE WAS THE PLAY-BOY OF MUSSOLINI'S REGIME, WITH A WEAKNESS FOR BLONDES--IN ADDITION TO HIS WIFE, EDDA--CHEEK-TO-CHEEK DANCING AND LOLLING ON THE BEACH AT OSTIA, WHERE HE WAS USUALLY SURROUNDED BY A BEVY OF BATHING BEAUTIES.

HIS PAVILLION AT THE ROMAN BEACH RESORT WAS REPUTEDLY THE SCENE OF MANY OF HIS DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES AND MOST OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS HAS MAINTAINED CABANAS NEARBY TO BE IN TOUCH WITH HIM.

THE SON OF AN ITALIAN NAVAL HERO AND EARLY SUPPORTER OF MUSSOLINI, COUNT COSTANZO CIANO, FORTY-YEAR OLD GALEAZZO WAS A SOURCE OF AWE TO MANY FASCISTS BECAUSE OF THE

RAPIDITY WITH WHICH HE WAS ABLE TO BUILD HIS FORTUNES UNDER THE AEGIS OF HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

HE IS ACCOUNTED ONE OF ITALY'S RICHEST MEN, [redacted] A DIRECTOR AND A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN MANY OF ITS LEADING CORPORATIONS AND WITH FAT BANK BALANCES IN SWITZERLAND AND IN ARGENTINA.

MANY ITALIANS BELIEVE THAT MUCH OF HIS FORTUNE CAME FROM GRAFT. IN ANY CASE, HIS OPERATIONS IN THE STOCK MARKET, WHERE HE HAS BOUGHT UP THE SHARES OF MANY DEPRESSED INDUSTRIES, HAVE BEEN SINGULARLY FORTUNATE, AND HIS POSITION AS AN "INSIDER" HAS CERTAINLY DONE HIM NO HARM.

HE IS A FARMER AND WINE-GROWER ON A LARGE SCALE, IN ADDITION TO HIS FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, OWNING THOUSANDS OF ACRES IN THE RICH VINEYARD DISTRICT WHERE ITALY'S FAMOUS CHIANTI IS MADE. HE ALSO OWNS THE NEWSPAPER IL TELEGRAFO OF LEGHORN.

CIANO UNDOUBTEDLY ENJOYED HONESTLY HE LIVED ON A LAVISH SCALE, OCCUPYING AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF AN APARTMENT HOUSE IN ROME'S MOST FASHIONABLE DISTRICT AND ENTERTAINING ON A CORRESPOND-

IN A LARGE WAY. [redacted]

PRETTY GIRLS AND PLENTY OF WINE WERE THE RULE AT CIANO'S PARTIES, OF WHICH THERE WERE MANY. HIS WIFE EDDA WAS FREQUENTLY, USUALLY OCCUPYING HER MOUNTAIN-TOP VILLA AT CAPRI, OR ENJOYING THE WINTER SPORTS AT SOME FASHIONABLE RESORT. SHE WAS SEEN MORE FREQUENTLY IN THE COMPANY OF OTHER MEN THAN WITH HER HUSBAND.

WHILE THE CAUSES FOR CIANO'S FALL FROM MUSSOLINI'S FAVOR WERE N O T DEFINITELY KNOWN, AND THE ROME RADIO SAID MERELY THAT IL DUCE "WISHED TO ASSUME ON HIS OWN SHOULDERS THE ENTIRE BURDEN OF THE CONDUCT OF WAR OPERATIONS," CIANO WAS N O T POPULAR WITH MOST ITALIANS.

HE WAS CONSIDERED PRIMARILY A "YES-MAN" TO HIS FATHER-IN-LAW AND EVEN A REPUTATION AS A PILOT HERO IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN IN ETHIOPIA FAILED TO BUILD HIM UP MUCH IN PUBLIC ESTEEM.

HE WAS BELIEVED BY MANY ITALIANS TO BE THE PERSON PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ITALIAN INVASION OF

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9 PROBABLY MORE IMPORTANT IN HIS DOWNFALL, HOWEVER, WAS HIS REPORTED WANING POPULARITY WITH ADOLF HITLER AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP. CIANO IS SAID TO HAVE PRESSED TOO STRONGLY ITALY'S CLAIMS FOR TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND TO HAVE OPPOSED A GERMAN PLAN TO ALLOW HUNGARY AN OPENING TO THE ADRIATIC THRU THE ITALIAN PORT OF FIUME.

FEB 7 1943

NEW YORK, FEB 6-(AP)-CAPT.EDDIE RICKENBACKER, WHO DOWNED 26 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN WORLD WAR I, HOPES THAT MARINE CAPT.JOSEPH J.FOSS OF SIOUX FALLS, S.D., DOUBLES HIS OLD MARK.

LEARNING THAT CAPT.FOSS RECENTLY HAD SHOT DOWN HIS 26TH JAPANESE PLANE IN THE QOUTH PACIFIC, CAPT.RICKENBACKER YESTERDAY SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS:

"JUST HEARD THAT YOU HAVE BROUGHT DOWN YOUR 26TH ENEMY AIRPLANE WHICH EQUALS MY RECORD OF VICTORIES IN WORLD WAR I, AND I HASTEN TO OFFER MY HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS WITH THE HOPE THAT YOU WILL DOUBLE IT. BUT IN TRYING, USE THE SAME COOL CALCULATING TECHNIQUE THAT HAS BROUGHT YOU THE RESULTS TO DATE FOR WE WILL NEED YOUR KIND BACK HERE AFTER THE WAR IS OVER."

FEB 7 - 1943

WASHINGTON, FEB 6-(AP)-THE MEMBERS OF A NAVY ARMED GUARD CREW WHICH SUCCESSFULLY REPELLED SEVEN ATTACKS BY GERMAN TORPEDO BOMBERS ON THEIR MERCHANT VESSEL AND INFLICTED LOSSES ON THE ENEMY HAVE BEEN COMMENDED BY THE NAVY FOR THEIR "COURAGEOUS AND SKILLFUL SERVICE."

THE VESSEL WAS IN A CONVOY EN ROUTE TO AN UNIDENTIFIED ALLIED PORT. IT WAS REPEATEDLY ATTACKED BY SUBMARINES AND ENDANGERED BY FLOATING MIN

BUT GOT THROUGH SAFELY TO ITS OBJECTIVE DESPITE THE FACT THAT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS IT BECAME SEPARATED FROM THE CONVOY.

AMONG THOSE GIVEN LETTERS OF COMMENDATION WERE:

FREDERICK LEE VESSEL, COXSWAIN, 24, OF 139 NORTH SUMMIT STREET, MAQUOKETA, IA. HIS WIFE, MRS.BEATRICE VESSEL, LIVES AT 1281 FORT STREET, HONOLULU, T.H.

ROBERT BRUCE DICK, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, 25, SON OF RALPH JAMES DICK, 418 CHERRY STREET, WILLIAMSTOWN, W.VA.

[redacted]

FEB 7 - 1943

the german radio saturday reported a new dive-fighter-plane built for "quite a special purpose" has been tested, and that kurt tank, chief constructor of the focke-wulf works, said "the result is such as to secure for us also in the future supeiorit over our enemies." the broadcast was recorded by the associated press.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO D'ITALIA REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM CANNOBBIO, ITALY, YESTERDAY THAT GEN.ANNIBALE BERGONZOLI, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN BLACK SHIRT CORPS CAPTURED IN LIBYA IN 1941, HAD BEEN TAKEN TO WASHINGTON AS A PRISONER OF WAR.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT IN WASHINGTON AND THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE THERE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON IT. THE ITALIAN PAPER, QUOTED IN AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM

SWITZERLAND, SAID THE ITALIAN RED CROSS HAD NOTIFIED THE GENERAL'S

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SISTER, CLOTILDA BERGONZOLI, OF HIS TRANSFER TO WASHINGTON.

KNOWN AS "ELECTRIC WHISKERS" BY THE BRITISH BECAUSE OF HIS BEARD AND HANDLEBAR MUSTACHE, BERGONZOLI WAS LAST REPORTED IN NORTHERN INDIA WHERE HE WAS SAID TO BE ONE OF 52 ITALIAN GENERALS HELD AT A CAMP FOR WAR PRISONERS. HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER TWO YEARS AGO AT BENGASI, LIBYA. HE WAS A VETERAN OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS IN ETHIOPIA AND SPAIN.

UNDATED FRENCH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 7 1943

THE FRENCH MILITIA, WHICH PIERRE LAVAL HAS DECIDED TO ORGANIZE, IS BEING RECRUITED TO FIGHT ON THE SIDE OF THE GERMANS AGAINST AN ALLIED INVASION, IT WAS INDICATED SATURDAY NIGHT BY A BERLIN BROADCAST OF A DISPATCH FROM VICHY RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL IS WORKING STRENUOUSLY WITH JOSEPH DARNAND, LEADER OF THE RECENTLY ESTABLISHED FRENCH MILITIA," THE BROADCAST SAID. "LEADERS OF THE MILITIA ARE APPOINTED DAILY WHO AFTER HAVING SWORN ALLEGIANCE TO THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT (NOT TO MARSHAL PETAIN, CHIEF OF STATE), RETURN TO THEIR HOME PLACES TO CARRY THROUGH THE REGULATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE MILITIA.

ATTHE MILITIA IN FRAN

CARRY THROUGH THE REGULATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE MILITIA.

"THE MILITIA IN FRANCE IS TO BECOME WHAT IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE FASCIST MILITIA, STORM TROOPERS AND FALANGISTS, NAMELY AN ORGANIZATION WHICH UNHESITATINGLY ACCEPTS FIGHT IN THE STREETS AGAINST AN INNER POLITICAL ENEMY."

"IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE," THE DISPATCH CONTINUED "THAT WITH THE HELP OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT THE MILITIA WILL BECOME IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS THE STRONG BACKBONE OF THE FRENCH STATE AND THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION, THEN BECOMING A POWERFUL BULWARK AGAINST BOLSHEVISM AND FOR MAINTENANCE OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION."

"MAINTENANCE OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION" IS THE USUAL NAZI PHRASE DESCRIBING RESISTANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

BY THE ASSOCIAT[illegible]SS

FEB 7 1943

THE JAPANESE, WHO HAVE SEVERAL TIMES DESTROYED MOST OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY ON PAPER, WERE QUOTED BY THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY AS SAYING THAT AMERICAN NAVAL LOSSES IN THE SOLOMONS TO DATE TOTALED SIX BATTLESHIPS, FOUR AIRCRAFTCARRIERS, 34 CRUISERS, 21 DESTROYERS AND SEVERAL SUBMARINES AND MINESWEEPERS.

THE REPORT, ON A PAR WITH PREVIOUS FANTASTIC JAPANESE CLAIMS, DID NOT SPECIFY THE PERIOD OVER WHICH THESE ALLEGED LOSSES WERE INCURRED, BUT IT RESUMABLY WENT BACK TO THE BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS IN THE SOLOMONS.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE BROADCAST --WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS--FROM ANY ALLIED SOURCE. ON THE CONTRARY, A NAVY DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY CHARACTERIZED AS GROSSLY EXAGGERATED CLAIMS WHICH THE JAPANESE PUT FORWARD MONDAY CONCERNING LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE AMERICAN NAVY IN THE SOLOMONS THEATER ON JAN. 29-30.

THE JAPANESE HAD REPORTED THAT ON THOSE DATES THEIR PLANES ATTACKED AMERICAN WARSHIPS NEAR RENNELL ISLAND, ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTH OF GUADALCANAL, SINKING TWO BATTLESHIPS AND THREE CRUISERS.

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ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION PREVIOUSLY THE JAPANESE HAVE CLAIMED THE SINKING OF AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS IN NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE PACIFIC. THE U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT NEVER HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF A SINGLE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP, HOWEVER, SINCE THE SNEAK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

FEB 7 1943

ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN INDICATIONS OF INCREASING NAVAL ACTIVITY IN THE SOLOMONS THEATER RECENTLY THERE HAS BEEN NO EVIDENCE OF FIGHTING ON A SCALE WHICH WOULD ACCOUNT FOR SUCH LOSSES AS THE JAPANESE HAVE CLAIMED.

ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO NAVY SECRETARY KNOX DECLARED FLATLY THAT NO ENGAGEMENTS HAD BEEN FOUGHT BETWEEN MAJOR UNITS OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

4 TEHERAN, IRAN , FEB. 6 -(AP)- TEN OF THE IRANIAN FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE NEW PERSIAN CABINET SUBMITTED THEIR RESIGNATIONS TODAY TO PRIME MINISTER GHANI SULTANEH. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THEIR ACTION RESULTED FROM DIFFERENCES OVER CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE.

D28

FEB 7 194-

LONDON,FEB.5-(AP)-THE LIBERAL ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, WHO HAS OUTLINED A POST-WAR WORLD FOR THE COMMON MAN, DENOUNCED TODAY A WORLD BANK PLAN HE SAID HAD BEEN PUT FORWARD IN THE UNITED STATES WITH THE IDEA OF CONTROLLING THE CREDIT OF THE WORLD.

THE ARCHBISHOP, ADDRESSING A MASS MEETING IN WESTMINISTER SPONSORED BY THE BANK OFFICERS GUILD, SAID THE PLAN "CONTEMPLATES ABSOLUTE FLUIDITY OF LABOR SO THAT PEOPLE MAY BE TRANSFERRED NOT ONLY FROM ONE PART OF THEIR COUNTRY TO ANOTHER BUT FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER."

"THAT MEANS YOU ARE TREATING HUMAN BEINGS PRIMARILY AS INSTRUMENTS OF PRODUCTION," HE SAID.

"THAT IS SIMPLY IMMORAL."

REFERRING TO THE BANK, THE CHURCH AUTHORITY SAID: "AS FAR AS I KNOW IT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE TO NOBODY. I DO NOT SEE WHO THERE IS TO WHOM IT COULD POSSIBLY BE RESPONSIBLE."

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"WE HAVE NOT GOT ANYTHING LIKE A WORLD GOVERNMENT AND ARE PLAINLY NOT GOING TO HAVE IT FOR SOME TIME TO COME," THE ARCHBISHOP SAID. "SO YOU WOULD HAVE AN INSTANCE OF IRRESPONSIBLE POWER.

"ITS ECONOMIC CONVENIENCE I SEE PERFECTLY WELL BUT IF YOU REGARD IT AS AXIOMATIC THAT IRRESPONSIBLE POWER IS ALWAYS AN EVIL YOU WILL BE VERY SHY OF THIS EXPEDIENT COMING IN AT THIS STAGE OF HUMAN HISTORY."

THE CHURCHMAN DID NOT IDENTIFY THE AMERICANS WHO ADVOCATED THE WORLD BANK, SAYING ONLY THAT IT HAD BEEN PROPOSED BY "SOME PEOPLE" IN THE UNITED STATES.

HIS OWN POST-WAR IDEAS, PAST SPEECHES INDICATED, ENCOMPASS "PRODUCTION FOR USE," OPERATION OF THE RUHR VALLEY INDUSTRIES BY AN INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE, A LABOR VOICE IN INDUSTRY AND SUCH GOALS AS EXTENDING THE 5-DAY WEEK AND ANNUAL VACATIONS.

D9

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, FEB.6)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, FEB.5-(AP)-A SEVEN-POINT PROGRAM FOR "ECONOMIC TRADING ON SOLID FOUNDATIONS" HAS BEEN ADVANCED BY THE WHOLESALE TEXTILE ASSOCIATION IN A REPORT ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF BRITAIN'S IMPORTANT TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

"THE IDEA OF BRITAIN AS THE WORLD'S WORKSHOP AND LONDON AS THE WORLD'S PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL CENTRE MUST BE MODIFIED," SAID THE DOCUMENT WHICH INCLUDED RECOMMENDATIONS ON FINANCE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION.

THE ASSOCIATION, CONTROLLING NEARLY £100,000,000 CAPITAL, PROPOSED THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM IN COLLABORATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES, MAKE EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF MUTUAL FOREIGN TRADING AIMED AT ELIMINATING THE CAUSES OF RESTRICTIVE TENDENCIES WHICH, IT SAID, HAD PREVIOUSLY LED TO FRUSTRATION, FRICTION AND STRIFE.

IT PREDICTED THAT THE INITIAL DIFFICULTY AFTER THE WAR WOULD BE THE DEGREE OF CONCENTRATION TO WHICH THE TEXTILE TRADE HAD BEEN SUBJECTED AND SUGGESTED THAT ANY FURTHER RESTRICTIVE MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR SHOULD TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION POTENTIAL POST-WAR DEMANDS UPON TRADE AS WELL AS MEN AND MATERIALS.

DEALING WITH CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION, THE REPORT SAID THAT ANY FORM OF RATIONALIZATION WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY. IT SUGGESTED THAT ANY MEASURES WHICH MAY BE CALCULATED EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY TO OPERATE TO THE UNFAIR ADVANTAGE OF THE LARGER AND STRONGER CONCERNS SHOULD BE REJECTED AND THAT "NO RESTRICTION SHOULD BE IMPOSED ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SHOPS OF VARYING SIZE AND TYPE, SO AS TO CATER ADEQUATELY TO ALL TASTES."

THE REPORT ADVOCATED SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDUSTRY THROUGH REPRESENTATIVE TRADE COMMITTEES AND DECLARED THAT THE PRINCIPAL AIM OF THE STATE POLICY "SHOULD BE TO INCREASE POPULAR CONTROL OF THE PRODUCT OF INDUSTRY RATHER THAN TO INCREASE PUBLIC CONTROLS OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION."

UNDER A HEADING "THE VOICE OF WISDOM," THE DAILY SKETCH COMMENTED THAT WHILE THEORISTS DEMANDED MORE STATE CONTROL AFTER THE WAR, THOSE WITH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE DEMANDED THE OPPOSITE.

"IN SHORT," IT CONTINUED, "THE ASSOCIATION REAFFIRM THEIR

ADHERENCE TO THE BUSINESS PRINCIPLES BY WHICH BRITISH COMMERCE WAS GUIDED IN THE DAYS OF ITS RISE AND OF ITS LONG PROSPERITY.

"THOSE PRINCIPL

MORE

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"THOSE PRINCIPLES ARE THE EXACT ANTITHESIS OF THE ONES WHICH OPERATE IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES. THERE ARE, TO EXPRESS IT ANOTHER WAY, THE COMMERCIAL EQUIVALENT OF OUR POLITICAL DOCTRINE, THE EMPHASIS OF WHICH IS ONE OF LIBERTY OF ACTION AS OPPOSED TO UN-IMAGINATIVE, BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL IMPOSED FROM ABOVE."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY FEB.6)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB.7)

(ADVANCE)...CHICAGO, FEB 6-(AP)-DR.MELCHIOR PALYI, FORMER ADVISER TO GERMANY'S REICHSBANK, PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE WAR WOULD END THIS YEAR--POSSIBLY WELL BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR.

"THE WAR CANNOT LAST LONG ANY MORE," HE CONCLUDED. "THE QUESTION IS NOT WHETHER IT WILL BE OVER IN 1943. THE QUESTION IS: WILL IT BE OVER MUCH BEFORE THE END OF 1943?"

AS SOON AS THE AXIS ARMIES REALIZE THAT THEY HAVE NO PROSPECT OF WINNING AND EVERY PROSPECT OF BEING ANNIHILATED, HE SAID, "THEIR MORALE WILL BREAK AND THE SURRENDER OF BOTH GERMANY AND JAPAN WILL BECOME A MATTER OF PRECIPITATED DECISION."

"THEY," HE ADDED, "ARE CLOSE TO IT ALREADY."

DR.PALYI, IN AN ARTICLE IN THE AMERICAN FAMILY MAGAZINE, OUTLINED HIS VIEWS ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE WAR THIS WAY:

THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE TAKEN THE OFFENSIVE ON EVERY FRONT, REDUCED THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC TO "COMPARATIVELY SMALL PROPORTIONS," AND ACHIEVED AERIAL SUPERIORITY. GERMAN CIVILIAN MORALE IS "RUNNING LOW," WHILE THE REICH'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM HAS BEEN HURT BADLY BY AIR ATTACKS, AND SHORTAGES OF SKILLED WORKERS AND STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS, HITLER'S RAILROADS ARE INADEQUATE. JAPAN'S NAVAL POWER HAS BEEN "BADLY REDUCED" AND STALEMATED.

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IN AN ESSENTIALLY INDUSTRIAL WAR, THE ECONOMIST WROTE, THE ALLIES ENJOYED A GREAT ADVANTAGE. HE REPORTED THE ALLIES HAD A THREE OR FOUR FOLD SUPERIORITY IN MAN POWER, AND A SUPERIORITY IN PRODUCTION THAT WAS BEST INDICATED IN ANNUAL STEEL PRODUCING CAPACITY--130,000,000 OR MORE TONS FOR THE ALLIES, AGAINST APPROXIMATELY 54,000,000 FOR THE AXIS. IN TERMS OF DOLLARS, HE FIGURED THE UNITED STATES ALONE WAS SPENDING ABOUT THREE TIMES AS MUCH ON ARMAMENTS AS THE AXIS.

TO BRING THIS SUPERIORITY OF MEN AND MATERIALS TO BEAR UPON THE ENEMY, HE ADDED, THE UNITED STATES ALONE WAS INCREASING ITS SHIPPING TONNAGE AT THE RATE OF 1,000,000 TONS A MONTH.

"ALL THIS," HE STATED, "GOES A LONG WAY TO PROVE NOT ONLY THAT THE FINAL VICTORY IS CERTAIN, BUT ALSO THAT IT CANNOT BE VRY FAR."

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(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, FEB.6)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, FEB.6-(AP)-ANETA, NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMANY EXPLOITED THE NETHERLANDS FINANCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY THROUGHOUT 1942 BY LEVYING OCCUPATION CHARGES FAR IN EXCESS OF NECESSARY AMOUNTS AND BY MAINTAINING A CONSTANT FLOW OF GOODS, CAPITAL AND LABOR FROM THE CONQUERED NATION TO GERMANY.

BY APRIL, 1942, THE AGENCY SAID IN A REVIEW OF LAST YEAR, GERMANY HAD ACCUMULATED A DEBT STATED BY THE NAZIS AT 500,000,000 GUILDERS BUT ESTIMATED BY PRIVATE NETHERLANDS SOURCES AT 750,000,000 GUILDERS. (THE GUILDER LAST WAS QUOTED IN 1940 AT 53 CENTS.)

THAT DEBT, ANETA SAID, WAS CANCELLED AND THE AMOUNT, REPRESENTING GOODS SUPPLIED TO GERMANY, WAS CALLED A CONTRIBUTION TOWARD OCCUPATION EXPENSES.

"THE INCREASE IN THE NATIONAL DEBT GIVES SOME INDICATIONS OF THE BURDENS WHICH HAVE BEEN IMPOSED UPON THE PEOPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS," THE REVIEW SAID. "NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT IN THE PAST YEAR, IN SPITE OF THE PREVAILING DEPRESSION, TAXATION YIELDED TWICE AS MUCH AS IN 1939, THE NATIONAL DEBT HAS CONTINUED TO INCREASE BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS.

"AT THE END OF 1940 THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT WAS 3,588,000,000 GUILDERS, AT THE END OF 1941 IT WAS 4,490,000,000 GUILDERS--THANKS TO TWO SEMI-FORCED LOANS OF 500,000,000 GUILDERS EACH--AND AT THE END OF 1942, ACCORDING TO A PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE, IT WAS APPROXIMATELY 5,400,000,000 GUILDERS. LAST NOVEMBER ANOTHER SEMI-FORCED LOAN OF 1,000,000,000 GUILDERS WAS IMPOSED."

ANETA EXPLANED THAT WHEN GERMANY REQUISITIONED GOODS THE OWNER WAS COMPENSATED FROM THE NETHERLANDS TREASURY, THE GERMANS PAYING NOTHING. SINCE DUTCH TAX INCOME WON'T COVER THIS COST, THE TREASURY ISSUES SECURITIES, THUS INCREASING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

AT THE END OF THE YEAR, ANETA ESTIMATED, THE FLOATING DEBT--FUNDS BORROWED BY THE TREASURY FROM THE NETHERLANDS BANK--WAS AROUND 3,000,000,000 GUILDERS, FOR A TOTAL NATIONAL DEBT OF AROUND 8,400,000,000 GUILDERS AGAINST 6,884,000,000 A YEAR EARLIER.

D28

ON TOP OF THIS, IT ADDED, MUST BE PILED THE COST OF GERMAN COAST DEFENSE WORKS ON PROPERTY FOR WHICH OWNERS HAVE NOT YET BEEN PAID.

"THE SECOND FORM OF EXPLOITATION--THEFT OF GOODS AND CAPITAL, DISGUISED AS EXPORT--" ANETA SAID, "IS FINANCED CHIEFLY BY THE NETHERLANDS BANK."

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WHILE TRADE FIGURES WERE NOT PUBLISHED, HE COMMENTED, THE WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS BANK GAVE AN INDICATION.

"GERMANY BOASTS THAT SHE PAYS FOR EVERYTHING WHICH SHE TAKES FROM THE NETHERLANDS," ANETA SAID. "BUT THE GUILDERS WITH WHICH SHE PAYS HAVE TO BE PROVIDED BY THE NETHERLANDS BANK. THIS BANK IS COMPELLED TO MAKE THESE GUILDERS AVAILABLE WHENEVER DEMANDED. IN EXCHANGE IT RECEIVES GERMAN MARKS, WHICH IT IS FORCED TO 'INVEST' IN GERMAN TREASURY BONDS."

ANETA DECLARED:

"IT ACTUALLY AMOUNTS TO THIS--GERMANY PAYS NOTHING FOR THE FOODSTUFFS AND GOODS WHICH IT TAKES FROM THE NETHERLANDS, NOTHING FOR ORDERS EXECUTED IN THE NETHERLANDS FOR GERMAN ACCOUNT, NOTHING FOR GERMAN SECURITIES BOUGHT BACK FROM DUTCH HOLDERS, AND NOT EVEN THE FULL WAGES OF THE MORE THAN 400,000 DUTCH WORKERS WHO ARE COMPELLED TO WORK IN THE REICH SINCE THE MONEY SENT BY THESE WORKERS TO THEIR FAMILIES IN HOLLAND ALSO HAS TO BE PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL BANK."

THE GERMAN DEBT TO THE NETHERLANDS, ANETA SAID, WAS INDICATED IN PART BY THE NETHERLANDS BANK'S HOLDINGS OF GERMAN SECURITIES--FOR 1,779,000,000 GUILDERS AT THE END OF 1942. IT ADDED THAT THIS FIGURE DID NOT REPRESENT THE TOTAL, SINCE THE DUTCH TREASURY HAD REGULARLY TAKEN OVER FROM THE BANK SUBSTANTIAL CLAIMS ON BERLIN IN THE FORM OF GERMAN TREASURY BILLS OR MARKS.

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Reds Smash Last Nazi Hold South of Don, Shell Rostov, Drive on Kursk, Kharkov; Last Japanese on Guadalcanal Cornered

Seize City of Azov, Train Guns on Rostov From Left Bank of Don

Advance Swiftly In Ukraine Sweep

Cut Kursk-Orel Road in Drive on Big Nazi Bases, Move on Donbas Basin

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Feb. 7.—A special Soviet communique announced tonight that the entire southern bank of the Don had been cleared of German resistance and implied that only the 1,400-foot river stood between victorious Red Army banners and Rostov as artillery dueled across the water in the opening salvos of a [illegible] battle for the city on the Don.

The communique as broadcast by Tass, official Soviet news agency, said Soviet troops had captured Azov, fifteen miles southwest of Rostov, "thus liquidating the last center of resistance of the enemy on the left bank of the River Don."

At the same time the communique announced sweeping penetrations between Belgorod and Kursk in the Ukraine and between Kursk and Orel farther north.

All of these are major defense centers which the Germans have held since the fall of 1941, and Orel and Kursk in particular were threatened by encirclement by the Red Army spearheads thrusting on both sides of both places.

Kursk-Orel Road Cut

Red Army troops captured Fatezh, thirty-five miles northwest of Kursk, and cut the high road between Kursk and Orel, the Russians announced, threatening both Orel and Kursk from the rear.

Between Belgorod, a vitally important railway center, and Kursk, they took Gosteschevo.

In the Donets area, where the Russians were moving on a broad front between Kharkov and Rostov, threatening the rear of the Rostov defenses along the Sea of Azov, the Russians announced the capture of Kramatorskaya, on the Rostov-Kharkov railway.

The occupation of this town put the Russians on three sides of Slavyansk and only fifty miles north of the Donets industrial center of Stalino.

[The regular communique, as recorded in London, also reported the capture of a group of towns in this drive, including Grushevakha, Protopopovka and Petrovskaya. All of these towns are between Barvenkovo, twenty-seven miles west of Slavyansk, and Balaklaya, forty-three miles southeast of Kharkov, which were captured yesterday. Grushevakha and Petrovskaya are only about twenty-five miles from the Kharkov-Crimea railway, and their capture indicated the Russians were driving on a forty-mile front in a western direction toward that line.

[The German radio, seeking to imply that no large German forces had been trapped in the Caucasus by the Soviet sweep upon Rostov from the south and to the Sea of Azov, declared "the evacuation of the Kuban region between the Rostov and Taman Peninsula bridgeheads was carried out without enemy pressure" and that all war material and military installations had been removed or destroyed.]

Sea Hold Widened

Other Russians who had struck farther south widened their hold on the Sea of Azov and deepened the plight of the Germans trapped in the Caucasus, now almost completely liberated.

Between Rostov and Kharkov, the army of Colonel General Nicolai F. Vatutin was reported surging ahead in an even more important advance which threatened an encirclement of the Donbas, a rich region in the basin of the Lower Donets, and also the isolation of Kharkov. His spearheads, by capturing Barvenkovo, had driven forward twenty-four miles in twenty-four hours from Izyum and were already in the western reaches of the Donets Basin, vital for its extensive coal mines and fertile farming plains.

Dispatches indicated the whole Russian offensive in the south was crushing forward at a pace unequaled in the Russian-German war, and nowhere had the Germans been able to arrest the momentum despite the dispatch of large amounts of materiel and new thousands of reserves.

Colonel General Philip Golikov's army in the northeastern Ukraine, storming in the direction of Kharkov, was reported to have reached a point only thirty-nine miles away after capturing Balaklaya. Still other Russian columns were reported closer than twenty-two miles from Kursk, consolidating great areas that had been bypassed and forming an almost solid walled front before the ancient city which is one of Adolf Hitler's biggest bases.

The Russian midday communique said a number of towns were captured south of Rostov. Two large places were seized west of Kupyansk, southeast of Kharkov, where the Germans launched several counter-attacks with fresh reserves. A number of villages were reported seized east of Kursk.

The capture of Bolshay-Troitskoye, Veliko-Mikhailovskaya and Kanturovo provided the Russians with bases from which to hurl their forces northwest at Kursk or southwest at Kharkov.

Dispatches said the Germans were in a desperate plight in the few remaining places they hold in the west Caucasus. Escape is possible only oversea from Novorossisk or across the Kerch Strait and either avenue is hazardous because the Russian Navy still controls the waters.

Krasnodar, the Kuban capital, is almost completely surrounded and the Russians are astride virtually all roads and railways.

In capturing Yeisk, on the Sea of Azov, Yashenka, Kopanskaya, Privolnaya, Chepeginskaya and Pereyaslavskaya, the Russians made one of the most sensational sweeps of the campaign. They liberated 1,400 square miles in a day.

What will happen to Rostov is hard to predict. The question is whether the Russians will level the city with their big guns or attack by other methods. The Russians probably would rather try to take Rostov without reducing it to ruins, but if the Germans try to hold on as they have in other towns, the Russians can be expected certainly to destroy the city, believed still fairly intact.

It was a beautiful old city and the Germans had expected to spend the winter warmly there, but the Red army's long arms have all but wrapped around Rostov.

Bataisk, the last rail junction five miles south of Rostov, fell at 5:30 a. m. Saturday after some of the hardest fighting of the war.

Nazi Air Attacks Nullified

Pravda said truck drivers bringing up supplies for the attack went without sleep for several nights ferrying great loads of shells, fuel and guns across the Don and Kalmyck steppes. Sensing what was happening, the German command dispatched large numbers of planes to the area and tried to raid the Russian communications but Pravda said Red planes and ground fire nullified the attacks. The Russians started their well prepared attack with heavy tanks—the biggest monsters on the front.

Pravda said the Fascist front was smashed by the big tanks, and that lighter, more mobile T34's hurried into the breach. This tremendous task force was reported to have hurled the Germans into wild flight.

Tanks Too Swift

"Our infantry could hardly keep up with the tanks," Pravda said.

The tanks would rush a populated place and crush fire points and by the time the infantry arrived to consolidate, the tanks would be smashing another objective, it added.

In some places, the Nazis counterattacked violently with veteran troops rushed up from the western Caucasus. They used dive-bombers in profusion, but failed to halt the attack. When it was apparent that the prized position would fall, the Germans set the torch to Bataisk and retreated. The fires set silhouettes for hundreds of retreating Germans who were put to death with bayonets, tommyguns and grenades, Pravda declared.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 7—Russian troops have stormed to the gates of Rostov from the south, liquidating the last enemy center of resistance on the left bank of the Don, and scored important continuing successes on three other fronts, a special Moscow communique announced tonight.

Azov, on the Don fifteen miles southwest of Rostov, fell in a decisive attack "thus liquidating the last center of resistance of the enemy on the left bank of the River Don," the communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, declared.

Even as the siege of the pivotal Caucasian city began, other Soviet columns captured Fatezh, thirty-five miles northwest of Kursk, cutting the high road between Kursk and Orel, and stormed into Goshtisheva to slice the railroad line between Kharkov, Belgorod and Kursk.

Reds Push Into Ukraine

The Russians also plunged 125 miles into the Ukraine, occupying Kramatorskaya, 125 miles northwest of Rostov, to sit astride the vital railroad between Rostov and Kharkov.

The midnight communique reported capture of a number of populated places north of Kursk, apparently in the same general area as the advance that carried to Fatezh.

The Russians also were reported pushing in strength westward deep in the Ukraine and the midnight communique announced the fall of a number of populated places, among them Protopopovka, Petrovskaya and Grushevakha, the latter two only twenty-five miles east of the Kharkov-Crimean railroad.

Counter-Attack Beaten Off

In the fighting north of Kursk, said the war bulletin, the Germans launched a counter-attack but it was beaten off with 300 Nazis killed and 280 taken prisoners.

Olginskaya, about seven miles southeast of Rostov, also was taken, the later communique reported.

Elsewhere the Soviet offensives continued to smash forward, with more populated places encompassed and losses inflicted on the German defenders.

The battle for Rostov, which had been the main supply base for Nazi troops in the Caucasus, already has been joined, with an artillery duel raging across the Don river, dispatches from the front to Moscow aid.

Battle For Rostov Opening

Rostov, an ancient city grown under the Soviet regime to a metropolis of half a million, is located on the high right bank of the Don. The special communique's announcement that the left bank of the Don had been cleared showed the Red armies were now ready to battle again, if necessary, street by street, to throw the Germans out. They did this once before, in the opening stage of their 1941-42 winter offensive.

The fall of Azov broadened the Soviet hold on the Sea of Azov and increased the peril of German troops in a narrowing sector to the outh in the Caucasus.

[The Berlin radio announced the evacuation of Yeisk on the Sea of Azov. The German communique said the bulk of the Russians who landed at the Black Sea base of Novorossisk had been destroyed. They admitted retreat between Kursk and Kharkov, saying for the first time the Russians were attacking west of the Stary Oskol.]

Capture of Kramatorskaya in the Ukraine put the Russians on three sides of the large railway center of Slavyansk. Kramatorskaya is only nine miles south of Slavyansk, while Barvenkova, twenty-seven miles west of Slavyansk, was captured yesterday.

The Russians thus were only a little more than fifty miles north of the vastly important Donets basin industrial city of Stalino.

The thrusts to Fatezh and Goshtisheva established Soviet spearheads between three major bases which the Germans have held since the fall of 1941—Orel, Kursk and Belgorod.

Orel, Kursk Threatened

Orel and Kursk were threatened by gradual encirclement by Russians advancing on either side of these places.

Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's columns pushing across the Donets also threatened the encirclement of Kharkov and Belgorod from the south, but these forces had not penetrated so far to the west.

Seizure of Kramatorskaya also deepened the Russian wedge into the line between Rostov and Kharkov and further disrupted the Germans' supply lines to those two main bastions of defense.

Capture Of Fatezh

If this drive should develop into a southwestward smash, it could go to the north shore of the Sea of Azov behind Rostov, flanking the city and perhaps trapping more Germans.

Fatezh was captured after a violent offensive, the communique said, and this advance beyond Kursk threatened the Germans with encirclement of their garrison there.

Another Soviet column, striking at Kursk from the southeast, occupied the railway station of Goshtisheva, north of Belgorod, in an unchecked offensive to aim still another spearhead at Kursk.

Rostov, Kharkov and Kursk are the three main bases of the entire German line, but the Russians were closing in on all three.

Reds Complete One Unit Of Big Iron Foundry

Moscow, Feb. 7 (AP)—The first section of the Chelyabinsk Iron and Steel Works, located east of the Ural Mountains far from the war front and rated as Russia's largest production unit for high quality steel has been completed, the Soviet news agency, Tass, announced today.

Chelyabinsk lies north of the mammoth iron center of Magnitogorsk, and the iron works there was begun as part of the program to establish many major industries in the safety of the Urals.

Construction work was begun last April, Tass said, so that Russia's largest electrical welding and steel rolling departments, foundry, mechanical workshop and smithy has been completed in nine months, together with a number of large auxiliary workshops and a network of railway lines and highways.

The capital construction program for 1942 was exceeded by 14.7 per cent., Tass reported.

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—Reuters reported today the Stockholm newspaper Aftontidningen had heard the Moscow radio saying that "Russian troops crossed the Don today and violent street fighting is raging inside Rostov."

STRONG POSITION IS ESTABLISHED WEST OF ENEMY

Fifty-Mile Sweep Without Opposition Made Near Cape Esperance.

ENEMY BASES BOMBED

American Planes Raid Munda, Kolombangara Without Loss.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — (AP) United States forces have outflanked the Japanese on Guadalcanal island, the Navy announced today, to establish a strong new position about five miles west of the enemy command center at Cape Esperance.

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The operation, apparently carried out without Japanese resistance, was assumed here to have involved a 40 to 50-mile overland sweep around the enemy-held portion of the northwestern hump of the island.

Navy communique No. 274 said:

"South Pacific: (all dates are East Longitude)

"1. On February 6:

"(A) During the morning, small groups of United States planes bombed enemy positions of Kolombangara island in the New Georgia group.

Munda Pounded

"(B) During the evening, Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas) with Wildcat (Grumann F4F) escort bombed Munda on New Georgia island. All United States planes returned.

"2. United States forces have established a strong position at Titi, one half mile west of Marovovo on the northwest coast of Guadalcanal island. Patrol operations are progressing satisfactorily."

The communique made no mention of the widespread sea and air actions reported all last week between Japanese and American forces in the Solomons area. This left unanswered the question of whether the operations had ceased or whether they were still moving toward the climax which Secretary Knox said yesterday was indicated by the nature of the maneuvers in progress.

Center of Jap Operations

Discussing the land action, a Navy spokesman described Marovovo as being five miles west of Cape Esperance, which is believed to be the center of enemy operations, and about 25 miles by air from Guadalcanal air field, the base of the American forces. It is a station of the Melanesian mission; situated on high ground and including among its buildings a church, hospital, and several dwelling houses.

There was no information available as to the means used to establish the position at Titi. It could have been accomplished either by sea or by land.

The belief in informed quarters here was, however, that it was accomplished by land because that would involve less risk than a sea operation in that vicinity.

Difficult Route

An overland expedition through the back country of Guadalcanal, which neither the enemy nor American forces has ever made any attempt to hold, would have to travel an estimated 40 to 50 miles from the air field.

The position at Titi, on the Japanese southwest flank, corresponds with the front along the Umasani river on the Japanese southeast flank.

The enemy thus is in position of having to fight with dwindling forces on two fronts and American forces are in position to make a clean-up drive to Cape Esperance from two directions. The Umasani force has about ten miles to go to Cape Esperance.

60 JAPS KILLED ON NEW GUINEA

39 Slain in Skirmishes in Wau, 21 More Near Gona

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Monday, Feb. 8—(AP) Sixty additional dead Japanese were counted in New Guinea yesterday, 39 of them after skirmishes that followed Saturday's big air battle over the Wau area. The 21 others were "stragglers" in the Bakumbari area about eight miles northwest of Gona.

Belated reports told of the machine-gunning of two 50-foot barges, each carrying about 75 Japs, in Riebeck bay on the north side of New Britain island Saturday. Casualties there were reported "substantial."

Japanese planes were inactive throughout the entire area and except for some strafing by Beaufighters in the Lae area, Allied air activity was limited to armed reconnaissance with incidental bombing and strafing in Dutch New Guinea, the Celebes, and Cape Gloucester.

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Monday, Feb. 8—Sixty Japanese were killed yesterday in skirmishes in New Guinea, the Allied command announced today.

Allied heavy bombers swept over Dutch New Guinea and bombed and strafed the enemy-occupied towns of Kaukenau and Timika, while medium bomber units strafed and damaged two Jap luggers near Boeton and the Wangi Wangi Islands in the Celebes.

Troop-Filled Barges Gunned

Another heavy bomber unit came upon two troop-filled enemy barges in Riebeck Bay, New Britain. They swooped down and machine-gunned the craft, the noon communique said, "causing substantial casualties."

"Both barges were forced to the beach, one being set on fire," the communique said.

Heavy bombers also blasted the airdrome at Cape Gloucester at the western tip of New Britain Island.

Set Fires At Lae Airdrome

The Lae airdrome received another pasting and Allied long-range fighters "thoroughly strafed the area, starting fires and damaging buildings," the communique continued.

Activity in the Wau-Mubo area was limited to intermittent skirmishes between patrols. In that area thirty-nine Japanese dead were counted, while in the Bankumbari district twenty-one enemy stragglers were killed.

Mission At Marovovo

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Discussing the occupation of Titi on Guadalcanal, a Navy spokesman today described Marovovo, which is a half mile from Titi, as being twenty-five miles by air from Guadalcanal air field. It is a station of the Melanesian mission, situated on high ground and including among its building a church, hospital and several dwelling houses.

Jap Defeat In Wau Raid Described As Crushing

By VERN HAUGLAND

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 6 (Delayed)—The Japanese attempted to raid the Wau airdrome with a large force of planes in daylight today and suffered one of the most crushing air defeats yet inflicted by the Allies in this area.

Of the attacking force forty-one Japanese bombers and fighters were shot down or seriously damaged. The Americans destroyed five bombers and twenty-one fighters and possibly destroyed three more bombers and twelve fighters.

Two Credited To Gun Crews

Destruction of two of the bombers was officially credited to anti-aircraft gun crews. Flyers accounted for the rest.

Of the large defending force of P-38's, P-39's and P-40's, not one was lost and not a crewman was injured. Only a few Allied planes were damaged during the two-hour series of battles over the forbidding mountains between Wau and the sea.

[The size of the Japanese raiding force suggests a desperate effort to impede the concentration of Allied fighting men in the sector of Wau, thirty-five miles southwest of Salamaua. In view of the successful use of Allied air transports for the movement of men and supplies in the Papuan campaign, the full weight of available aircraft probably is being used to mobilize forces for a drive against Salamaua and Lae.]

Topping off the success over Wau, a B-24 bomber on armed reconnaissance probably sank two small Japanese cargo vessels off New Guinea and New Britain and shot up two motor barges.

Possibly 300 Killed

The bomber pilot, Henry Chovanec, of Fayetteville, Texas, made an admittedly optimistic estimate that possibly 300 Japanese aboard the four craft were killed.

However, bombers took a back seat at today's show, which starred fighter planes. Most of these pilots have been itching for action for many weeks and they jubilantly cut sky capers on their return from the fight. It was the first combat since November 22 for one squadron and the first since December 7 for another.

Another feature of the battle was the success of the Airacobra P-39's which have been virtually unheard of since the faster Lightning P-38's took the New Guinea limelight.

Destroy Bomber, 11 Zeros

Airacobras destroyed one bomber and eleven Zeros and possibly destroyed five other Zeros. A small force of P-38's accounted for one Zero for certain and probably destroyed another. The Curtiss P-40's destroyed two bombers and nine Zeros and possibly destroyed three bombers and two Zeros.

[This tabulation indicates that, in addition to destroying two bombers, the anti-aircraft crews damaged four raiders.]

Today's battle began shortly before noon, when at least twelve Japanese bombers and from twelve to sixteen Zeros struck at the Wau airdrome. The Allied fighters tackled the bombers and then the Zeros. Only three Japanese planes were able to drop their bombs.

Club 'Hardship Hangar' Opened In New Guinea

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 7 (AP)—Another attractively designed officers' club, the most pretentious attempted here, opened with a Saturday night dance.

The club, built by the officers themselves, belongs to the B-25 Squadron. Long and low in the style of an airplane hangar, it was named Hardship Hangar after a song which is becoming one of the most popular on the Island. The song is dedicated to those who haven't seen action yet.

Lieutenants Howard Paquin, of Friendship, N. Y., and Jack Lavers, Bakersfield, Cal., were the leaders of the project.

CHURCHILL ENDS 10,000-MILE TOUR

Prime Minister Returns To London In High Spirits And Good Health

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 7—In high spirits and glowing with health, Winston Churchill returned today from his 10,000-mile air tour of North Africa and the Middle East and drove directly to No. 10 Downing street to prepare his report to the nation on his conference with President Roosevelt at Casablanca and with President Ismet Inonu at Adana.

Wearing the slate gray uniform of an air commodore, the Prime Minister stepped jauntily from his special train at Paddington Station to be greeted by Mrs. Churchill, practically the entire British official family and the diplomatic corps, including the Turkish Ambassador, Husein Rauf Orbay.

Traveled In Liberator

Churchill landed at an English airport earlier in the day in an American-built Liberator bomber, the same type of four-engined plane in which he made virtually all the long twenty-six-day trip which carried him to French North Africa, to Cairo, to neutral Turkey, to Cyprus and to newly-conquered Tripoli.

"I feel splendid." He greeted friends. "It was a perfect flight."

He refrained from making any formal statement.

The Prime Minister conferred with Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Henri Giraud during a visit to Allied headquarters in North Africa. He was there 24 hours, staying with Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham. He also conferred with Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, commander of the British First Army, who returned from the front for the occasion.

Report on War Awaited

More light is expected to be shed on the subject of Allied nations strategy when he makes his full-dress report to Commons soon on his 10-day meeting with Mr. Roosevelt, which the President already has announced resulted in an iron-bound agreement to wring "unconditional surrender" from the Axis.

May Expand Turkish News

The Allied world also was hoping for additional details of Churchill's talks with President Inonu. Although the formal statement issued after their meeting said only that their talk dealt with the British pledge of maximum aid to Turkey's "defensive security," commentators have hailed it as forging another link in the ring of Allied steel being drawn about Germany and Italy.

Observers expressed belief that Churchill's report also probably would deal with the political situation in French North Africa.

The differences between the followers of Gen. Henri Honore Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle had been cleared somewhat by the appointment of Fighting French sympathizers to several high places in the Giraud regime. This move was reported to have stemmed from a meeting between the two French leaders during the Casablanca Conference.

French Still Problem

It was agreed, however, that much remained to be done in this direction to bring the two French factions closer and pave the way for the Allies' most important military move of the moment—that of throwing the Axis from its remaining Tunisian strongholds and preparing the North African springboard for an Allied invasion of Europe.

On the homeward trip Churchill was reported to have spent some time with the crew of the Liberator, headed by Capt. Van Der

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Kloot, the American who piloted him on most of his previous flights to America, Russia and elsewhere.

On the nose of Churchill's specially built plane, the Commando, now has been painted the Turkish crescent to record another point in the Prime Minister's air travels. It is next to the hammer and sickle of Russia, which was inscribed after his trip to Moscow last year.

Off the English coast early today the Commando was picked up by a squadron of RAF Spitfire fighters and escorted to the landing field.

Churchill's luggage looked much like that of any tourist returning home from a warmer climate. Conspicuous among the pile of suitcases was a crate of oranges, a particular luxury in wartime England.

RAID FIGURES HELD MODEST

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Flying Fortresses Credited With Shooting Down 200 Nazis Since August

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 4 (Delayed)—Officers who question the crews of Flying Fortresses after their European forays said today they feel generally that the gunners of these lethal planes destroy more enemy planes than official records show.

The officially announced number of German fighters shot down since these raids began in August exceeds 200. The high rate of destruction by B-17 bombers is so revolutionary in aerial warfare that it has given rise to much private speculation and some printed reports that the figures for various raids were too enthusiastic.

The men charged with determining the correct number of destroyed German planes are quite familiar with most of the arguments and are equally prepared to answer them, although regulations prevent the checkers from being quoted directly.

Questions Answered

Here are the answers to questions posed about the prowess of the Fortresses:

Q.—Is it true that RAF methods of determining enemy losses, which long were regarded as conservative and accurate, differ from those of the United States Army Air Forces?

A.—The two forces use the same methods. In fact the USAAF learned much of its technique directly from the British.

Q.—What is accepted as conclusive evidence that a plane was destroyed?

A.—The circumstances vary with the cases, but broadly, the evidence required is for the gunner or other witnesses to see the plane hit the land or sea; to see the plane explode in the air; to see the pilot bailing out (in the case of a single-seater fighter), or to see the plane dive away so completely enveloped in flames as to preclude all possibility of it being flown away.

Q.—Does the USAAF list as a destroyed plane on which the gunner has shot into and seen falling away apparently out of control, but which went into a cloud or otherwise was lost to sight?

A.—No.

Q.—Even if such a plane is clearly smoking?

A.—No. We know the pilot may have a brisk fire aboard, topple away, put the fire out and then regain control.

Q.—Is it possible that, flying in tight formations, gunners from two or more Fortresses might be pumping bullets into an enemy fighter which blows up and each gunner honestly reports that he shot the plane down, thus getting duplication?

A.—This is possible and no one can say there have not been a few instances of duplication, but I can say—without going into unpublishable detail—that every precaution is taken to prevent it by checking times and other circumstances. Preliminary figures, before the various interrogating officers compare notes, check and double check the answers, are often higher than the ones finally given.

RAF MINES SEA WAYS OF NAZIS

Bombers Plant Explosives In Skagerrak, Baltic And On French Coast

Fighter Planes In Day Forays Hit Locomotives And Barges

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 7—Scattered targets in the Rhineland were attacked last night by RAF planes whose main mission was reconnaissance while the big bombers centered their attention on mining German-controlled waters — probably the Skagerrak, Baltic and French Channel coast.

A large number of mines was laid, centering attention on the Allied campaign against the strained German transportation system.

In daylight forays today over northern France and Belgium, fighter planes damaged a number of locomotives and barges, the Air Ministry announced.

Four Planes Are Lost

Four planes were lost in all operations, including one fighter in today's sweeps.

Rail lines already are under sustained, persistent attack and the lack of rolling stock has forced the Germans to rely more and more on coastal shipping. The mines dropped in the narrow channels around the north of Hitler's "European fortresses" are expected to harry that means of communication.

Four Nazi Planes Raid England

The Germans sent four Focke-Wulf 190 bombers over a town in southeast England today, killing several persons, trapping others and damaging a number of buildings in the shopping district.

One bomb smashed through a house, turned sideways and bounced into a second building, where its explosion killed three women.

British Scout Axis Figures

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP). — Challenging Axis reports of Allied aircraft losses in January, the British announced today they had lost a total of 122 home-based aircraft, as against Nazi contentions that 238 were destroyed over western Europe and over Germany.

The British said the Royal Air Force and the United States Army Air Forces lost 158 planes in the Mediterranean theater. The German high command communique totals for the period added to 250.

ADMIRAL STARK IN LONDON

Resumes Command After Conferences in Washington

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark has returned to London from the United States to resume command of United States naval forces in European waters, it was announced here today.

Admiral Stark spent several weeks in the United States for conferences. He is believed to have discussed the French political situation in North Africa while he was in Washington.

Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, Admiral Stark's chief of staff, was in command during the Admiral's absence.

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WILDE HURT IN BOMBING

German Raid on English Town Injures Boxing Ex-Champion

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Jimmy Wilde, former world flyweight boxing champion and one of Britain's best-known fighters, was injured today when German planes bombed a town in Southeast England, killing several persons.

Wilde, who was born in Pontypridd, Wales, in 1892, held the flyweight title eleven years. He retired in 1922 after losing the championship to Pancho Villa, who knocked him out in seven rounds in New York.

Wilde had taken the championship by knocking out the Zulu Kid in London on Dec. 18, 1911. In 1913-14 he won thirty-nine consecutive fights. One of his most famous ring achievements was a seventeen-round knockout of Pete Herman, former world bantamweight champion, in London in 1921.

High Nazis Exhort Provincial Leaders

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP).—High officials of the German government met with provincial leaders of the Nazi party on Friday and Saturday to devise means for concentrating all the forces of the German nation for total war, a Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press said today.

Speakers included Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister; Professor Albert Speer, Minister of Munitions; Fritz Sauckel, Man-Power Administrator; Herbert Backe, Food Minister, and Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the Labor Front.

Lieut. Gen. Fischer Reported Ki.

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—Reuters quoted a Berlin radio broadcast today as saying that Lieut. Gen. Wolfgang Fischer, commander of a German armored division, had been killed in action in Tunisia on February 1.

7 RAF Men Die In Bus Wreck

London, Feb. 7 (AP)—Seven members of the Royal Air Force were killed and twenty-nine others were injured, nine of them seriously, today when a bus overturned near Pontefract in Yorkshire.

5 Americans Reported Dead After Torpedoing

A Scottish Port, Feb. 7 (AP)—Exposure while drifting on a raft in a fierce Atlantic winter storm killed five American merchant seamen who were forced to abandon their vessel after she was torpedoed and caught fire, it was disclosed with arrival here of survivors.

"We were lucky even to escape on rafts," said the second engineer, who with his companions spent seven hours adrift before being rescued. "The torpedo, which exploded almost beneath us, shattered the nearest lifeboats, and we were almost drowned by the sea, which engulfed us. It was bitterly cold and we were deluged almost constantly. When we were picked up our clothes were coated with ice and we were all almost dead."

ITALY NAMES CIANO ENVOY TO VATICAN

Appointment Follows Ouster as Foreign Minister in Drastic Cabinet Shift

SHAKE-UP IS MINIMIZED

Commentators Speak After a 36-Hour Silence—Japan Points to Hitler Example

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Rome radio said last night that Count Galeazzo Ciano, son-in-law of Benito Mussolini, had been appointed ambassador to the Holy See.

Ciano will be accredited to the Vatican after six years as Italy's foreign minister, a post which he lost when Il Duce shook up his cabinet last week. The broadcast was heard in London by Reuters.

Ciano apparently will succeed Prof. Bernard D. Attolico, who died in office Feb. 9, 1942, less than two years after presenting his credentials to Pope Pius.

Meanwhile Italian propagandists broke a thirty-six-hour period of contemplation to report in various dispatches relayed by the Berlin radio that Premier Mussolini's Cabinet upheaval was simply a quest for new blood and was devoid of any real significance.

The Stefani news agency was quoted in a broadcast recorded in New York by The Associated Press as saying that the shake-up resulted merely from Signor Mussolini's determination to "prevent ossification" of his administration.

The Cabinet reshuffle that cost Count Ciano his treasured post as Foreign Minister, and figuratively lopped the heads of other such well-known Fascisti as Count Dino Grandi, former Ambassador to Britain, was "one of those changes of personnel in important posts that are characteristic of a fascist regime," Stefani's commentator reported.

"The change hence means nothing in particular and nothing new and will have no effect on foreign policy, since Il Duce remains the pillar of Italian policy," the commentator said. "His closest collaborators have but one duty—namely, to serve him and do their best to cooperate in the gigantic work which he undertook for the greatness of the Italian people."

The new Italian Ministers will take oath and assume their posts Monday, the broadcast said. Signor Mussolini himself will be sworn in as Foreign Minister. He already is Minister of the three armed services and of the Interior.

Japanese Sunday newspapers hailed the Italian shake-up as an invigorating move, saying that Reichsfuehrer Hitler long since had supplied Signor Mussolini with a pattern by taking Germany's political and military leadership into his own hands.

"The Italian Cabinet changes mean a strengthening of the Axis front, because the average age of the Cabinet members is now brought down to 47 years," said an article in Mainichi, also broadcast by the Berlin radio.

The vitality of the younger Ministers, the Japanese paper declared, "will help overcome enemy forces in Africa that temporarily have deprived Italy of her colonies."

British Cruiser Sunk By U-Boats, Nazi Radio Says

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New York, Feb. 7 (AP)—A special German high command communique said today Nazi U-boats had sunk a British cruiser of the 5,450-ton Dido class in the eastern Mediterranean and twenty Allied merchant vessels en route to various war zones.

The bulletin, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded here by the Associated Press, was without confirmation in Allied quarters. The period covered was not specified.

Of the merchant vessels, the High Command said that sixteen were fully laden transports and tankers totaling 102,500 tons and four were transport sailing ships "in convoys bound for England and carrying goods for the African and Russian fronts."

It declared that three additional vessels had been damaged by torpedo hits.

Vice-Admiral Auphand Is Reported Arrested

Stockholm, Feb. 7 (AP)—A Berlin dispatch to the newspaper *Allehanda* today reported that Vice-Admiral G. A. J. P. Aunhand, who ordered the scuttling of the French fleet at Toulon, had been arrested and sent to a concentration camp by order of Pierre Laval.

Soviet Envoy Host To Turkish Premier

Ankara, Feb. 6 (Delayed, (AP))—Sergei Alexandovitch Vinogradvoc, Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, was host to Premier Sukru Saracoglu at a dinner here tonight, which gave further evidence of the improved relations between Turkey and the U. S. S. R.

Other guests were Laurence A. Steinhart, United States Ambassador, and Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador.

14 Forced Down In Turkey

Ankara, Feb. 6 (Delayed, (AP))—A report circulated here tonight that fourteen British flyers in two planes had made forced landings in Turkish territory, probably in Thrace, and were en route to the Ankara district for internment.

BRITISH HALT ENEMY NEAR LOST HEIGHT

Dig In Close To Djebel Mansour And Check German Drive

RAF Harries Nazi Trucks As U. S. Flyers Silence Gun Position

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 7—British troops have dug in near the mountain of Djebel Mansour, twenty miles southwest of Pont du Fahs, and checked a German advance which drove them from the height after they had captured it in a stiff fight last Wednesday.

Djebel Mansour, a thickly wooded ridge also known as Hill 648, along with a neighboring ridge, Alliliga, has been the scene of sharp clashes between Allied and Axis forces for several days for control of the range of commanding heights before the coastal plains.

Axis Blocks Drives At Passes

While rain and mud slowed the ground fighting on the plateau, Axis troops appeared successful in their attempt to prevent American and British forces from knifing through the passes to the east coast to cut behind Marshal Erwin Rommel's African Corps moving up the coastal road from the Libyan border.

A German surprise attack on Kef el Arala in central Tunisia was repulsed, a communique from French headquarters broadcast by the Morocco radio said. There was great patrol activity in the Pichon-Ousseltia area, it added, and "an enemy patrol coming into contact with our elements east of Pichon was repulsed by grenades."

British and American patrols continued small sorties along the Axis west front, however, while RAF raiders as well as ground patrols struck at the Germans in the Mareth Line area.

RAF Hurricane bombers, escorted by Spitfires, shot up German trucks in a low-level attack southwest of Pont du Fahs, while American fighter planes silenced an anti-aircraft position fifteen miles northwest of Faid Pass and burned two vehicles on the road in the same area, which lies northwest of Sfax.

80 Planes Destroyed In Week

While air activity at the moment was limited, the Twelfth United States Air Force headquarters announced eighty Axis planes had been destroyed and seventy-two damaged in the week ended Friday, against thirty-eight American planes lost or missing.

During the entire African campaign 338 enemy planes have been destroyed and 264 damaged, the announcement said, while 162 American planes were lost.

Air attacks on Axis shipping in the Mediterranean during the African campaign have resulted thus: fourteen ships sunk, eight severely damaged and thirty-six damaged to a lesser extent, the announcement said.

BRITISH PREPARE TO CRUSH ROMMEL

Eighth Army Reported Ready for Knockout Blow; Jabs Harass Axis.

LONDON Feb. 7—(AP) Allied forces in Tunisia harassed the Axis with short jabs by land and air in spite of continued bad weather today as the British Eighth army, closing in from the East, was reported readying itself to deliver a knockout blow against Marshal Erwin Rommel's African corps.

Near Djebel Mansour, an important height 20 miles southwest of Pont du Fahs which the Germans recaptured Friday after losing it in mid-week, British troops dug in and checked a further German advance.

Nazi Attack Checked

A German surprise attack on Kef el Arala in central Tunisia was repulsed, a communique from French headquarters broadcast by the Morocco radio, said.

There was great patrol activity in the Pichon-Ousseltia area, it added, and "an enemy patrol coming into contact with our elements east of Pichon was repulsed by grenades."

While the weather limited air activity to brief strafing sweeps, both British and American ground patrols continued small sorties all along the western Tunisian front.

R.A.F. Hurricane bombers, escorted by Spitfires, shot up a number of German trucks in a low level attack southwest of Pont du Fahs while American fighter planes silenced an Axis anti-aircraft gun position 15 miles northeast of German-held Faid pass and burned two vehicles on a road in the same area.

Prepares New Assault

The Algiers radio reported that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was piling up great stores of war equipment and resting the striking force of his Eighth army for another thrust such as those which smashed through Marshal Rommel's army at El Alamein and El Agheila.

An Algiers broadcast yesterday, unconfirmed by other sources, said General Montgomery's troops were "a good 60 miles inside Tunisia," very close to the Mareth line, behind which many of Marshal Rommel's troops have taken refuge.

Axis radio commentators asserted today that a new thrust by General Montgomery was imminent, while British observers expressed the belief that such a move would be a signal for the British and American army in Tunisia to start a simultaneous drive eastward.

Military observers closer to the front, however, were of the opinion that crucial engagements might be delayed by the rains which have turned the Tunisian plateau battlegrounds to mud.

An Italian high command communique said there was lively artillery fire along the Libya-Tunisia border by opposing elements, but a British communique from Cairo reported only patrol activity in that sector.

Claim Attack On Convoy

The German communique said German bombers attacked an Allied convoy in the waters northwest of Oran, Algerian naval base, and damaged three transports aggregating 18,000 tons.

Nazis Dominate Heights

At virtually every point on the west front the Germans still control the mountain heights dominating passes which the British and Americans must regain before they can strike toward the sea.

Low flying Allied fighter planes attacked trains in the Axis supply bastion of Sicily yesterday, according to the Cairo communique, following a bombing attack on Palermo, Sicilian harbor, Friday night. One plane was reported lost in yesterday's action.

A Berlin broadcast recorded by Reuters said Lieut. Gen. Wolfgang Fischer, commander of a German armored division in Tunisia, was killed in action Feb. 1.

80 Axis Planes Destroyed

The 12th U. S. Air Force announced that during the week ending Feb. 5, American planes destroyed 80 enemy aircraft in the Tunisian campaign and damaged 72 others, compared with 28 American planes lost or missing. Those figures, the announcement said, brings the totals for the entire campaign to 338 enemy planes reported destroyed and 264 damaged, against 162 American planes lost or missing.

Attacks on Axis shipping during the campaign have resulted in a total of 14 ships sunk and 44 damaged, eight of them severely, the announcement added.

Gives Malta New Weapon

The arrival of speedy Mosquito bombers in Malta has given that frequently bombarded island a new night striking weapon, the success of which was shown by January figures, authorities in Cairo said.

During the month the fast two-motored planes, which carry four 500-pound bombs, flew nearly 200,000 miles, harrying the enemy's aircraft, highway and rail convoys and sea communications. They destroyed five enemy planes.

Thirty trains were attacked in Sicily and Italy and at least ten locomotives were knocked out. A supply ship and an oil tanker were ripped by gunfire.

The Mosquitos have kept air-raid sirens howling over Italian territory at night, just as the fighters and fighter-bombers have done by day.

A Berlin broadcast recorded by Reuters said Lieut. Gen. Wolfgang Fischer, commander of a German armored division in Tunisia, was killed in action February 1.

Britain, U. S. in Harmony On Africa Political Issues

Assurance That French Problems Will Be Solved Given by Ministers.

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Feb. 7—(AP) Robert Murphy, U. S. minister, and Harold MacMillan, British resident minister, declared at a joint press conference today that there were no differences between them or their governments on political questions in North Africa.

Discussing delicate North African politics and negotiations between Generals Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle, Mr. Murphy declared that neither the U. S. State department nor the British Foreign office had offered any objections to the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as governor-general of Algeria. The appointment has been widely criticised because of Mr. Peyrouton's former attachment to the Vichy regime.

New French Commander?

(Indicating that Gen. Giraud's reshuffling of the North African regime is being extended to the military command, a Reuters dispatch to London from Algiers today said it was expected that General Koeltz would succeed Gen. Alphonse Juin as commander in chief of French forces under General Giraud. Gen. Juin is a former Vichy commander in chief in North Africa. Gen. Koeltz participated in Allied war councils in Paris and London prior to the armistice. In 1941 he was named commander in Algeria, and lately has been a French commander on the Tunisian front.

(The Reuter dispatch said Gen. Barre, the former Vichy commander in chief in Tunisia who went over to the Allies last November after rejecting two German ultimatums, would be in direct command on the Tunisian front and that General Juin would be sent to the rear to organize a French armored force for eventual use in invading Europe.)

Requested by Giraud

Explaining how Mr. Peyrouton's appointment was made, Mr. Murphy said:

"Peyrouton's appointment was requested by General Giraud on the grounds that he was an able administrator and knew North Africa. It was approved by Gen. Eisenhower (Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief.) The State department and the British Foreign office were kept fully informed and neither made any objections. If they had, the question probably would have been reopened, although Eisenhower had full power to overrule them."

The State department, as a matter of fact, had been asked and did expedite Mr. Peyrouton's departure from South America for North Africa, Mr. Murphy said.

Complete Harmony

"Complete harmony exists between myself and MacMillan, and we are working together," he added.

He warned that there was no "cure-all" for North Africa's political ills, but expressed the conviction that if given time, General Giraud would remove many features of the Vichy regime in North Africa which were considered undesirable and undemocratic by Britain and the United States.

"It must be remembered that we are not here, to impose our political will upon this country," he continued, while Mr. MacMillan nodded agreement. "Such a course, I am sure, would be distasteful to the American and British public."

He then cited several moves by General Giraud in the past week in lessening restrictions on Jews and releasing political prisoners as showing a trend away from Vichy standards and Axis policies.

Healthy Improvement

Speaking along a similiar line, Mr. MacMillan said there had been a "very healthy improvement in the political situation."

"It must be remembered that the only reason we are here is to beat the enemy and all the rest of the problems must fade into insignificance," he said.

He stressed the significance of the release of political prisoners and remarked, "only one or two remain in custody and neither Murphy nor myself is in a position to ask for their release."

His reference was to those held in connection with the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, one of whom claims to be a friend of Americans and who has a brother in London who is a leader in the de Gaulle movement. This person, however, not only has a past record as a high Darlan official at Vichy but also was a Royalist supporter.

Mr. MacMillan pointed out how complicated is the North African political situation and added, "it is further complicated by a flock of people coming here—to work out their political plans."

Confidence Expressed

Both Mr. Murphy and Mr. MacMillan expressed confidence that Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle would work out an agreement, and Mr. MacMillan added, "perhaps the negotiations have not made all the progress they might, but I am not pessimistic, and progress will be made."

He said it must be kept in mind that most officials in North Africa were "not professional politicians but long-time colonial servants."

"Many of those here have made sacrifices as great as any of those who came to London or elsewhere to fight," he said, and added that the wives of both Gen. Giraud and Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret have been imprisoned by the Germans in France.

Gen. Bergeret, former Vichy Air minister, is another whose close connection with Gen. Giraud in high North African office has come in for much criticism from London and the United States.

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Hot Bath Churchill's Reason For Flight to Tunisia Base

Prime Minister Virtually Flew Over War Zone for Social, Business Visit!

FEB 8 1943

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 6—(Delayed) — (AP) With the inevitable cigar clamped between his teeth, and clad in an R.A.F. uniform, Prime Minister Churchill combined business with pleasure in a visit here by getting his first hot bath in many days and conferring with Gen. Henri Giraud and Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Mr. Churchill, who delights in tweaking the noses of the Luftwaffe by flying through war zones, arrived with Gen. Sir Alan Brooke and his party in two American Liberators.

Overnight Stop

Originally the Prime Minister, who had to fly practically through the Tunisian war zone to reach this headquarters, planned to stay only three or four hours, but bad weather forced an overnight stop enroute from Tripoli to London.

It was not war problems which first attracted the Churchill party, but "hot water" and the prospect of the first hot bath in several days in the Middle East.

Mr. Churchill stayed with Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, and held several "social conferences" with General Eisenhower at which dinner and luncheon were combined with business.

Although Mr. Churchill conferred with Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, commander of the British First Army, who returned from the front to see him, the main business of his 24-hour stay at Allied headquarters was done with French [illegible] conferred with him.

Extended Talks

His conferences with General Giraud and General Georges Catroux lasted some time.

It was not considered an accident that the night the Prime Mininster spent here coincided with the announcement by General Giraud of the reconstruction of his administration into a "war committee" with places left open for supporters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. It is expected that the presence of General Catroux will act as a catalyst between Generals de Gaulle and Giraud.

Few Aware of Presence

Only a handful of persons outside those who called on the Prime Minister knew he was in this headquarters.

The big four-motored planes landed on a remote part of the airfield, and Mr. Churchill was fetched to Admiral Cunningham's home by Harold MacMillan, resident minister.

Outside of a quick glimpse by the guards around Admiral Cunningham's home, no one saw Mr. Churchill until he left the next day by a speedy car to the airport where he climbed back aboard the American planes with his party enroute to London.

American Prisoner Of Nazis Escapes Under Fire By French

Sergeant Forced By Foe To Drive U. S. Truck—Captives Machine-Gunned By Allies

FEB 8 1943

[By the Associated Press]

With the American Army in Tunisia, Feb. 7—Sergt. Dan L. Mullis, a 21-year-old Georgian, told today of capture by Germans who forced him to drive an American truck in a Nazi advance through the Ousseltia Valley, and of his subsequent escape with other prisoners when they were machine-gunned by French forces who failed to recognize them.

Mullis, whose home is at Valdosta, Ga., was caught with other members of a small anti-tank group by advancing German tanks.

Spotted By Germans

Surrounded and subjected to intense shelling and machine-gun fire, Mullis and Sergt. Edward Palmer—"he comes from somewhere in Arizona," Mullis said—played dead in a ditch.

But a passing German party in a half-track vehicle spotted them and a German soldier booted them into activity.

They were taken into the half-track and put in custody of a German chief sergeant "about 30 years of age and about one-half drunk," Mullis recounted.

Refused To Demonstrate Gun

When they passed an American three-fourth-ton truck abandoned by the road the German sergeant forced Mullis at pistol point to start the motor and assume a place in the advancing German column. Palmer and a guard were in the rear.

Then, Mullis said, "the sergeant wanted to know how to operate the American machine gun on the truck. Sergeant Palmer and I refused to show him this but it seemed to be O. K. with the German sergeant."

"I was sweating for fear of being shot with our own guns as the column met very little resistance," Mullis said.

After two days in a German camp, where they existed on bread, were strafed by American planes and made to dig foxholes for their captors, they were placed with other French and American prisoners in a truck and set out for Tunis.

3 Killed And 15 Wounded

"We had got three or four miles up the road when French soldiers, hidden in the hills, suddenly machine-gunned the truck, not knowing it was full of prisoners," Mullis recounted.

"Two of the French and one American in the truck were killed, fifteen were wounded and the other twelve escaped injury.

"The driver jumped out and ran away and the German guard in the back of the truck was killed."

A French sergeant took Mullis and Palmer to French headquarters and they were later returned to their outfit.

'Angel' Engages in Dog-Fight Without Bullets, Emerges Unhurt

AN ADVANCED U. S. FIGHTER BASE IN TUNISIA, Feb. 4—(Delayed)—(AP) The luckiest pilot in the world flew his United States P-40 fighter in circles through one of the biggest and hottest aerial battles ever seen over this base without any bullets in his guns and lived to tell the story.

Lieut. Richard E. Marks, 23, of Toledo, O., one-time police reporter on the Toledo News-Bee, "got tired of sitting around the dugout" as assistant group operations officer, so he decided to get in some flying time on patrol over the field.

Suddenly about a dozen Messerschmitts swooped in to attack. "I didn't know anything was up and was just loafing along until a Messerschmitt sneaked up behind me," Lieutenant Marks related.

"He hit my propeller and wings, but instead of turning off he came on right over me, so I turned up into him.

"It was a perfect shot and I gave a squeeze. Nothing happened. I couldn't believe it.

"I checked the gun switches and they were okeh, but I didn't know until I landed that somebody forgot to put ammunition in my plane.

"Our Spitfires got up and I saw them and the Messerschmitts whizzing all around me.

"One time four Messerschmitts seemed to be after me but I couldn't do anything about it, so I just kept going around and around, then landed when the fight was over."

Now his fellow pilots and members of the ground crews call Lieutenant Marks "Angel" and solemnly tell visitors that bullets can't hurt him.

Background of Officers

General Juin is a former Vichy Commander in Chief in North Africa, The Associated Press said. General Koeltz participated in Allied war councils in Paris and London before the armistice. In 1941 he was named commander in Algeria and lately he has been a French commander on the Tunisian front. General Barre, former Vichy commander in Tunisia, defied the Germans and joined the Allies.

British Send North Africa 35,000 Tons of Supplies

Macmillan Says U. S. Will Match Shipments

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN [illegible] have sent 35,000 tons of foodstuffs and clothing to French North Africa for sale to the civilian population, the British Resident Minister in North Africa, Harold MacMillan, announced today.

Supplying of the population's urgent need is a "fifty-fifty proposition," he said, adding that shipments from the United States would match those from the United Kingdom.

Saharan Railroad Building Lags As Sixth Is Finished

(By the Associated Press)

Dakar, French West Africa (Delayed)—France's projected Trans-Saharan Railroad, represented recurrently in the last two years as nearing completion by leaps and bounds under German impetus, actually has no more than a fair start.

Construction records in Dakar disclose that little more than one sixth of its most important leg is finished. Approximately 1,200 miles of desert and mountains stand between the railhead at the north and the Niger river; another 750 miles still must be built westward across the Sudan from the little-known oasis, In-Tassit, to connect with the existing railroad to Dakar.

Work Done By Arabs

Construction officials declare flatly that not a single German engineer or workman has done a day's labor on the project; the 2,000-odd workers have been Arabs supervised by French foremen. They assert, too, that all materials have come from France—none from Germany—and that the rails actually are second-hand — salvaged from abandoned French lines.

Even if construction had progressed at the rate planned originally, the longest and most important section would not have been completed before 1945.

Started In 1940

Formally named the Mediterranean-Niger Railroad when its construction began after the 1940 armistice, it is in operation today only between Oujda, in northern Morocco, and a point twenty miles south of Kenadsa, city just below the Algeria-Morocco frontier.

The track from Oujda, important switching point on the excellent east-west coastal railroad, to the railhead is 1.44-meter gauge. Continuing southward, the roadbed has been prepared for another seventy-five to one hundred miles—as far as Beni Abbes. From that point on, the Trans-Saharan Railroad exists only on paper.

Route Outlined

The route follows closely the automobile route now in use and shown on most maps. It runs through Adrar, Reggane and Bidon, all in Algeria; and through Tessalit, in the Sudan, before reaching In-Tassit, sixty miles north of the Niger.

At this point, site of an excellent well, the railroad splits. One segment bends southeastward toward Niamey, capital of the French Niger colony, and the other turns westward, following the Niger past Timbuktu, crossing the river on a newly completed bridge at Markala, and connecting with the present Senegal-Sudan Railroad at Kouli-koro.

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GUANI LEAVES FOR HOME

Uruguayan Minister Hails Ties Between Two Countries

MIAMI, Feb. 7 (AP) — Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister and Vice President-Elect of Uruguay, completed an official mission to this country today and left by clipper for Montevideo. He is cheduled to a ive Wednesday.

"It is with the United States, rather than with any nation of Europe, that our destiny lies," he said. "We share ideals and our nations have developed along similar lines of social progress."

Pacific Just Own Back Yard To U. S. Submarine Skipper

Lieut. Com. David C. White Tells Of Torpedoing Four Jap Ships During Cruise

FEB 8 1943

W. B. CLAUSEN

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, Feb. 7—"The Pacific used to be a pretty big ocean to us, but now it's like our own backyard."

It's one of the United States Navy's submarine skippers speaking, Lieut. Com. David C. White, of Detroit, just returned from the war zone where his pig-boat destroyed two Japanese ships for sure and possibly sank two more.

"On an offensive patrol in the Yellow Sea, while closing on the China coast to fix our position one night, we sighted an object which at first we thought was an island we were looking for.

Chase Quarry And Score Hit

"Moving closer we discovered it to be a good-sized cargo ship or naval auxiliary. Our first salvo of torpedoes missed. We shifted to full speed on the surface, reloaded our torpedo tubes and started chasing the ship. It was a bright moonlight.

"I feel sure he saw us. He speeded up but he wasn't fast enough and we soon were at very close range directly astern of our quarry.

"We fired one torpedo which blew him up. He almost disintegrated. There was a terrific explosion and a tremendous sheet of yellow flame. He went under in five minutes. He must have had a considerable quantity of explosives aboard. We were only a few hundred yards off and quite a few of our people came up on the bridge to watch the shattered ship go down.

Find 3 Ships In Column

"On a later evening, just before twilight, the officer of the deck reported three ships in column a considerable distance away. We started chasing them on a converging course, running part of the time submerged to escape detection.

"We surfaced after dark. There were many fishing boats around us and we had to thread our way through them, but they didn't give the alarm.

"After an hour's chase at full speed we were close astern the last ship of the column. Our first torpedo missed, but the second hit him in the stern, jamming his rudder hard left. He presented a nice target as he swung and we torpedoed him amidship on the port side. He sank immediately.

Chased By Jap Escort

"Then we started after the other two. They put on all the speed they could. It took several hours to overtake them, but we finally got one

torpedo into each of them.

"I couldn't wait to see if either or both the ships sank because our lookouts reported enemy escort vessels were chasing us and we had to clear out of that area so that we could recharge our batteries."

Commander White's wife is living in San Francisco while he roams the big backyard looking for Jap ships.

BRITONS' BURMA RAIDS CAUSE WIDE DAMAGE

Hurricanes Attack Locomotives and Cars in Chindwin Valley

FEB 8 1943

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 7, (AP) —RAF bombers and fighters ranged over Burma yesterday and last night in widespread attacks that caused heavy damages to Japanese transportation and military installations, a British communiqué announced today.

In the lower Chindwin Valley, the communiqué said, Hurricanes destroyed three locomotives and damaged forty railway cars, eight locomotives, three fuel tanks and several small factories in low-flying sweeps.

Bomber targets included railway yards at Mandalay, villages on Akyab Island, enemy positions near Rathedaung on the Mayu Peninsula and shipping off the Western Burmese coast.

All the British planes were reported to have returned safely.

Guerrillas Kill 300 Japs

Chungking, Feb. 7 (AP)—Chinese guerrillas operating in the coastal region between Kiangsu and Shangtung provinces are reported to have killed some 300 Japanese in recent operations, which included the dynamiting of a mixed troop and passenger train on the Lunghan railway January 31.

Brazil, Japan Not at War; Atlantic Charter Adopted

By The Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 7—Brazil joined the United Nations as a full partner in the war against Germany and Italy and announced her adherence to the Atlantic Charter after the entire Cabinet had met with President Getulio Vargas yesterday.

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha said today: "Brazil's adherence to the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations pact does not mean declaration of war on Japan. Our position is comparable with that of Soviet Russia in relation to Japan.

"We are not at war with Japan because we have not been attacked by Japan. But if tomorrow Japan attacks us, we will fight her immediately.

"Meanwhile our relations with Japan are broken."

The Associated Press, through faulty interpretation of a cable dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, reported incorrectly last night that Brazil's new status included a state of belligerency with Japan.

Brazil broke diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan on Jan. 28, 1942, and declared war on Germany and Italy on Aug. 22.

American Flier Listed Killed

OTTAWA, Feb. 7 (Canadian Press)—The Royal Canadian Air Force in a casualty list yesterday reported ten men, including one American, killed on active service after overseas air operations. The American was Flight Sergt. Frank Goheen Nelson, whose mother Mrs. F. G. Nelson, lives at Atlantic City.

INFLATION FEARS RISE ANEW IN U.S.

Hands of Labor, Farm Groups Seen as Peril by Economists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — (AP) Some government economists expressed belief today that the nation faces a new crisis in the fight to hold down the cost of living.

These experts, whose views might not necessarily jibe with those of superiors who actually administer the anti-inflation programs and who prefer to remain anonymous, make these points:

1. Labor is actively demanding higher wages.

2. Farm groups are organizing to demand higher prices for farm products.

3. Enforcement of price controls has not been fully effective.

4. Tax and savings legislation is being delayed.

Seek FDR's Intervention

Those who cite these beliefs want a general tightening up of Administration policy, preferably by intervention of President Roosevelt who, they said, has been too busy with military and international affairs to give much time to the problem.

Labor demands were voiced recently when C.I.O. President Philip Murray and A.F.L. President Green said at the White House that their men needed higher wages because the cost of living was rising. About the same time, John L. Lewis demanded $2 a day increases for his miners, and the railroad unions spoke up for more pay. Smaller labor groups have petitioned for increases from the War Labor board and in some cases obtained them.

As for the farmers, after a bitter fight in Congress the Office of Price Administration got authority to put ceilings on farm prices at parity levels. There then arose a controversy about the meaning of parity. The Administration insists that the amount of government benefit payments must be deducted in figuring parity. Farm groups say that should not be done and moreover there should be something extra for the unusually high cost of farm labor. Questions over subsidy also are involved.

On Capitol hill, gloomy reports from the farm belt over prospects for meeting 1943 food production goals brought a renewal today of pleas for higher agricultural prices to enable producers to compete for manpower.

Aiken Backs Farmers

Senator Aiken (R.-Vt.) advocated continuous meetings by an agricultural subcommittee to create sentiment among city consumers behind a program "to raise prices, provide machinery and direct necessary labor to the farms."

"Unless there is immediate concentration on food production, food preservation and food utilization, people in high government places will realize what every farmer sees now, that dire food shortages will imperil the prosecution of the war before the end of the year," Senator Aiken asserted.

Senator Aiken and Senator Gillette (D.-Iowa) report hundreds of leters from farmers urging higher price ceilings and increased priorities on farm machinery.

Enforcement of price controls is a present major problem. There are quarrels within industries over the application of price controls and the problem of black markets, the existence of which the OPA admits.

Meat is cited by some economists as a prime example of inflation problems. The government put price controls on meat but the public has both the appetite and the money to invite bootlegging.

The government's policy at present is to (A) maintain the price rules and (B) reduce the temptation to evade price rules by holding down the amount of money in people's pockets. The latter involves denial of wage raises and boosting taxes.

On the tax score, the Treasury and Congress are leaving in abeyance President Roosevelt's budget request for $16,000,000,000 of additional taxes or compulsory savings to work on the question of putting existing income taxes on a pay-as-you-go basis.

SALES HALT TODAY, COUPON SYSTEM TO BEGIN TOMORROW

Stamp No. 17 in Sugar Books Good for One Pair of Shoes Until June 15.

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POOLING ALLOWED

Any Member of Family May Use Tickets—Shoe Repairing Continues as Usual.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — (AP) The government suddenly put shoes under rationing today. Sales are prohibited tomorrow; the rationing starts Tuesday.

The ration is three pairs a year for every man, woman and child, but members of a family may pool their coupons so that some may buy more if others buy less.

The rationing covers all shoes containing any leather and all rubber-soled shoes, but not slippers, soft-soled baby shoes or storm wear such as rubber and arctics. Shoe repair work and second-hand shoes are not rationed.

Number of Styles Limited

At the same time announcement was made that manufacturers will be ordered to stop making evening slippers, men's patent-leather shoes, two-tone shoes and many types of special sports wear in order to make the best use of the leather supply.

In contrast to advance publicity on previous rationing undertakings, the shoe order was promulgated from the White House, without advance warning either to the public or businessmen, at 2:30 p.m., Eastern War time, today and went into effect a half hour later.

When rationed sales start Tuesday, the No. 17 stamp or sugar-coffee ration books will be used. Every such stamp will be good for one pair of shoes until June 15 when a new stamp will be designated.

Hope to Prevent Hoarding

Officials said that the nation still has a large stock of shoes and rationing was instituted to prevent hoarding and to provide as liberal a ration as possible.

In New York, Harold W. Volk, Dallas, Texas, president of the National Shoe Retailers association, said in an interview that rationing of footwear was necessary because of the heaviest civilian buying in history, coupled with demands of the various branches of the service.

Sees No Hardship

He predicted that there would be no hardship, since a survey for past five years showed that the per capita shoe purchases in this country were 3.7 pairs per year. He advised, however, that averages do not hold good everywhere and that it might run from one pair to six pairs.

"In the belief that this order is one of the fairest that could have been prepared to meet the circumstances, I feel it should get the sincere and whole-hearted cooperation of every merchant," Mr. Volk said. He added that the organization he heads represents 80 per cent of the retail shoe volume in the United States. There are 200,000 retail shoe outlets in the United States, including general stores and 20,000 shoe stores, Mr. Volk added.

A.F.L. HITS BILL GRANTING WOMEN FULL EQUALITY

Step Would Destroy Protection Given in Industry, Green Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — (AP) The A.F.L. announced its opposition today to the proposed constitutional amendment to give women equal rights with men which is pending in Congress.

A statement by William Green, President, said the amendment "would place in jeopardy all laws protecting women in industry."

Specific Measures Advocated

"The American Federation of Labor sympathizes with and supports the efforts of women's organizations to remove from the statute books various laws discriminating against women as to property, guardianship, naturalization, and other rights guaranteed to men," Mr. Green added. "We advocate specific measures to wipe out such discriminations.

"But a constitutional amendment must, of necessity, be drawn in general terms allowing no reservations. Therefore, if it is adopted, the validity of existing laws limiting the hours of work for women and otherwise protecting women in industry would be subject to judicial assault."

LISTS PRISONERS HELD BY JAPANESE

Army Names 165 Officers, 45 Warrant Officers and 825 Enlisted Men in Philippines

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56 FROM NEW YORK STATE

Of These 26 Are From Greater City Area — 11 Each From New Jersey and Connecticut

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)— The War Department announced today the names of 1,036 American soldiers held as prisoners of war by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands.

The list includes 164 officers, 45 warrant officers and 825 enlisted men of the Army and two Army nurse corps officers. The next of kin, who have been notified, reside in forty-five States, the District of Columbia, Canada and Mexico.

Of the fifty-six from New York State, twenty-six are from the metropolitan area. New Jersey and Connecticut have eleven each on the list. Among those from the three States, with next of kin, are the following:

New York

Alinell, Mike, corporal; father, Samuel Alinell, Piffard.

Bockzel, Arnold A., warrant officer; mother, Mrs. Conrad Bock-

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sel, 1743 Forty-eighth St., Brooklyn.

Brookens, James O., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lilly A. Brookens, 294 South Tenth St., New Hyde Park.

Butler, Gordon E., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Bessie E. Haight, Point Pleasant.

Casanove, Stanley, corporal; mother, Mrs. Lena Casanove, 2080 Sixtieth St., Brooklyn.

Chestnut, Alber H., 2d lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Adelaide H. Chestnut, Buffalo.

Chrabaszcz, Henry R., corporal; mother, Mrs. Sophie Chrabaszcz, New York Mills.

Clark, Horace M., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Horace M. Clark, 821 East 226th St., New York.

Cydylo, Theodore T., corporal; mother, Mrs. Rose Cydylo, Schenectady.

Denning, Henry H., chief warrant officer; wife, Mrs. Henry H. Denning, Mitchel Field, L. I.

Dipaolo, August A., corporal; father, Cesidio Dipaolo, Buffalo.

D'Onofrio, Peter F., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Prudenzia d'Onofrio, 20 Villus Ave., New Rochelle.

Dorman, George E., chief warrant officer; wife, Mrs. George E. Dorman, 246 Grand Ave., Brooklyn.

Dujenski, John E., sergeant; father, Edward Dujenski, Medina.

Forsythe, Edmund, sergeant; father, William Forsythe, Schenectady.

Fox, Joseph G., corporal; sister, Mrs. Elaine Fiering, 220 Boscobel Place, the Bronx.

Garofalo, Raphael F., warrant officer; wife, Mrs. Raphael F. Garfalo, Fulton.

Geerholt, Raymond E., corporal; mother, Mrs. Jessie Geerholt, Troy.

Gerken, Edward, corporal; mother, Mrs. Margaret Gerken, 289 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Golinski, Leo J., sergeant; father, Adam Golinski, 157 25th St., Brooklyn.

Graham, Charles G., corporal; mother, Mrs. Addie Graham, Stone Ridge.

Graw, Charles D., master sergeant; father, Ernest L. Graw, Syracuse.

Heath, Nellis C., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mabel Grover, Frankfort.

Howe, Robert J., Jr., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Edith Patterson, Buffalo.

Hume, Howard L., sergeant; father, Robert Hume, Frankfort.

Jacobs, Edward, corporal; mother, Mrs. Rae Hirch, 1302 Avenue K, Brooklyn.

Keech, Carl H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Annie Jackson, Niagara Falls.

Keegan, Roger J., corporal; aunt, Mrs. Helen Hyde, 365 East 163d St., New York.

Knopping, Joseph, Jr., warrant officer (jg); mother, Mrs. Lena Knopping, 506 West 176th St. New York.

Kowalski, Eugene F., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Pauline Kowalski, 5617 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.

Kowalewski, Michael L., private first class; mother, Mrs. Michalina Kowalewski, 8 Riverview Place, Yonkers.

Larsen, Christian, sergeant; brother, Hartvig Larsen, 327 East Forty-ninth St., New York.

Lennartson, James E., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lennartson, Jamestown.

Lynch, James D., 2d lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Lillian D. Lynch, Watertown.

Mason, Nat J., warrant officer (jg); brother-in-law, Frank M. Lyons, 421 East Ninth St., New York.

Mehegan, Edward J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Teresa Mehegan, Fulton.

Mendelson, Sheldon H., 2d lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Rose Mendelson, 450 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Mick, Vincent J., 2d lieutenant; father, Reuben M. Mick, Raquette Lake.

Opis, Fred, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Leon Opis, 2952 West Twenty-second St., Brooklyn.

Patterson, David O., corporal; mother, Mrs. Nora Patterson, West Camp.

Pignata, John A., corporal; mother, Mrs. Josephine Pignata, care of Pious Society Daughters of St. Paul, 55 Fort Place, St. George, Staten Island.

Polikoff, William, corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Polikoff, 186 Division Ave., Brooklyn.

Rea, Everett J., sergeant; father, Leon G. Rea, Syracuse.

Relihan, Charles K., sergeant; father, Matthew Relihan, Schenectady.

Romanzo, Natalie J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Romanzo, Albany.

Roth, Frederick J., 2d lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Laura M. Roth, 2122 Quimby Ave., the Bronx.

Rowley, Charles W., 2d lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Buella Rowley, Lockport.

Safran, William, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rose Safran, 82 Sheriff St., New York.

Schechter, Maryin A., 2d lieutenant; aunt, Mrs. Gertrude Schechter, 166 Second Ave., New York.

Skill, Charles F., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Margaret Skill, Buffalo.

Small, George, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. William Small, 1511 Sheridan Ave., New York.

Tallmadge, George H., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Tallmadge, Albany.

Torrisi, Alfred F., sergeant; father, Mario Torrisi, 66 North Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon.

Trifilo, Santo S., second lieutenant; father, Anthony Trifilo, Buffalo.

Watson, Thomas E., sergeant; friend, Peter Corbin, Binghamton.

Weaver, Robert C., private; father, Leroy Weaver, Oswego.

New Jersey

Youmans, Joseph M., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. J. M. Youmans, 485 Mayhew Court, South Orange.

Bogie, Thomas H., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bogie, Atlantic City.

Froling, Carl L., corporal; mother, Mrs. Helen Froling, Monmouth Junction.

Harrington, Neal J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Belle V. Harrington, 6 Thurmont Rd., Caldwell.

Hooyman, Charles W., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Robina Hooyman, 18 Union Ave., Clifton.

Johnson, Enos A., sergeant; Miss Alice Little, Trenton.

Jones, Richard W. H., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Florence Johnson, Ventnor.

Oppenheim, Isidor, staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Bertha Papier, 314 Sixth Ave., Newark.

Piskorowski, Edward F., staff sergeant; father, John Piskorowski, Somerville.

Rossi, Frank P., corporal; mother, Mrs. Minnie Rossi, 513 Twenty-fifth Street, Union City.

Sedlar, Joseph, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Susan Sedlar, 36 Van Buren St., Passaic.

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Connecticut

Boluck, John, sergeant; father, Samuel Boluck, Colchester.

Degraff, Thomas J., corporal; father, Arthur Degraff, Portland.

Fenton, Frank J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ella Fenton, 32 Helen St., Fairfield.

Hartman, James R., staff sergeant; father, Reginald L. Hartman, 1335 North Ave., Stratford.

Hyson, Earl E., sergeant; father, Earl W. Hyson, Manchester.

Konik, Edward P., second lieutenant; father, Joseph Konik, New Britain.

Lynch, John J., second lieutenant; sister, Mrs. W. E. Tracy, Bristol.

Monico, Paul, second lieutenant; father, Louis Monico, 80 West St., New Haven.

Poratoski, Walter, sergeant; brother, Benney Poniatowski, New Britain.

Serdiuk, Michael, staff sergeant; father, Trofim Serdiuk, Thomaston.

Ulrich, Antonio M., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Antonio M. Ulrich, 56 Gurley Road, Stamford.

"We Have To Clean House," 700 At Jackson Dinner Told

[By the Associated Press]

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 7—Senator Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa, last night made a sweeping denouncement of "unnecessary Government agencies" and took issue inferentially with the Administration's post-war aims.

Speaking with a bluntness that stunned 700 fellow-Democrats at a $25-a-plate Jackson Day dinner, Gillette declared "We have to clean house," during an acrid arraignment of some war agencies.

"We can't do it," he asserted, "by refusing to admit our mistakes, without eliminating some of the hordes of locusts living off the people through agencies that aren't necessary."

Senior Iowa Senator

The senior Iowa Senator, who has frequently announced he will retire after his present term, said our nation must consider her own necessities before taking into her lap the burdens of the whole world.

"No one could or should be selfishly inconsiderate of our international responsibilities after the war, but to assume that this world will enter upon a Utopian period of unselfishness and altruism and that human nature with its traits and temperaments will have changed overnight would be an assumption which would contribute to a tragic failure to meet our clear responsibilities.

"Charity should begin at home, even though it should not stay there.

"Set House In Order"

"Let us first set our own house in order," he urged, "and prepare first to recover powers and authorities belonging to the people which we have surrendered during the stress and need of war.

"I do not suggest that this can be done through national economic insolationism. I mean that after we have placed America first, not in point of time but first in our planning and thinking, then there will be ample time to take up our obligations to the world in which our nation will have to live."

Turning to the farm situation, Gillette said "the thing that irritates me most in Congress" is the "entirely unjustified attack upon farming. This is in violation of the solemn enactment by Congress of an agreement to pay parity prices.

"Out of a clear sky," he said, "came a proposal to scrap that agreement and compel farmers to take less than parity.

"The farmers will accept parity, less than parity or any other livable condition necessary to public safety and welfare—along with any other group."

U. S. ECONOMIC POWER IS VITAL

Foreign Capitals Anxious To Know How America Will Act After War

Development Of Backward Areas Seen Necessary To Future Peace

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 7—Will the years after this war see another world-wide scramble for markets, new series of trade restrictions and eventually another crisis of huge unsold surpluses leading to another war?

Most post-war thinking these days is of a domestic nature, dealing with plans to assure full employment at home so there will be jobs for returning soldiers and former war workers, and a national income adequate to support a $200,000,000,000 debt.

Conflict Of Opinion

Many economists feel it is almost futile to try to project economic planning on a world basis at this time, yet others assert that unless it is done, hopes that this conflict will achieve lasting objectives cannot be optimistic.

A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., writes in a preliminary post-war study issued by the bureau:

"It is questionable whether plans made on a purely regional basis, or limited to national scope, can preserve a continued high level of economic activity in the United States."

World Economic Revival

He sees three stages of world economic revival:

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1. From the collapse of German military power until Japan is beaten—a period of large shipments of goods to Europe, and continued heavy arms production, particularly of planes and ships, a time of active employment.

2. A phase of active reconstruction. The demand from abroad for machinery, technical equipment and essential raw materials will be large, and at the same time, there will be enormous demand at home for replacement and repair of equipment, for consumers' durable goods and housing.

3. In this period, which will overlap the second, decision must be made either "to interrupt by deliberate international planned action the hitherto uninterrupted cycle of depressions and wars, or to enter upon a new phase of the old cycle."

"If in this third period," he continues, "solutions can be found for the problems inherent in further technical and advance and industrial development of backward countries, then progress will have been made to assure some degree of world prosperity through realization of hitherto unexploited resources of world consuming power. . . .

Must Aid Backward Areas

"Without industrialization of previously backward and colonial areas these countries will remain poor, their consumption will remain low, raw material excesses will again accumulate and the international market of such countries as the United States will be strictly limited. The shrinkage of the purchasing power of Western Europe would coincide with intensified poverty of the people in colonial or agrarian countries.

"Under such conditions we should have to expect recurrent crises of world trade, intensified international competition, particularly between the United States and the United Kingdom, and a renewal of the same conditions that previously led to world depression and war."

Cannot Keep Economic Lower

He writes that "the United States may not willingly accept the responsibility of political leadership in the post-war world, but it cannot withhold the influence of its economic and financial strength.

"The critical question, the ques-

Way Cleared For Ed Flynn To Regain Political Post

Former Democratic Chairman Will Be Elected Tonight Head Of Bronx Committee

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 7—The first step toward restoring Edward J. Flynn as a leader in the Democratic political picture will be taken here tomorrow night, according to Louis Cohen, secretary of the Bronx county executive committee.

Flynn resigned recently as Democratic national chairman and Bronx county executive committee head when he was nominated by President Roosevelt as Minister to Australia. The New Yorker's name was withdrawn at his request last week when a Senate fight loomed over the appointment.

Cohen said tonight the movement was to return Flynn as leader of the Bronx county executive committee. The first step, he explained, would be the resignation of Representative Charles A. Buckley as leader of the Eighth Assembly district, with Flynn succeeding him.

The head of the executive committee, Cohen explained, must be chosen from among the district leaders. Of the twenty leaders and coleaders, Cohen said, nineteen had signed a petition for Flynn's return as head of the executive committee, a post now vacant.

As soon as Flynn is restored to his old place, Cohen said, Buckley would be placed back as head of the Eighth Assembly district.

SENATOR RAPS USELESS U. S. AGENCIES

Gillette Takes Issue With Post-War Aims Of Administration

tion that undoubtedly is first in all capitals of the world, is how the United States will use this strength and influence throughout the post-war world."

LABOR FORMS POLICY GROUP FOR POST-WAR

Green, AFL Chief, Heads Conference On International Affairs

Says Aim Is To Prepare Workers To Cope With Coming 'Changes'

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 7—Formation by American and European labor leaders and scholars of the "American Labor Conference on International Affairs" was announced today by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Green asserted that the group, of which he is chairman, would study war conduct problems and future peace from organized labor's point of view and would attempt to formulate policies on which American and free European labor movements could agree.

Dubinsky Vice-Chairman

Executives include heads of unions belonging to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the AFL and the railway brotherhoods. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL), is vice-chairman.

Green declared:

"If we are to have an enduring peace and avoid a repetition of the armed conflict, profound political, social and economic changes in the structure of the European and Asiatic countries will be unavoidable and necessary.

Seen As "First Demand"

"Such changes will constitute the very first demand of the peoples after the long and bloody war."

Enumerating problems he said would follow the conflict—reconstruction, normalization of economic life, relief for persons in war-torn areas, famine, sickness—Green said:

"Most of these problems affect organized labor directly or indirectly. They cannot be solved without our labor's direct participation. Study of these problems for the purpose of supplying organized labor with adequate, objective information is, therefore, of the utmost importance."

SINGLE SHIP IN 7 DAYS IS U-BOAT TOLL

Lone Sinking Is Lowest Week's Total Since Pearl Harbor

Latest Nazi Sub's Victim Went Down With Loss Of Three Crewmen

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 7—Although only one United Nations merchant vessel was announced last week as sunk in western Atlantic waters, there was no optimism that the Axis U-boats had been driven off vital supply routes to Russia and Africa.

The lone sinking was the lowest seven-day total of announced losses for the area in sixty-one weeks of submarine warfare since Pearl Harbor. The previous weekly low was five ships.

The highest number of western Atlantic sinkings for a seven-day period was announced during the week preceding June 27 when Nazi undersea marauders had sunk twenty-eight merchant vessels off the coasts of North and South America.

611 Since Pearl Harbor

The latest sinking brought to 611 the Associated Press tally of announced Allied and neutral cargo ship losses in western Atlantic attacks since Pearl Harbor.

The vessel announced last week as sunk was a medium-size British merchantman. There were three crewmen killed and sixty-four survivors. The ship was attacked in the south Atlantic.

Sullivans Called "Inspiration" For U. S.

New York, Feb. 7 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Sullivan, of Waterloo, Iowa, parents of five sailors who perished in the sinking of the United States cruiser Juneau, were described today as "an inspiration to the married men and women" of the United States.

Msgr. Joseph F. Flannelly, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, paid the tribute at a high mass attended by Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were received by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, who gave them a religious medal presented to him by Pope Pius XII.

Memorial Held For War Writer Killed In Action

New York, Feb. 7 (AP)—Edward Henry (Harry) Crockett, Associated Press war correspondent who was killed in line of duty in the Mediterranean recently, was memorialized here today as one whose news reports of the war will help fashion the future.

The Rev. Franklin P. Cole, of the Church in The Gardens, a community church in Forest Hills, lauded not only Crockett but his many associates on far-flung battle fronts who "left their homes and native land for a life of hardship and peril that we might be informed about battles which are deciding the destiny of the world."

The minister conducted the memorial service during a communion attended by many of Crockett's fellow-newspapermen, church associates and friends from New York and Boston, where he worked before going to the war zones.

'Commuting' 40,000 Miles to War

By JOHN A. MORROW, 3RD

WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET —(AP) I commute to war in ships, planes and submarines of the Atlantic Fleet. For nine months I have travelled with the Fleet — more than 40,000 miles—to England, Ireland, Panama, Bermuda, Greenland and to French Morocco with the greatest invasion force in history.

When the war came I was assigned to cover Admiral Royal Eason Ingersoll, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet. I told the Admiral that he would have to be a sort of city editor to me and send me on assignments that would produce news. He has been sending me places ever since—through waters rough and calm — where death from a torpedo was a constant menace.

My first commuting was in a submarine. I had thought of them as being dangerous. But the skipper told me that submarines are the safest ships in the Navy during wartime.

"A surface ship has to stand and take it from planes and from enemy ships," he said. "In the subs we can always get away by diving."

Atlantic Hot Spot

Next, I went on anti-sub patrol in a huge Navy bomber. We flew more than a thousand miles along the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina and it was there that I began to learn to hate the enemy. The wrecks of torpedoed ships — terrible sights—reminded me that I would soon be sailing through these waters.

A few days later I left for Panama. We passed through the same active submarine zone without incident but on our way back nine marauders attacked the single ship we were escorting. I was aboard a cruiser and we had sent one of our destroyers to rescue survivors of a merchantman and another to break up a gun battle between a Norwegian tanker and a submarine. We got through on our speed and with zig-zagging.

I commuted to England shortly afterward with the largest convoy sent to the British Isles. We had many submarine contacts and a third of them were "firm" enough to warrant depth charge attacks. None of these sea devils attacked us, though some followed us in the distance and undoubtedly radioed our position to Germany.

I came home on a light cruiser which escorted the carrier Wasp. She was returning from a trip to Malta and we just turned on the speed and made the run without incident except for a few depth charge attacks by the destroyers.

By this time I was beginning to get adjusted to Navy life, but it was hard to become accustomed to the lack of sleep. In the ships we go to battle stations before dawn each day. Dawn is the time submarines and enemy ships will attack, especially if they have been trailing you during the night.

Daily Alert

Klaxons sing out over the loudspeaker system, a bugle sounds and a talker shouts: "All hands to battle stations."

The ship is locked up — made watertight—and we stand there in the dark—sometimes cold and wet, sometimes sweaty, but always on the alert.

On a reporter who stands watches and rushes to the bridge at each underwater contact it is a hard method of travel.

I flew to Bermuda for an inspection of the base and lost 17 pounds from the heat and from dysentery I had picked up in Scotland.

From the terrific heat of Bermuda to the cold dampness of Greenland was my next assignment. The change in climate almost knocked me out. I took a commercial plane to Sydney, Nova Scotia, an 1,100 mile hop, and then boarded a coast guard cutter that pitched and rolled all over the North Atlantic.

We sailed through the Gulf of St. Lawrence which was then infested with submarines. We were feeling pretty safe near the mouth of Hudson Bay and it was a Sunday morning.

Bango, we got a good firm sound contact.

For the next two hours we circled the area, dropping depth charges and feeling that any minute our aged, tiny craft would open up and sink from our own detonations.

Destination Unknown

When I got home I was ready for something more exciting.

"Keep your mouth shut and I'll send you on something big," said Admiral Ingersoll.

A few weeks later I was bound for North Africa and the invasion of French colonies there—an expedition on which I covered 13,000 miles.

Commuting to the wars involves unusual travel difficulties. All Naval and troop movements are secret. Most of the time I don't even know where I am going. Selecting the proper clothes to take along is difficult.

As a war correspondent I am entitled to Government transportation when it is available. Much of this involves flying, which means that I travel light. My gear consists of one portable typewriter, one suitcase and an Army musette bag with paper, pencils, charts and notes.

Another add broblem is I wear an Army officer's uniform although I work with the Navy. It seems that the Navy never got around to issuing correspondents' uniforms.

MIGHTY BOMBERS CAN NOW OUTHIT FIGHTING SHIPS

Both Aerial Bombing and Tank Warfare Revolutionized by Weapon.

BY JAMES T. CARTER

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—(AP) Whether hurtling gracefully through the skies at 300 miles an hour or wallowing clumsily through mud at 15, Uncle Sam's bombers and tanks are cousins under the skin.

It may be difficult to picture any link between plane and tank, but there's one big tie that binds —the power turret—and it's causing plenty of difficulty for the enemy.

Although the power-operated gun mount hasn't been heralded as much as our secret bombsight, it's almost as potent and, if the bombsight is our No. 1 Axis-baffler, the power turret is certainly No. 2 on the list coveted by the Nazis and Japs.

Revolutionize Tactics

With air-both bombing and tank warfare have been revolutionized: Bombers have been made virtually independent of fighter escorts; tanks have been enabled to fire their guns in any direction, regardless of their course.

Here's how the power turret has transformed the battleships of the air from vulnerable targets into self-protecting death-dealers:

It overcomes the terrific force of the propellers' slipstream, thus allowing the gunner to hold a steady aim on his target. This steady aim, or "tracking," is coupled with a sight so effective that it is almost hard to miss the attacking fighters.

There is a variety of sights. Ranging from the simple, non-computing reflector type to the complex, computing sights which solve a number of air combat problems such as range, prediction, ballistics and others.

Now the turret, Old is nothing new—we had them in the last war. But they were hand-operated. It wasn't until the advent of high-speed bombardment and fighter aviation that the need for power turrets was felt.

Because of the slipstream force resulting from high speeds, it became impossible for a gunner to lean out of the cockpit and, with his ring-mounted machine gun, get a steady aim on his target.

Power turrets of today have to contend with fighter planes traveling 380 miles and more an hour; they must, therefore, be operated by a source of power other than manual, preferably electric or hydraulic.

It was back in the early 1930's when such turrets made their bow, but it wasn't until the battle of Dunkerque that they proved their value in combat.

In a surprise appearance over the Dunkerque beaches, according to official announcements from the Royal Air Force, 12 Boulton Paul Defiants—one of the first land-based fighter planes to be armed with power turrets—shot down 38 Nazi planes without loss to themselves.

What startled the German airmen was the fact they were shot down while flying parallel with and at presumably safe distances from the British aircraft—an operation made possible only with power-operated turrets, of which the Germans knew little.

Eliminate Blind Spots

Turrets are located on the top and bottom of medium and heavy bombers, and some, like the Boeing Fortresses, carry another in the tail. This deadly armament, supplemented with flexible waist, nose and tail guns, offers such effective intersecting cones of fire that "blind spots" are eliminated. Thus, no matter from what angle enemy fighters approach they're bound to be met with plenty of fire.

The fire power not only enables a bomber to complete its mission and return to base, but permits it to invite combat with fighter planes—a case of the hunted becoming the hunter.

And because it makes the bombers independent of fighter escorts,

it allows deeper sweeps into enemy territory than would be possible with the escort of shorter-range fighters.

Ask Rommel About Tanks

On tanks, the man who could best tell what the revolving turret has accomplished is Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who has felt the power of the General Sherman tank, which is so equipped.

Before the General Sherman, the army was using the General Grant tank, which had a rigid gun turret that handicapped the gunner in that he could hit objects only in front—to draw a bead on a target moving to the side, the whole tank had to be turned.

Now with the electrically-operated turret permitting the gunner to aim anywhere, no matter which way the tank is headed, you've seen how it changed the whole complexion of the battle in Africa.

One taste of its power, and Rommel was on his way—backward.

So the relationship between Cousin Bomber and Cousin Tank—the power turret—if its not exactly a blood link, is at least a blood-letting one.

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THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT OF LAST FRIDAY SAID HE HAD BEEN WOUNDED FATALLY IN THE TORPEDOING OF A BRITISH WARSHIP AND HAD BEEN

WOUNDED FATALLY IN THE TORPEDOING OF A BRITISH WARSHIP AND HAD BEEN

BURIED AT SEA.

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TODAY THESE NAVAL OFFICERS HAD MANY STORIES TO TELL OF "THE PILGRIM," THEIR NAME FOR CROCKETT FOR HE LIKED THE SEA, WAS QUICK TO PICK UP THE WAYS OF MEN WHO FOUGHT AND SAILED ON THE SEA, AND GAINED MANY FRIENDS.

MEN OF THE RAF, FLEET AIR ARM, ARMY AND TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLAS ALL KNEW HIM.

ONE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER'S FIRST COMMENT WAS "AND THERE ARE ALL THE LETTERS HE HAD BEEN 47.?)8,& -?975."

ON CROCKETT'S MAIL RACK WERE FOUR LETTERS WHICH HAD JUST ARRIVED FROM MRS.CROCKETT, ONE FROM HIS FATHER AND ONE FROM CAIRO. HE HAD HAD NO MAIL FOR WEEKS AND WAS ALWAYS RECHECKING THE FLEET'S MAIL FACILITIES.

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CROCKETT HAD STARTED FOR CAIRO BEFORE THE LETTERS ARRIVED BECAUSE OF A FOOT AILMENT. IT HAD BEEN BOTHERING HIM FOR SOME TIME, HAD BECOME WORSE, AND A PHYSICIAN ADVISED HIM TO SEEK BETTER TREATMENT THAN HE COULD GET HERE.

LONDON, FEB. 7-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THERE HAD BEEN "LIVELY ARTILLERY FIRE" ALONG THE LIBYA-TUNISIA FRONTIER AND CLASHES BETWEEN BRITISH AND AXIS PATROLS WITHIN TUNISIA ITSELF, A ROME BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID.

"SOME DOZENS OF PRISONERS" WERE TAKEN, THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT AN AMERICAN PATROL WHICH REACHED AXIS LINES WAS CAPTURED.

AXIS PLANES ATTACKED ALLIED MOTOR TRANSPORT CONCENTRATIONS AND SUPPLY COLUMNS AND BOMBED SHIPS AT ANCHOR IN THE TRIPOLI HARBOR, IT WAS REPORTED.

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VALLETTA, MALTA, FEB. 7-(AP)-THE BRIEF ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT STILL WAS ALL THAT WAS KNOWN BY FRIENDS TONIGHT OF THE DEATH OF ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT EDWARD H.(HARRY) CROCKETT.

CROCKETT WAS GIVEN A BIG SEND-OFF PARTY BY ROYAL NAVY OFFICERS A FEW DAYS AGO WHEN HE LEFT FOR CAIRO. HE HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO RETURN IN A SHORT TIME.

BY NOLAND NORGAARD WE1113PEW

WITH U.S. FORCES IN SOUTHERN ... THEY SAT AFTER DINNER, SINGING JAUNTILY AND DRINKING WINE--THOSE 16 OFFICERS OF A FAMOUS ZOUAVE REGIMENT--AND YOU KNEW THAT FRANCE HAD BEEN REBORN IN THE GALLANT ARMY FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA, BECAUSE THESE MEN HAD JUST COME THROUGH THE TOUGHEST EXPERIENCE OF ANY TROOPS IN TUNISIA.

THEIR BATTALION MANNED 7 1/2 MILES OF THE TUNISIAN FRONT, "SPREAD

OUT"--THEIR MAJOR ILLUSTRATED BY DIPPING A FINGER IN HIS WINE AND DRAWING IT ACROSS THE TABLE--"THINNER THAN THAT."

THEY LACKED MODERN EQUIPMENT, AND WHEN GERMANS AND ITALIANS FIVE TIMES THEIR NUMBER ATTACKED WITH TANKS, DIVE-BOMBERS, MORTARS AND ALL THE OTHER PARAPHERNALIA OF LIGHTNING WARFARE, THE ZOUAVES FOUGHT BACK WITH RIFLES OF 1914 VINTAGE AND A FEW ANTIQUATED HORSE-DRAWN SEVENTY-FIVES.

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FOR 36 HOURS THEY SAVAGELY BEAT OFF ATTACKS. BY THEN THEY WERE SURROUNDED AND THEIR POSITION LOOKED HOPELESS. BUT THEY REFUSED TO GIVE UP AND WHEN AMERICAN PLANES DROPPED NOTES TELLING OF A POSSIBLE ESCAPE ROUTE, THEY TRIED TO FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT OF THE TIGHTENING RIN OF AXIS TROOPS.

MORE THAN HALF OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN NEVER MADE IT, BUT THOSE WHO DID ARE MERELY RESTING A BIT BEFORE THEY GO BACK TO FIGHT AGAIN.

THEY INVITED US, A HANDFUL OF AMERICANS, TO THEIR TABLE AND WE LEARNED THAT TWO OF THE MERRIEST OF THE SURVIVORS WERE PRIESTS WHO LAID ASIDE THEIR ROBES TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

THEY SAID NOTHING ABOUT ONE FRENCH DIVISION WHICH MANAGED TO GET TO THE FRONT WHEN ITS TOTAL MOTOR EQUIPMENT CONSISTED OF TWO OLD TRUCKS, NOR OF THE TEAMS OF HORSES AND MULES WHICH SLOWLY BRING UP FRENCH SUPPLIES ON THE SAME ROAD ALONG WHICH COLUMNS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH TRUCKS ARE MOVING.

MODERN UNITED STATES WAR SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN PROMISED THEM.

A CIGAR CHEWING GENERAL OF THE U.S. ARMORED FORCES TOLD ME THAT: "SEEING THEM MOVE THOSE OLD 75S UP WITH MULES IS ENOUGH TO BRING TEARS TO YOUR EYES."

XM309PEW

CAIRO, FEB 7-(AP)-UNITED STATES FIGHTER PILOTS STILL ARE KNOCKING DOWN ENEMY PLANES IN THE WESTERN DESERT.

SECOND LIEUT. ROBERT L.GIBSON OF ROCKVILLE CENTER, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., IS THE LATEST MEMBER OF A U.S. FIGHTER SQUADRON IN THIS AREA TO GET HIS ENEMY BAG.

GIBSON SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE AND DAMAGED ANOTHER ON A STRAFING MISSION NEAR TRIPOLI.

ATTACKED BY THREE PLANES, GIBSON SAID LATER, "I DON'T MIND TELLING YOU I WAS SCARED STIFF WITH THOSE THREE AFTER ME AT ONE TIME."

FEB 8 1943

CAPT. WILLIAM J.YATES OF CALEXICO, CALIF., ALSO CHALKED UP A VICTORY BY SHOOTING DOWN A MACCHI-202.

"WHEN I FIRED IT EXPLODED IN MY FACE, THE RIGHT WING CAME OFF AND IT WENT DOWN IN FLAMES," YATES SAID.

(EDITORS NOTE: THE ABOVE WAS PASSED BY U.S. MILITARY CENSOR WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THE NAMES WOULD BE PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES ONLY.)

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

FEB 8 1943

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, FEB. 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE OF THE LARGEST RAIDS IN THE NORTHWESTERN AREA WAS STAGED TODAY BY A SIZEABLE GROUP OF LIBERATOR BOMBERS AGAINST ENEMY-OCCUPIED AMBON ISLAND, WITH JAP SHIPPING IN AMBOINA HARBOR AS THE PRINCIPAL TARGET.

THE FLIGHT TO AMBON, SITUATED WEST OF NEW GUINEA AND ALMOST DUE NORTH OF DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, WAS LED BY CAPT. CHARLES JONES, OF TULSA, OKLA.

THE TARGET AREA WAS APPROACHED AT MEDIUM ALTITUDE AND WITH CLOUDS PROVIDING AMPLE COVER.

30.24-991

CAPT. JONES SAID HE BELIEVED THE JAPS WERE TAKEN OY SURPRISE SINCE THE BOMBERS MADE THEIR RUNS UNMOLESTED BY JAP ZEROS AND ENCOUNTERED INACCURATE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THE 1,000-MILE MISSION WAS CREDITED WITH A 10,000-TON ENEMY MERCHANT SHIP SET AFIRE, ANOTHER PROBABLY HIT AND FIVE ZEROS SHOT DOWN.

FEB 8 1943

LIEUT. ALDEN CURRIE, YUMA, ARIZ., TOOK PRIZE MONEY FOR A TOTAL OF FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS. CLOUDS OBSCURED HIS VISION OVER THE HARBOR BUT HIS PLANE MADE A BOMBING RUN OVER LAHA AIRDROME, SCORING A STRING OF HITS DOWN THE CENTER OF THE STRIP.

CURRIE SAID THE FIRST ZERO DROPPED FROM THE CLOUDS AS THEY WERE PULLING AROUND TO REFORM FOR THE RETURN FLIGHT. THE ZERO MADE A FRONTAL ATTACK.

FEB 8 1943

SERGEANT KENNETH STRAIT, DUNKIRK, IND., THE NOSE-GUNNER, OPENED FIRE WHEN THE ZERO WAS 300-YARDS AWAY AND SEEMED TO BE FLYING HEADON TOWARD THE GIANT LIBERATOR. MACHINEGUN BULLETS RIPPED ACROSS THE COWLING, SENDING THE ZERO INTO A SPIN. THE TAILGUNNER SAW IT CRASH INTO THE SEA.

ANOTHER ZERO WAS SEEN JUST BELOW THE RIGHT WING SNEAKING TOWARD THE REAR. CORPORAL BENNERD BAILEY, OCEAN CITY, MD., THE SIDEGUNNER, OPENED FIRE ON THE ZERO AND SENT IT SPINNING OUT OF

L TOWARDS THE SEA, WHERE IT CRASHED.

GEANT GEORGE RICE, DETROIT, MICH., THE TAIL-GUNNER, WAS HAVING A GRANDSTAND SEAT VIEW OF THE FALLING JAP PLANES AND THOUGHT HE WOULD HAVE NO OPPORTUNITY TO GET A SHOT IN BEFORE THE OTHER GUNNERS HAD FINISHED THEM OFF. THEN HE SAW A JAP FIGHTER BANKING IN FOR AN ATTACK. RICE OPENED FIRE, RAKING THE ZERO WITH BULLETS. HE SAID THE PLANE DROPPED ABOUT A THOUSAND FEET AND THEN EXPLODED.

THE FOURTH ZERO ACCOUNTED FOR BY CURRIE'S PLANE WAS BAGGED BY SGT. RAY SMELTZER, OF WILLIAMSTOWN, PA., THE RADIO OPERATOR. THE SIDEGUNNER HAD BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED BY A SHELL FRAGMENT IN ONE LEG AND THE RADIO OPERATOR TOOK HIS PLACE.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SMELTZER HAD WORKED THE GUNS UNDER COMBAT CONDITIONS BUT HE NAILED THE ZERO AS IT WAS PULLING UP UNDER A WING FOR AN ATTACK. HE SAW THE PLANE CRASH INTO THE SEA.

LIEUT. EVERETT EISENBERG, OF LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y., WAS ATTACKED BY THREE ZEROS WHICH PRESSED THE FIGHT FOR A HALF HOUR. HIS SIDE GUNNER, SGT. EDWIN BAKER, OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., GOT REALLY FIGHTING MAD WHEN A BULLET TOOK THE CHARGING HANDLE OFF ONE OF THE GUNS. HE SLAMMED A SCORE OF ROUNDS AT THE ZEROS, SHOOTING ONE OUT OF CONTROL SO THAT IT CRASHED AND SETTING ANOTHER ONE AFIRE WHICH WAS LISTED AS A "PROBABLE."

FEB 8 1943

THE FATE OF THE MERCHANT SHIP WAS NOT OBSERVED BY THE SUCCESSFUL CREW BECAUSE OF CLOUDS BUT THE LAST PLANE TO LEAVE THE TARGET CONFIRMED THAT DIRECT HITS HAD BEEN SCORED AND REPORTED HUGE COLUMNS OF SMOKE RISING FROM THE SHIP.

LIEUT. CHARLES WEBBER, OF KANSAS CITY, MO., SAID HE SAW A SHIP OFF THE PIER BUT AS HE MADE THE RUN FOR HIS BOMBARDIER, LIEUT. A.T.SPENCE, OF DETROIT, MICH., THE CLOUDS CLOSED IN. HE MADE ANOTHER RUN ACCORDING TO SIGHTING AND THE BOMBARDIER LET LOOSE A SALVO OF 500-POUNDERS. LIEUTENANT SPENCE NOW IS LOOKING FOR YELLOW PAINT TO MARK UP A VICTORY ON THE NOSE OF HIS PLANE BECAUSE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FLIGHT VERIFIED THAT THE BLIND BOMBING SCORED HITS.

PARTICIPATING IN THE MISSION WERE LIEUTS. PAUL JOHNSON, OF FOUR OAKS, N.C., JACK ARANT, OF MINNEMUCCA, NEV., HAROLD HEVENER,

OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., HAROLD ROBERTSON, OF BUFFALO, N.Y., AND DONAL (CORRECT) SANXTER, OF ANGOLA, IND.

BY MUR.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, FEB 7-(AP)-CORP. EDWIN C.DEROSIER OF WAKEFIELD, MICH., WAS POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN BRAVING ENEMY FIRE TO GIVE MEDICAL AID TO FRONTLINE SOLDIERS NEAR BUNA, NEW GUINEA, LAST NOV. 19.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS ALSO WAS PRESENTED POSTHUMOUSLY TO STAFF SGT. DELMAR H.DANIELS OF ADRIAN, MICH.

CORPORAL WILLIAM CLARENCE MYERS, A SURVIVOR, IN THE U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS, OF LUZERNE, PENNA., WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

FEB 8 1943

CORPORAL DEROSIER, MEMBER OF A MEDICAL DETACHMENT, CRAWLED OUT SEVEN TIMES INTO THE JUNGLE FRONT LINES FACING JAPANESE MACHINE-GUN AND MORTAR FIRE. THE CITATION SAID: "WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY, HE ATTENDED 400 MEN, WHILE DIRECTLY UNDER HEAVY ENEMY MACHINE-GUN AND MORTAR FIRE, CALMLY BANDAGED AND TAPED THEIR WOUNDS. ON SEVEN DIFFERENT OCCASIONS, ALL ON THAT DAY, HE CRAWLED OUT WELL BEYOND FRONT LINES IN SEARCH OF WOUNDED MEN, AND ASSISTED SEVERAL OF THEM IN RETURNING TO OUR POSITIONS FOR MEDICAL AID. CORPORAL DEROSIER WAS KILLED IN ACTION BY ENEMY MACHINE-GUN FIRE."

CORPORAL DEROSIER'S DECORATION WILL GO TO HIS FATHER, WILFRED D.DEROSIER, OF WAKEFIELD, MICH.

DANIELS' DECORATION WAS AWARDED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM NEAR BUNA ON DEC. 1, 1942.

HIS CITATION SAID: "AFTER SEVERAL ATTEMPTS BY HIS PLATOON TO [B]ECOME AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT, WHERE HEAVY CASUALTIES HAD BEEN SUFFERED, STAFF SGT. DANIELS ASKED FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO TAKE THIS POSITION, WHICH HAD HELD UP OUR ADVANCE SEVERAL DAYS. SOME ENEMY SNIPERS AND MACHINE-GUNS COMPLETELY COVERED THE AREA TO BE CROSSED, BUT WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY, HE LED THREE VOLUNTEERS ACROSS A CLEARED AREA IN FACE OF HEAVY ENEMY FIRE. STAFF SERGEANT DANIELS WAS KILLED BY SNIPER FIRE DURING THIS ACTION."

THE DECORATION WILL GO TO HIS FATHER, ROY DANIELS, OF 314 SOUTH LOCUST STREET, ADRIAN, MICH.

CORPORAL MYERS RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT," WHILE PARTICIPATING AS A RADIO OPERATOR IN OVER FIFTY OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS EXPECTED.

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HIS MISSIONS WERE CARRIED OUT IN UNARMED TRANSPORT PLANES, WHICH SHUTTLED ACROSS THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAIN RANGE FROM NOV. 23 TO DEC. 17, DROPPING SUPPLIES TO ADVANCED POSITIONS AND ALSO REMOVING WOUNDED PERSONNEL.

"THESE MISSIONS INVOLVED FLYING AT EXTREMELY LOW ALTITUDES OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS, IN AN UNARMED TRANSPORT, WHICH WAS CONSTANTLY IN DANGER WITH ENEMY INTERCEPTION," SAID THE CITATION. "DURING THESE OPERATIONS, CORPORAL MYERS DEMONSTRATED OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND A DEVOTION TO HIS DUTY."

NEW GUINEA (ADD HAUGLAND'S)

LIEUT.VICTOR YUSKA, CHICAGO TRANSPORT PILOT, WITH CO-PILOT LIEUT. KENNETH GLASSBON OF KANSAS CITY, MO., WITNESSED THE SKY BATTLE FROM AN UNCOMFORTABLE GRANDSTAND SEAT--RIGHT ON THE GRASS-COVERED WAU AIRDROME.

FEB 8 1943

"OUR PLANES HIT THE JAPS ALMOST THE MOMENT THEY REACHED WAU," YUSKA SAID. "I SAW TWO JAPANESE ZEROS GO STREAMING DOWN IN FLAMES

DURING THE FEW MINUTES THEY WERE OVER WAU. I ALSO SAW OUT FIGHTERS TRAP A BIG JAPANESE BOMBER IN WAU VALLEY. THE BOMBER TRIED TO DODGE THE ATTACK BY FLYING UP THE VALLEY, BUT HE CAME TO A MOUNTAIN WALL AND HAD TO TURN BACK RIGHT INTO OUR PLANES AGAIN.

FEB 8 1943

"THE BOMBS LANDED ON THE FIELD, BUT LUCKILY THEY MISSED US AND THE DAMAGE CAUSED WAS SLIGHT."

FIRST TO HIT THE RAIDERS WAS A SQUADRON OF P-40'S LED BY CAPTAIN FRANK NOCHOLS, OF WEWOKA, OKLA., WHO SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROES. FLYING WITH HIM WERE THESE OTHER PILOTS: LIEUT.DAVID ALLEN, BELVEDERE, CALIF., WHO SHOT DOWN TWO BOMBERS; LIEUT.STANTON, NEW MILFORD, PA., (FIRST NAME UNAVAILABLE) WHO SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND POSSIBLY A BOMBER; LIEUT.LAWRENCE SUCCOP, HOUSTON, TEXAS, AND LIEUT.ROBERT MORRISEY, TECUMSEH, NEB., WHO POSSIBLY DESTROYED ONE BOMBER EACH; LIEUT.DON SUTLIFF OF BLACKWELL, OKLA., AND LIEUT.ROBERT GREENE OF CANAJOHARIE, N.Y., ONE ZERO EACH; AND LIEUT.JOHN HOOD OF KANSAS CITY, WHO DAMAGED ONE ZERO.

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ALLEN DESCRIBED HIS PART IN THE FIGHT:

"I MADE A PASS AT THE BOMBERS, AND THEN, FINDING MYSELF BELOW TWO OF THEM CLIMBED UP AND JOINED THEM AS THEY WERE REORGANIZING IN A REGROUPFORMATION AND FLEW RIGHT NEXT TO THEM. EVIDENTALLY OUR FIRE

OF THEM CLIMBED UP AND JOINED THEM AS THEY WERE REORGANIZING IN A
TIGHT FORMATION AND FLEW RIGHT NEXT TO THEM. EVIDENTALLY OUR FIRE KILLED THE TJILGUNNERS OF BOTH SHIPS, BECAUSE NEITHER FIRED AT US. THEY WERE FLYING SO CLOSE TOGETHER I GOT THEM ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY. I SAW THEM BOTH CRASH INTO THE MOUNTAINS."

P-39'S ATTACKED ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE P-40'S AND PREVENTED SOME OF THE BOMBERS FROM REACHING THE TARGET. LIEUT.EDWIN SCHNEIDER OF PASSAIC, N.J., SHOT DOWN A BOMBER AND TWO ZEROES.

30.24-993

"I MADE A PASS AT ONE ZERO BUT MISSED, PULLED UP AND MADE ANOTHER PASS AND GOT HIM," SCHNEIDER SAID. "AS HE DISAPPEARED IN FLAMES HIS BUDDY GOT ON MY TAIL. TO ESCAPE HIM I DIVED INTO ANOTHER BUNCH OF ZEROS, GOT ONE AND KEPT ON DIVING UNTIL I REACHED A BOMBER AND GOT IT, TOO."

FEB 8 1943

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA,FEB.7-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN COLONELS WHO PLAYED A MAJOR PART IN THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN IN NEW GUINEA WORE NEW DECORATIONS TODAY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN PAPUA, AWARDED TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS--IN LIEU OF NEW AWARDS OF THE SILVER STAR--TO COL.JOHN E.GROSE, SUTTON, W.VA., AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO COL.JOSEPH BRADLEY, MOUNT PLEASANT, S.C., AND SILVER STARS TO COLONEL FRANK S.BOWEN, JR., SAN FRANCISCO, AND COLONEL CLARENCE A.MARTIN, (4102 LOWNDES DRIVE) COLUMBIA, S.C.

GENERAL EICHELBERGER ALSO AWARDED SILVER STARS TO PRIVATE HUGO A. AMBRECHT, (RFD 1) STATE CENTER, IA., AND SERGEANT MARVIN E. BORGMAN, (1147 ALTO AVE.) GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GROSE'S FIRST CITATION WAS FOR HIS DIRECTION OF AN ATTACK ON BUNA DEC.5. "WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY AND UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE, COL.GROSE DIRECTED TROOPS IN THE ATTACK FROM A FORWARD COMMAND POST CLOSE TO THE ENEMY FRONT LINES," THE CITATION SAID. "HIS COOLNESS AND FEARLESSNESS WAS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE SUCCESS OF THE ATTACK.

AGAIN ON JAN.9 IN THE TARAKENA AREA NEAR BUNA, GROSE WAS CITED "FOR HIS CALMNESS AND RESOURCEFULNESS WHICH WAS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE SUCCESS OF THE ATTACK" WHICH BROUGHT THE CAPTURE OF

TARAKENA, A NATIVE VILLAGE.

WHEN AN ATTACK BY AMERICANS ALONG A NARROW, UNPROTECTED LINE WAS SERIOUSLY ENDANGERED, GROSE "WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL SAFETY," TOOK COMMAND AND UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE DIRECTED HIS TROOPS IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO CAPTURE TARAKENA.

COL.BRADLEY, OF THE GENERAL STAFF CORPS, ALSO WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY NEAR TARAKENA, ON JAN.11.

BRADLEY MADE A THOROUGH RECONNAISSANCE OF THE FRONT LINE POSITIONS, CONSTANTLY EXPOSING HIMSELF TO ENEMY FIRE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION NEEDED TO PLAN A CROSSING OF THE KOMOMBI RIVER.

"COL.BRADLEY'S COURAGEOUS ACTION AND UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL SAFETY IN MAKING THIS RECONNAISSANCE WERE INSTRUMENTAL I ENCOURAGING THE MEN TO MAKE THE ATTACK," THE CITATION SAID. "BRADLEY ALSO AIDED MATERIALLY IN PERFECTING AND CARRYING OUT THE PLAN WHICH RESULTED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRIDGE-HEAD ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE RIVER."

FEB 8 1943

COL.MARTIN COMMANDED AMERICAN TROOPS ATTACKING AN AIRFIELD IN THE BUNA AREA ON DEC.2. "WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS PERSONAL SAFETY, MARTIN RALLIED INFANTRY TROOPS FOR THE FINAL ACTION WHICH RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF JAPANESE POSITIONS," HIS CITATION READ.

THREE TIMES IN A SINGLE DAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY, PRIVATE AMBRECHT AND A COMPANION WENT WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF JAPANESE POSITIONS TO RESCUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

THE FIRST TIME AMBRECHT AND ANOTHER ENLISTED MAN VOLUNTEERED TO RESCUE A SOLDIER LYING SEVERELY WOUNDED ONLY 25 YARDS FROM A JAPANESE PILL BOX IN THE BUNA AREA. UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM THE JAPANESE, THEY BROUGHT THE MAN OUT.

ON THEIR RETURN TO SAFE POSITIONS THEY IMMEDIATELY VOLUNTEERED TO GO OUT AGAIN, THIS TIME TO RESCUE A WOUNDED CORPORAL LYING ABOUT 20 FEET FROM A JAPANESE MACHINE GUN PLACED IN A LOW GRASSY AREA. THEY RETURNED, THE CORPORAL WITH THEM.

ONCE AGAIN THE TWO MEN VOLUNTEERED TO RESCUE A THIRD WOUNDED MAN WHO WAS LYING ONLY ABOUT 35 FEET FROM ANOTHER ENEMY MACHINE GUN. THIS ATTEMPT, TOO, WAS SUCCESSFUL DESPITE ALL EFFORTS OF THE JAPANESE.

FEB 8 1943

FOR REMAINING AT HIS POST DESPITE JAPANESE BOMBS WHICH LANDED ONLY 40 YARDS AWAY, SERGEANT BORGMAN, MEDICAL DETACHMENT, WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

HE WAS ASSISTING THE REGIMENTAL SURGEON AT TUPUSELI IN ADMINISTERING MEDICAL TREATMENT TO A SOLDIER WHO HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY AN ENEMY BOMB. THEY WERE TREATING THE WOUNDED MAN WHEN THE WHISTLING OF A BOMB OVERHEAD SENT ALL THOSE IN THE TENT RUNNING FOR COVER. BORGMAN AND THE REGIMENTAL SURGEON REMAINED IN THE TENT WHERE BORGMAN "CONTINUED HIS WORK WITH GREAT EFFICIENCY."

SCHNEIDER SAID 18 TO 25 ZEROES WERE IN THE ATTACKING FORCE.

OTHER P-39 LIEUTENANT PILOTS AND THEIR SCORES WERE:

ROBERT SCHICK, MODESTO, CALIF., AND WILLIAM MCDONOUGH, TEMPLE CITY, CALIF., TWO ZEROES AND ONE PROBABLE EACH; THOMAS WINBURN OF SAN ANTONIO, TWO ZEROES; LEE TAYLOR, KANSAS CITY, AND EUGENE DEVIRE, HAMMOND, IND., ONE ZERO; HENRY CAMPBELL, RUSTON, LA., ONE PROBABLE.

DURING THE AFTERNOON ADDITIONAL P-40'S WITH A FEW P-38'S TOOK OFF AFTER THE REMAINING RAIDERS. OF SIX ZEROES WHICH ATTACKED THE P-40 FORMATION FOUR WERE DESTROYED AND TWO DAMAGED SEVERELY AND POSSIBLY DESTROYED.

FEB 8 1943

30.24-995

IN THIS FORMATION CAPT. FRED THOMPSON OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS, GOT ONE AND ANOTHER PROBABLE; LIEUT. DUGAN WOODRING, NOBLE, OKLA;, LIEUT. FRANCIS DUBISCHER, WILLIAMSBURG, IOWA, AND LIEUT. ROBERT BOUCHER OF ELIZABETH, N.J., DESTROYED ONE EACH; LIEUT. JOHN WEBER, LITTLE FALLS, MINN., GOTSONE PROBABLE.

THE ONLY P-38 PILOT SCO

FEB 8 1943

FALLS, MINN., GOT ONE PROBABLE.

THE ONLY P-38 PILOT SCORING WAS LIEUT. WALTER BEAN OF NORFOLK, VA., WHO CELEBRATED HIS 23RD BIRTHDAY BY SHOOTING DOWN ONE ZERO AND DAMAGING ANOTHER SO BADLY IT WAS FALLING AND TRAILING SMOKE WHEN LAST SEEN.

OTHER P-38 PILOTS WHO GOT IN GOOD BURSTS BUT MADE NO CLAIMS INCLUDED LIEUTENANTS ROBERT BAKER OF HOUSTON; JOHN ROGERS, CHICAGO; AND JOHN LANE, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF. FEB 8 1943

WHILE THE FIGHTERS BATTLED OVER THE WAU AREA B-25, MEDIUM BOMBERS LED BY EZRA BEST, OF HOLLYWOOD, BOMBED THE LAE AIRDROME, SILENCING AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITION AND DESTROYING A BUILDING. A B-24 PILOTED BY HOWARD CARLSON OF CHESTERTON, IND., ALSO BOMBED LAE.

LIBERATOR PILOT CHOVANEC, DISCONSOLATE AT MISSING A JAP CRUISER A FEW DAYS EARLIER, BOMBED A TWO-MASTED CAMOUFLAGED CARGO VESSEL OF 500 TONS OFF FINSCHHAFEN AND SAW IT CATCH FIRE.

"THE SHIP WAS STILL BURNING WHEN WE LEFT," CHOVANEC SAID. "WE WENT ON A RECONNAISSANCE OVER OPEN BAY ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, WHERE WE BOMBED ANOTHER CARGO VESSEL OF THE SAME SIZE AND SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE STERN. SHE WAS LEFT BADLY DAMAGED AND PROBABLY SINKING.

"WE THEN STRAFED TWO 50-FOOT MOTOR BARGES AT RIBECK BA

ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, FROM A 300-FOOT ALTITUDE. THERE WERE MAYBE 75 JAPS IN EACH BARGE, AND I THINK WE GOT MOST OF THEM. I BELIEVE WE GOT ENOUGH ON THE OTHER BOATS TO MAKE A TOTAL OF 300 JAP DEAD." FEB 8 1943

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, FEB 7-(AP)-HARD WORKING OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S AIR FORCE, MANY OF WHOM WERE ON MORE THAN 25 MISSIONS IN A MONTH'S TIME, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL BY LT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THEY INCLUDED:

SECOND LT. DONNO C.BELLOWS, (643 FOURTH ST. N.E.) MASON CITY, IA.; FIRST LT. THOMAS R.FOWLER, (706 BLOOMFIELD BLVD.) JACKSON, MICH.; CORP. ROBERT F. CRAF, (ROUTE 4) HOLLAND, MICH., AND SECOND LT. JOHN H.GRIFFITH, (8533 SOUTH CARPENTER ST.) CHICAGO.

THE CITATIONS FOR THE MEN PRAISED THEIR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE PARTICIPATING IN THE AERIAL FLIGHTS IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

CITATIONS FOR BELLOWS, FOWLER AND GRIFFITH STATED THEY PARTICIPATED IN "MORE THAN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED, INCLUDING PATROL AND ESCORT FLIGHTS AND INTERCEPTING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS."

BELLOWS' MISSIONS WERE CHALKED UP BETEEN OCT. 26 AND NOV. 30 IN NEW GUINEA; FOWLER'S BETWEEN MARCH 17 AND AUG. 23 IN THE DARWIN AREA AND GRIFFITH'S BETWEEN OCT. 23 AND DEC. 4, ALSO IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA.

THE CITATIONS FOR GRAF SAID HE "PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE FLIGHTS INCLUDED LONG RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING." GRAF PILED UP HIS 100 HOURS BETWEEN DEC. 8, 1941 AND NOV. 10, 1942.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT SAMUEL SHAFFER, WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FEB 8 1943

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JAN. 20--(DELAYED)--SECOND LIEUTENANT SAMUEL CORDER TURNER, 27, U.S.M.C., OF MURTAUGH, IDAHO, HAD A PREMONITION BEFORE GOING INTO BATTLE ON TANAMBOGO ISLAND, THAT HE WAS GOING TO BE KILLED. HE TRICKED FATE BY EMERGING UNSCRATCHED AFTER KILLING 27 JAPANESE SOLDIERS SINGLE-HANDED.

BUT THREE MONTHS LATER HE WAS WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL IN ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT ON GUADALCANAL.

THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT WAS AMONG 90 MEN AND OFFICERS WHO HAD BEEN ORDERED TO TAKE TANAMBOGO, A TINY ISLAND. THE JAPS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE ONLY 60 MEN ON THE ISLAND. ACTUALLY, THERE WERE 350, MOST OF THEM CONCEALED IN WELL-FORTIFIED CAVES. A WEEK LATER, THE MARINES, WHO HAD SUFFERED ONLY 25 CASUALTIES, BURIED 348 OF THE ENEMY AND TOOK TWO PRISONERS.

(THE ISLAND WAS CAPTURED IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.)

"WHEN WE HIT THE BEACH," LIEUTENANT TURNER SAID, "IT WAS EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF. IN FRONT OF US WAS A PILLBOX AT THE BASE OF A HILL. WE HAD TO CLEAN UP THAT PILLBOX AND TAKE THAT HILL TO CONTROL THE SITUATION. AS WE MOVED FORWARD THEY WERE SHOOTING US FROM IN FRONT AND BEHIND. I WAS FLANKED BY TWO SERGEANTS AS I MOVED TOWARD THE HILL. ONE OF THEM SHOUTED, 'YOU CAN'T LIVE FOREVER BOYS.' HE WAS SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD FIVE MINUTES LATER, DYING INSTANTLY.

"IN ANOTHER MINUTE THE OTHER SERGEANT WAS SHOT THROUGH THE BACK. I PUT MY BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE AGAINST MY CHEST AND STARTED ROLLING ON THE GROUND UNTIL I FELL INTO A SHELL-HOLE 10 YARDS AWAY. I WAS JOINED THERE BY ANOTHER SERGEANT.

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"AT THIS POINT I MADE UP MY MIND THAT I'D BE KILLED IN ANOTHER FEW MINUTES ANYWAY, SO THE TWO OF US LEFT THE SHELL-HOLE AND RUN UP THE HILL AND GOT BEHIND THE PILLBOX, SWARMING WITH JAPS. THE SERGEANT AND I OPENED FIRE WITH OUR RIFLES. THAT'S WHERE I WAS CREDITED WITH GETTING 27 OF THEM. THEY FIRED AT US WITH PISTOLS AND WHEN THEIR AMMUNITION GAVE OUT, THEY THREW ROCKS AT US. OCCASIONALLY THE JAPS WOULD RUSH OUT OF THEIR TRENCHES WITH THEIR KNIVES AND SWORDS WAVING WILDLY AND CHARGE SUICIDALLY INTO MARINE BAYONETS."

LIEUTENANT TURNER ENLISTED IN THE MARINES AT PORTLAND, OREGON, IN JULY, 1938. HE LATER WAS PROMOTED TO PLATOON SERGEANT, THEN ADMITTED TO OFFICERS CANDIDATES SCHOOL AND COMMISSIONED IN MAY, 1942.

(BRAZIL BROKE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN JAN.28, 1942, AND DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AND ITALY AUG.22).

BRAZIL'S NEW DECLARATION FOLLOWED A MEETING JAN.28 OF PRESIDENT VARGAS AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT NATAL, BRAZIL, WHERE THE LATTER STOPPED ON HIS RETURN FROM THE "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT CASABLANCA.

FEB 8 1943

"COMPLETE ACCORD" BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WAS ANNOUNCED AT THAT TIME ON BOTH WAR OPERATIONS AND THE SUPPLYING OF RAW MATERIALS BY BRAZIL TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

30.24 - 995

IN THIS FORMATION CAPT. FRED THOMPSON OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS, GOT ONE AND ANOTHER PROBABLE; LIEUT. DUGAN WOODRING, NOBLE, OKLA;, LIEUT. FRANCIS DUBISCHER, WILLIAMSBURG, IOWA, AND LIEUT. ROBERT BOUCHER OF ELIZABETH, N.J., DESTROYED ONE EACH; LIEUT. JOHN WEBER, LITTLE FALLS, MINN., GOTSONE PROBABLE.

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FEB 8 1943

FALLS, MINN., GOT ONE PROBABLE.

THE ONLY P-38 PILOT SCORING WAS LIEUT. WALTER BEAN OF NORFOLK, VA., WHO CELEBRATED HIS 23RD BIRTHDAY BY SHOOTING DOWN ONE ZERO AND DAMAGING ANOTHER SO BADLY IT WAS FALLING AND TRAILING SMOKE WHEN LAST SEEN.

OTHER P-38 PILOTS WHO GOT IN GOOD BURSTS BUT MADE NO CLAIMS INCLUDED LIEUTENANTS ROBERT BAKER OF HOUSTON; JOHN ROGERS, CHICAGO; AND JOHN LANE, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

FEB 8 1943

WHILE THE FIGHTERS BATTLED OVER THE WAU AREA B-25, MEDIUM BOMBERS LED BY EZRA BEST, OF HOLLYWOOD, BOMBED THE LAE AIRDROME, SILENCING AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITION AND DESTROYING A BUILDING. A B-24 PILOTED BY HOWARD CARLSON OF CHESTERTON, IND., ALSO BOMBED LAE.

LIBERATOR PILOT CHOVANEC, DISCONSOLATE AT MISSING A JAP CRUISER A FEW DAYS EARLIER, BOMBED A TWO-MASTED CAMOUFLAGED CARGO VESSEL OF 500 TONS OFF FINSCHHAFEN AND SAW IT CATCH FIRE.

"THE SHIP WAS STILL BURNING WHEN WE LEFT," CHOVANEC SAID. "WE WENT ON A RECONNAISSANCE OVER OPEN BAY ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, WHERE WE BOMBED ANOTHER CARGO VESSEL OF THE SAME SIZE AND SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE STERN. SHE WAS LEFT BADLY DAMAGED AND PROBABLY SINKING.

"WE THEN STRAFED TWO 50-FOOT MOTOR BARGES AT RIBECK BA

ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, FROM A 300-FOOT ALTITUDE. THERE WERE MAYBE 75 JAPS IN EACH BARGE, AND I THINK WE GOT MOST OF THEM. I BELIEVE WE GOT ENOUGH ON THE OTHER BOATS TO MAKE A TOTAL OF 300 JAP DEAD." FEB 8 1943

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, FEB 7-(AP)-HARD WORKING OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S AIR FORCE, MANY OF WHOM WERE ON MORE THAN 25 MISSIONS IN A MONTH'S TIME, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL BY LT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THEY INCLUDED:

SECOND LT. DONNO C.BELLOWS, (643 FOURTH ST. N.E.) MASON CITY, IA.; FIRST LT. THOMAS R.FOWLER, (706 BLOOMFIELD BLVD.) JACKSON, MICH.; CORP. ROBERT F. GRAF, (ROUTE 4) HOLLAND, MICH., AND SECOND LT. JOHN H.GRIFFITH, (8533 SOUTH CARPENTER ST.) CHICAGO.

THE CITATIONS FOR THE MEN PRAISED THEIR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE PARTICIPATING IN THE AERIAL FLIGHTS IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

CITATIONS FOR BELLOWS, FOWLER AND GRIFFITH STATED THEY PARTICIPATED IN "MORE THAN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED, INCLUDING PATROL AND ESCORT FLIGHTS AND INTERCEPTING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS."

BELLOWS' MISSIONS WERE CHALKED UP BETEEN OCT. 26 AND NOV. 30 IN NEW GUINEA; FOWLER'S BETWEEN MARCH 17 AND AUG. 23 IN THE DARWIN AREA AND GRIFFITH'S BETWEEN OCT. 23 AND DEC. 4, ALSO IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA.

THE BRAZILIAN ANNOUNCEMENT MADE NO MENTION OF THE COUNTRY'S RELATIONSHIP TO SOVIET RUSSIA, AN ADHERENT OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. BRAZIL HAS NEVER HAD DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA, AND INFORMED QUARTERS DID NOT BELIEVE THEY WOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE TIME BEING.

RIO DE JANEIRO--FIRST ADD SUB INTRO BRAZILIAN X X X VARGAS.

THE CABINET DECIDED TO TAKE THE DOUBLE ACTION OF JOINING THE UNITED NATIONS PACT AND ADHERING TO THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED.

BRAZIL ALREADY WAS AT WAR WITH GERMANY AND ITALY. HER ADHERENCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS PACT DOES NOT ALTER HER PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. RUSSIA, ANOTHER SIGNER OF THE UNITED NATIONS PACT, IS AT WAR WITH GERMANY AND ITALY WHILE STILL RETAINING PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

FEB 8 1943

ONLY RECENTLY PRESIDENT VARGAS CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON A UNITED STATES DESTROYER AT NATAL AFTER THE CONFERENCE AT CASA-BLANCA.

BRAZIL DECLARED X X X FOURTH GRAPH (EDITORS: ELIMINATE FIFTH GRAF BEGINNING "BESIDES JOINING.")

DN446AEW

7-(AP)-LOW-FL ...TER F...

...TACKED ... IN THE AXIS SUPPLY ...ATION OF SICILY YES...AY AFTER A BOMBING ATTACK ON THE SICILIAN HARBOR OF PALERMO FRIDAY NIGHT, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE TRIPOLITANIA-TUNISIA FRONTIER AREA, WHERE A GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AND AXIS TUNISIAN FORCES IS SHAPING UP, WAS HAMPERED BY LOW CLOUDS AND RAIN STORMS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

30.24 - 99

THE ONLY ACTIVITY ON THE GROUND, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WAS THAT OF PATROLS IN ALL SECTORS.

ONE BRITISH PLANE WAS LOST IN THE OPERATIONS OVER SICILY, IT WAS REPORTED.

FEB 8 1943

LIMA, PERU, FEB. 7-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT PERU ADHERENCE TO THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.

OTTAWA, FEB 7-(AP)-THREE AMERICANS WERE AMONG 68 MEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING AFTER THE BATTLE OF DIEPPE WHO WERE REPORTED BY THE CANADIAN OVERSEAS ARMY TONIGHT TO BE PRISONERS OF WAR.

THEY WERE:

PVT. BERNARD VERNON NYMAN, WHOSE WIFE, CATHERINE, LIVES AT 1116 NORTH SPRINGFIELD AVE., CHICAGO.

PVT. THOMAS DONALD MCDERMOTT, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ETHEL MCDERMOTT, LIVES AT 4785 CURTIS ST., DEARBORN, MICH.

PVT. ANTHONY MCHUGH, WHOSE WIFE MESSIE LIVES AT 12815 MELGROVE ST., CLEVELAND, O.

D26

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, FEB. 8)

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, FEB 7-(AP)-HOW TO PRODUCE HATS WITHOUT ELASTIC IS ONE OF THE LATEST WAR-TIME PROBLEMS OF THE CLOTHING TRADE.

TINY, PERCHED STYLES HAVE BEEN FAVORED BY WOMEN FOR SPRING OUTFITS AND MILLINERS HAVE USED ALL THEIR INGENUITY AND SALES TALK TO DIVERT THEM FROM THEIR DEMAND FOR FASHIONABLE "LITTLE BITS OF NONSENSE."

THERE IS ONE EXCEPTION--ELASTIC CAN BE PERMITTED IN HEADGEAR "SUITABLE FOR WEAR BY A CHILD LESS THAN FIVE."

--DASH--

COTTON--MANCHESTER REPORTED A "VERY LARGE WEIGHT" BUSINESS IN ...RN CLOTHS THIS WEEK. ORDERS WERE BOOKED FOR NUMEROUS COARSE, HEAVY CLOTHS TOGETHER WITH MEDIUM, FINER STYLES BOTH FOR GOVERNMENT AND UTILITY TRADES.

"DIRECTED" ORDERS FOR YARNS WERE EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY, MOSTLY IN COARSE, LOW-MEDIUM WEAVING QUALITIES. THERE ALSO WERE REPEATS FOR CORDAGE, WEBBING AND SEWING-THREAD FOR HOSIERY, EXPORT INQUIRIES MOSTLY WERE CENTERED IN AFRICAN MARKETS.

--DASH--

--DASH--

RAYON--THE AMOUNT OF YARN WAS DECREASING SLIGHTLY BUT DEMAND STILL WAS STRONG. MAKERS OF UTILITY CLOTHS HAVE ENOUGH ORDERS TO KEEP LOOMS RUNNING MONTHS AHEAD . EXPORT ALLOCATIONS WERE SMALL WITH AUSTRALIA BEST OF THE REMAINING MARKETS.

--DASH--

THE ALLOCATION OF WOVEN WOOL TEXTILES AND BLANKETS FOR CANADIAN TRADE FOR FEBRUARY TO MAY, WHICH IS AN INCREASE COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS, STARTED MANY INQUIRIES.

PLENTY OF INQUIRIES ALSO WERE MADE FOR WEAVING YARNS FOR THE UTILITY CLOTH TRADE AND A MIXTURE OF YARNS FOR HOSIERY.

--DASH--

ULSTER--THE TRADE WAS SANDWICHING IRREGULAR BUSINESS WITH INTENSIVE EXPERIMENTING ON RAYON, WORKING ON THE SLOGAN: "ADOPT, ADAPT AND IMPROVE."

OTHERWISE, TRADE PRACTICALLY WAS STATIC.

--DASH--

BRITISHERS HAVE BEEN PRACTICING SHIRT ECONOMY AND THUS RIDDING THEMSELVES OF TOO MANY DARNS SHOWING ON THEIR FRONT PANELS.

THE ECONOMY IS MADE BY REPLACING THE FRONT PANEL WITH AN IDENTICAL PIECE FROM THE REAR AND IF THE PATCH REPLACING THE MISSING PANEL DOESN'T MATCH IT DOESN'T MATTER.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, FEB. 8)

B45 DAKAR (ADD SAHARA R.R.) FEB 8 1943

BEGUN AFTER STUDY BY A MISSION FOLLOWING THE FALL OF FRANCE, THE TRANS-SAHARAN PROJECT GOT UNDER WAY WITH A BANG. WIDE-GAUGE TRACKS HAD BEEN LAID BY AUTUMN, 1941, AS FAR AS KENADSA, SITE OF BIG COAL WORKINGS. THEN THE ATTENTION OF SOME OF THE ENGINEERS WAS DIVERTED TO EXPANDING MINING OPERATIONS--WITH A RESULTING FIVE-FOLD PRODUCTION INCREASE--AND WORK ON THE RAILROAD WENT ON AT A MUCH SLOWER PACE.

ASIDE FROM THE COMPARATIVELY SMALL AMOUNT OF TRACKAGE LAID, THE ONLY OTHER MATERIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS HAVE BEEN DRILLING OF NUMEROUS WELLS ALONG THE ROUTE AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE AND A DAM ACROSS THE NIGER AT MARKALA, 175 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM BAMAKO, CAPITA OF THE SUDAN. IRON FITTINGS FOR THE DAM ONLY RECENTLY ARRIVED IN WEST AFRICA.

WHETHER OR NOT THE MUCH-BALLYHOOED RAILROAD EVER WILL BE COMPLETED REMAINS A MOOT QUESTION WITH MANY FRENCHMEN. SOME SPEAK OF IT HOPEFULLY AS AN IMPORTANT SECTION OF A MEDITERRANEAN TO CAPETOWN LINE THAT SOME DAY "MOST CERTAINLY WILL BE BUILT." OTHERS, POINTING OUT THAT THE PROJECT WAS BEGUN AT A TIME WHEN FRANCE HAD ONLY HER EMPIRE LEFT AND WANTED TO BIND IT TOGETHER MORE FIRMLY, VIEW ITS CHANCES OF COMPLETION IN A SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT LIGHT. FEB 8 1943

"NOW THAT WE ARE BACK IN THE WAR AND OPPOSING THE GERMANS IN NORTH AFRICA," THEY SAY, "WE ARE FIGHTING TO LIBERATE FRANCE. THE QUESTION OF BUILDING AN EMPIRE ONCE AGAIN BECOMES SECONDARY."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, FEB. 6--SENT FEB. 2)

THEN FOLLOWED A SERIES OF JOBS IN WHICH HIS PRIDE TOOK AN EVEN WORSE BEATING. HE TOOK ORDERS FOR PARISIAN FASHION JOURNALS. HE SOLD FLYPAPER. HE WORKED IN A BANK. HE INSTALLED GADGETS ON TELEPHONES. AND HE WAS FRIGHTFUL IN EVERY POSITION--EXCEPT WHEN HIS CUSTOMER WAS A WOMAN. THEN HIS ACCENT AND HEEL-CLICKING WORKED WONDERS.

AT LAST, WITH ONLY A FEW DOLLARS TO HIS NAME, HE BECAME A LIFE GUARD AT A SWANK RESORT IN LAKE TAHOE. THIS LED TO A THEORETICAL POSITION AS RIDING MASTER IN AN ACADEMY IN PASADENA. THE JOB AMOUNTED TO CHAMBERMAID FOR 23 HORSES. IT ALSO PAID NOTHING BUT BOARD AND ROOM.

KNOWING NOTHING ABOUT SHOW BUSINESS, HE FINALLY BORROWED $500 FROM A WOMAN HE HAD MET AT TAHOE AND PUT ON A SKETCH IN A LOS ANGELES THEATRE. HIS LEADING LADY WAS A SWEDISH WAITRESS. VON STROHEIM'S ACCENT ADDED TO THE CONFUSION. NEEDLESS TO SAY, THE EGGS AND TOMATOES FLEW LIKE HOMING PIGEONS.

TOTALLY BROKE AGAIN, VON STROHEIM RAN INTO AN ARMY OFFICER WHO WAS PICKING UP A LIVING AS A MOVIE EXTRA. D.W.GRIFFITH WAS THEN IN HIS PRIME, AND THE COUNTRY WAS BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT HOLLYWOOD WAS MORE THAN A VILLAGE. A WAR WAS BEGINNING TOO, BUT 1914 WAS NOTEWORTHY FOR VON STROHEIM BECAUSE HE WAS INJURED IN A STUNT FOR

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"BIRTH OF A NATION" AND WAS IN THE HOSPITAL FOR THREE MONTHS.

HE ALONE IN HOLLYWOOD KNEW THE CORRECT GERMAN UNIFORMS FOR ACTORS, SO HE BECAME A TECHNICAL ADVISOR. LATER HE WAS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR TO JOHN EMERSON, FOR $15 A WEEK.

VON STROHEIM WENT TO NEW YORK AS TECHNICAL MAN FOR A DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS FILM. ALL WAS AGAIN WONDERFUL.

BUT, WITH THE WAR, HIS ACCENT AND GERMANIC APPEARANCE WERE AGAINST HIM. WHEN HE CALLED THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASKED GUTTERALLY FOR THE NAME OF AN AUSTRIAN EXPLOSIVE, AND HEARD SIRENS OUTSIDE HIS OFFICE WHILE HIS EAR WAS STILL GLUED TO THE PHONE, HE WAS GIVEN HIS WALKING PAPERS. BROKE AGAIN.

GRIFFITH SAVED HIM FROM STARVATION BY RETURNING FROM FRANCE AND MAKING HIM FIRST ASSISTANT ON "HEARTS OF THE WORLD." THIS LED NOT ONLY TO A CONCRETE KNOWLEDGE OF DIRECTION AND PRODUCTION ON VEON STROHEIM'S PART, BUT TO WORLD FAME AS AN ACTOR. HE WAS THE ONLY MAN ON THE WEST COAST WHO LOOKED HALF-WAY COMFORTABLE IN A UNIFORM. AND HE WAS THE ONLY MAN WHO COULD HOLD A LENGTHY CONVERSATION WITH A MONOCLE TUCKED INTO HIS EYE.

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HE WAS ONCE MORE IN THE DOUGH, AND WENT ON TO BECOME A DIRECTOR, A WRITER, AND AN EVEN MORE FAMOUS LINE-READER. HIS DELINATION OF GERMAN OFFICERS HE DESCRIBES THUSLY: "I THREW BABIES OUT THE WINDOW BEFORE BREAKFAST, MURDERED MY GRANDMOTHER AFTER BREAKFAST, AND STARVED MY FATHER UNTIL DINNER."

AS A DIRECTOR, HE ACQUIRED A REPUTATION FOR ENORMOUS EXPENDITURES. ACCORDING TO HIM, THIS CAME ABOUT PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE THE OLD UNIVERSAL STUDIOS NEEDED SOME PUBLICITY. "FOOLISH WIVES," FOR INSTANCE, WAS BILLED AS "THE FIRST $1,000,000 PRODUCTION," AND A STEEL SIGN WAS ERECTED AT 44TH AND BROADWAY IN NEW YORK, ON WHICH THE WEEKLY COST WAS DONE IN LIGHTS. EVERY WEDNESDAY AT HIGH NOON THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CHANGED THE BULBS. VON STROHEIM DISCLAIMS ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE IDEA. HE ALSO MENTIONED THAT "FOOLISH WIVES" COST A MERE $748,000 A PALTRY SUM.

OTHER REPORTS SAY THAT THE COSTS WERE NOT SIMPLY PUBLICITY. AT THAT TIME, $748,000 WAS A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY FOR A FILM. AND THERE WAS THE FAMOUS CASE OF "WEDDING MARCH," WHICH SHOT FOR WELL OVER A YEAR. EVEN WHEN THIS WAS CUT FOR THE LAST TIME, IT RAN INTO SOME 20 REELS. THE EXPENDITURES WERE ENORMOUS, BOTH FOR THAT PERIOD AND THE PRESENT.

3o.24- 999

FEB 8 1943

IN 1926, VON STROHEIM SUGGESTED THAT "WEDDING MARCH" BE RELEASED IN TWO PARTS, THE AUDIENCES BUYING TICKETS FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE EVENINGS. THE MANAGEMENT THOUGHT HE WAS INSANE. BUT A FEW YEARS LATER "GONE WITH THE WIND," WAS PRESENTED WITH A SEVENTH-INNING STRETCH.

VON STROHEIM WAS UP AND HE WAS DOWN, IN THE MANNER OF SHOW BUSINESS. WHEN, IN 1936, HE COULDN'T GET A JOB IN HOLLYWOOD, HE ACCEPTED A FOUR-WEEKS OFFER FROM A FRENCH FILM COMPANY. HE ULTIMATELY MADE 20 PICTURES IN THREE YEARS, "GRAND ILLUSION" AMONG THEM. HE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE FRENCH ARMY AT THIS TIME, BUT WAS TOLD HIS VALUE LAY IN PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS AND HE FOLLOWED THIS JUDGMENT. WITH THE GERMANS APPROACHING PARIS, HE RETURNED TO HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY--HE BECAME A U.S. CITIZEN IN 1926--PLAYED OVER A YEAR IN "ARSENIC AND OLD LACE," AND FINALLY WAS CAST AS ROMMEL.

WHILE HE TOLD THIS TALE--FOR FOUR HOURS AND A HALF--VON STROHEIM SAT OFFICER-LIKE WITH A BOTTLE OF WHISKEY BESIDE HIM. HIS CLOSELY-SHAVEN HEAD SPRUNG FULL-BLOWN FROM THE COLLAR OF HIS SUIT, AS IF SOMEONE HAD FORGOTTEN TO TELL HIM THAT NECKS WERE BEING WORN THIS SEASON. HIS ACCENT THUNDERED THROUGH THE ROOM, A STRANGE MIXTURE OF AUSTRIAN AND BROOKLYN.

THE HOTEL SUITE WAS LUXURIOUS. ERICH VON STROHEIM IS IN THE CHIPS AGAIN.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB. 14--SENT FEB. 2)

MT857AEW

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, FEB.5

AAA

THE ARAB LEGION

THEIR KNIVES

AND MINDS

ARE KEEN

CLOSE FELLOWSHIP

AMONG COLORFUL

DESERT TROOPS (1,100)

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

FEB 8 1943

(ADVANCE) IN THE FIELD WITH THE ARAB LEGION, TRANSJORDAN

(DELAYED)-(AP)-THEY ARE A TOUGH-LOOKING LOT, THIS ARAB LEGION; BUT AS KEEN AND AS READY AS THEIR CURVING KHANJARS. THE KHANJAR IS A SORT OF ARABIC BOWIE KNIFE WHICH THE LEGIONNAIRE CARRIES IN A SILVER AND OFTEN JEWELED SCABBARD, CENTERED AT HIS WAIST.

THE REGIMENTAL MUEZZIN WAS MOURNFULLY CALLING THE DEVOUT TO AFTERNOON PRAYERS WHEN I ENTERED THEIR CAMP ON THE GRAY, DUSTY TRANSJORDAN PLAIN. FEW RESPONDED TO HIS CALL BUT THE PLACE WHERE THEY BOWED TOWARD MECCA HAD BEEN ADEQUATELY MARKED OUT FOR THEM WITH A RECTANGULAR FURROWING OF THE EARTH.

FEB 8 1943

HEADING FOR THE COLONEL'S TENT, I PASSED A NATIVE COOK ALREADY SCOOPING OUT THE ASHES OF AN OLD FIRE, PREPARING TO LAY A NEW ONE ON WHICH TO COOK A FESTIVE EVENING SHEEP.

THAT FATED ANIMAL, DESTINED TO FEED 15 TO 20 MEN, STOOD BY, MUNCHING AT THE SCARCE TUFTS OF WIRY GRASS WHICH HAD NOT BEEN RUBBED AWAY BY THE PASSAGE OF MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT---FOR THIS WAS THE BIVOUAC OF THE FIRST DESERT MECHANIZED REGIMENT OF THE ARAB LEGION.

I HAD BEEN INVITED TO STAY AND PARTAKE OF AN EVENING SHEEP BY THE OFFICER COMMANDING, A FORMER OXFORD SCHOLAR WHOM I HAD MET AT DINNER AT THE HOUSE OF GLUBB PASHA, THE REMARKABLE ENGLISHMAN WHO BUILT UP THE ARAB LEGION.

HE GREETED ME IN THE STANDARD HEADDRESS OF HIS MEN, THE SHAWL-LIKE HATTA AND AGAL, BUT OTHERWISE IN BRITISH STYLE UNIFORM. HE LED THE WAY TO A CONVENIENT TENT, ALL OPEN AT THE FRONT AND WITH A HOSPITABLE FIRE BURNING AT THE ENTRANCE.

INSIDE, BLANKETS HAD BEEN SPREAD LIKE CARPETS ON THE GROUND AND I TOOK MY PLACE, CROSS-LEGGED, ON THE FLOOR. IT WAS THEN THAT I ASKED ABOUT THE CALL TO PRAYERS THAT I HAD HEARD.

"OH, YOU MEAN THE BISHOP," HE SMILED.

HE SAID THAT ALL HIS MEN SEEMED TO HAVE A DEEP FEELING OF KINSHIP IN THEIR RELIGION, BUT THAT FEW OF THEM FULFILLED ALL THE RITUAL OF THEIR FAITH. THE ARABS, HE SAID, HAVE A DEEPER SENSE OF BROTHERHOOD IN THE WORLD OF ISLAM THAN THEY HAVE OF NATIONALIST PATRIOTISM. HE COMPARED ISLAM TO THE OLD CRUSADER'S CONCEPT OF CHRISTENDOM.

THIS BRITISH OFFICER HAS BEEN LIVING AND WORKING WITH THESE BEDOUIN TROOPS FOR YEARS. HE SPEAKS THEIR LANGUAGE IN A SENSE BROADER THAN THE PURELY LINGUISTIC. HIS ATTITUDE AS A COMMANDER WAS ASTONISHING.

AS WE SAT AND DRANK COFFEE PREPARED IN LONG, CURVE-NOSED BRASS POTS ON THE FIRE IN FRONT OF US, THE TENT SLOWLY FILLED WITH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. THEY HALTED, SALUTED SMARTLY AND THEN SIMPLY SAT DOWN AND JOINED THE PARTY. IT WAS THE STRANGEST SHOW OF FELLOWSHIP BETWEEN OFFICER AND MEN I HAD EVER SEEN.

FEB 8 1943

THE COLONEL EXPLAINED THAT HE OFTEN EATS WITH HIS MEN.

"THEY'RE A DIFFERENT BREED, THE BEDOU," HE SAID. "JUST BECAUSE YOU EAT A 'GOAT' WITH THEM DOESN'T MEAN TO THEM THAT THEY WILL COME AROUND THE NEXT DAY AND ASK FOR A PROMOTION. THEY HAVE A GREAT MEASURE OF SELF RESPECT."

ONE OF THE SERGEANTS PROUDLY PERMITTED ME TO EXAMINE HIS AMERICAN-MADE REVOLVER. IT WAS SPOTLESS AND, AS AN ADDED PRECAUTION AGAINST DUST, IT WAS INTRICATELY BOUND AROUND THE TRIGGER AND HAMMER WITH A PIECE OF RED CLOTH BEFORE IT WAS RESTORED TO THE HOLSTER. A GREAT LENGTH OF THE CLOTH HUNG OUTSIDE, ADDING STILL ANOTHER TOUCH OF COLO TO THE ALREADY COLORFUL UNIFORM.

THESE MEN WEAR RED AND WHITE HATTAS, WITH TASSELED EDGES. THEIR PRINCIPAL GARMENT IS AN OLIVE DRAB ADAPTATION OF THE BEDOUIN ROBE. THESE HAVE SLEEVES AND ARE OF ANKLE LENGTH. THEY ARE DRAWN TIGHT AT THE WAIST WITH A HEAVY BELT WHICH SUSPENDS THEIR SIDEARMS AND KHANJARS.

FEB 8 1943

IN BANDOLIERS SLUNG OVER BOTH SHOULDERS AND CONVERGING AT THE WAIST, A LEGIONNAIRE IS LIKELY TO CARRY AT LEAST 150 ROUNDS OF RIFLE AMMUNITION, EVERY BRASS SHELL POLISHED BRIGHT. OVER THESE, HE MAY CARRY ANOTHER BANDOLIER OF REVOLVER AMMUNITION. THEY LOVE THEIR ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

"WE HAVE HAD TO ISSUE ORDERS AGAINST POLISHING THE CARTRIDGES," THE COLONEL SAID. "THEY WERE RUBBING THE BRASS DANGEROUSLY THIN. WE HAVE ALSO HAD TO ISSUE ORDERS AGAINST SLEEPING WITH THEIR AMMUNITION ON. THEY COULDN'T REST DECENTLY THAT WAY BUT THEY WOULD DO IT."

I MENTIONED THE WICKED LOOKING KNIVES AT THEIR BELTS.

"THEY'RE A VERY HANDY THING," THE COLONEL COMMENTED WITH WHIMSICAL HUMOR, "VERY GOOD FOR OPENING A CAN OR CUTTING MEAT OR EVEN ANOTHER CHAP."

THE KNIVES ARE BOUGHT BY THE MEN THEMSELVES AT PRICES RANGING UP TO THE EQUIVALENT OF $20, DEPENDING ON THE AMOUNT OF ENGRAVING OR JEWELS. APPROVAL OF THE KNIVES IS MERELY AN EXAMPLE OF THE MANNER IN WHICH GLUBB PASHA HAS ADAPTED THE TACTICS OF THE DESERT RAIDER TO A MODERN ARMY.

THE MEN OF THIS ARMY ARE LARGELY RECRUITED FROM DESERT TRIBES AND FINE SPECIMENS THEY ARE, EACH WEARING AS MUCH BEARD AND MUSTACHE AS HE CAN MUSTER IN HIS YOUTH AND EVIDENTLY PROUD OF THE LONG BLACK HAIR WHICH ONE CAN SEE UNDER THEIR HATTAS. THERE IS A BEDOU TABOO AGAINST CUTTING THE HAIR AND THEY DO ONLY A TRIMMING JOB ON THEIR MUSTACHES

PITCHER OF WATER AND A BOWL AROUND THE CIRCLE OF HUNGRY SOLDIERS.

YOU HELD OUT YOUR RIGHT HAND---THE EATING HAND BY MOSLEM CODE--- WHILE WATER WAS POURED OVER IT INTO THE BOWL BENEATH. WATER IS PRECIOUS STUFF AMONG THE ARAB TROOPS. NO KNIVES OR FORKS WERE IN EVIDENCE AND A MESS KIT WOULD HAVE BEEN A SENSATION. IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT EACH WOULD DIG IN, BAREHANDED, WHEN THE FOOD WAS SERVED.

FINALLY, AFTER EACH ONE HAD DRIED HIS HAND WITH THE COMMUNITY NAPKIN, THE FOOD WAS BROUGHT UP ON A GREAT STEAMING PLATTER. GREAT CHUNKS OF ROAST MUTTON WERE PILED HIGH ON A MOUND OF BOILED WHEAT WHICH IN TURN WAS BEDDED BY THIN SHEETS OF BEDOU BREAD. SURMOUNTING THE WHOLE PLATTER, LIKE A CREST, WAS THE HEAD OF THE SHEEP--EYES, BRAINS, TONGUE; ALL EXCEPT THE SKIN, COOKED AS ONE SUCCULENT UNIT.

THE TONGUE, I LEARNED LATER, IS CONSIDERED THE PRINCIPAL TIDBIT.

THE MEN MURMURED THE WORD, BISMILLA "IN THE NAME OF ALLAH")--

FROM CANNOBBIO, ITALY, YESTERDAY THAT GEN.ANNIBALE BERGONZOLI, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN BLACK SHIRT CORPS CAPTURED IN LIBYA IN 1941, HAD BEEN TAKEN TO WASHINGTON AS A PRISONER OF WAR.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT IN WASHINGTON AND THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE THERE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON IT. THE ITALIAN PAPER, QUOTED IN AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM SWITZERLAND, SAID THE ITALIAN RED CROSS HAD NOTIFIED THE GENERAL'S SISTER, CLOTILDA BERGONZOLI, OF HIS TRANSFER TO WASHINGTON.

KNOWN AS "ELECTRIC WHISKERS" BY THE BRITISH BECAUSE OF HIS BEARD AND HANDLEBAR MUSTACHE, BERGONZOLI WAS LAST REPORTED IN NORTHERN INDIA WHERE HE WAS SAID TO BE ONE OF 52 ITALIAN GENERALS HELD AT A CAMP FOR WAR PRISONERS. HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER TWO YEARS AGO AT BENGASI, LIBYA. HE WAS A VETERAN OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS IN ETHIOPIA AND SPAIN.

AND BEARDS.

DESPITE THEIR FIERCENESS THEY HAVE A CHILDLIKE QUALITY.

"MUCH SMARTER THAN YOU OR I," AN OFFICER SAID. "THEY DON'T HAVE A LOT OF IDEAS CLUTTING UP THEIR THINKING PROCESSES."

I WAS PERMITTED TO INSPECT A SQUADRON OF ARMORED CARS.

IT HAPPENED THAT THIS REGIMENT, BEING PREPARED FOR TRANSFER TO ANOTHER MIDDLE EAST AREA, HAD BEEN BROUGHT OUT OF THE DESERT, NEARER TO THE MOUNTAINS OF TRANSJORDAN.

THE MEN WERE BEING DRILLED ON TERRAIN WHICH SIMULATED THAT OF THEIR INTENDED ZONE OF OPERATIONS.

FEB 8 1943

FROM ALL THAT I COULD SEE, I PITY ANY ENEMY THEY MEET.

THE GLOW OF THE CAMPFIRES ANTICIPATED THE MOON THAT NIGHT. THE MOON WAS JUST CUTTING ACROSS THE RIM OF MOUNTAINS WHEN THE REGIMENT CLUSTERED ABOUT THE VARIOUS COOKING PLACES. AN ATTENDANT CARRIED A PITCHER OF WATER AND A BOWL AROUND THE CIRCLE OF HUNGRY SOLDIERS.

SIMPLE GRACE--AND THE MEAL WAS ON, NOT, HOWEVER, WITHOUT A GREAT SHOW OF COURTESY OVER WHO SHOULD HAVE THE CHOICEST PORTIONS. SO DIGNIFIED, IN FACT, WAS THE BEHAVIOR OF THESE MEN THAT ONE ALMOS FORGOT HE WAS EATING IN SO PRIMITIVE A FASHION.

ONE RESTED ON A KNEE, FACING HIS COMPANIONS AROUND THE CENTRAL PLATTER -- THE PROPER POSTURE -- SINCE IT IS CONSIDERED IMPOLITE TO SHOW ANOTHER THE SOLE OF YOUR SHOE OR FOOT. WHEN THE MEAL WAS OVER THERE WAS ANOTHER ROUND OF THE PITCHER AND BOWL, THEN THE TOWEL AND BITTER AND SWEET COFFEE, EACH IN ITS CEREMONIOUS TURN.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, FEB. 5. MOVED FEB. 3)

A81

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 8 1943

THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO D'ITALIA REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM CANNOBBIO, ITALY, YESTERDAY THAT GEN.ANNIBALE BERGONZOLI,

30.24—1003

PMS INTERPRETIVE
BY GLENN BABB

THE APPOINTMENT OF LIEUT.GEN.FRANK M.ANDREWS TO THE COMMAND OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER STRENGTHENS THE INDICATIONS THAT LIEUT.GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER, WHOM HE SUCCEEDS, IS LIKELY TO EMERGE SOON AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL ALLIED FORCES IN THE AFRICAN-MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

FEB 7 1943

A BELIEF THAT A NEW UNIFIED AFRICAN COMMAND ALREADY IS IN BEING IS SUPPORTED BY LAST WEEK'S MEETING OF THE HIGHEST UNITED STATES AND BRITISH GENERALS, ADMIRALS AND AIR COMMANDERS AT EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THESE MEN, FRESH FROM THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE, COULD NOT HAVE MET WITHOUT DISCUSSING VERY DEFINITELY THE PART EACH WAS TO PLAY IN THE COMING SHOWDOWN BATTLE FOR TUNISIA.

WES GALLAGHER REPORTED FROM NORTH AFRICAN HEADQUARTERS THIS WEEK THAT THE EISENHOWER APPOINTMENT WAS IN THE CARDS. HE CITED A WIDELY HELD OPINION THAT THE AMERICAN LEADER OF THE OCCUPATION OF FRENCH NORTH AFRICA IS THE ONLY ONE OF THE ALLIED CHIEFTAINS WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE DIRECTION OF COMBINED LAND, AIR AND SEA OPERATIONS ON A CONTINENTAL SCALE, ALTHOUGH SUPPORTERS OF GENERAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, BRITAIN'S COMMANDER IN CHIEF FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, MIGHT CONTEST THIS.

THE COMING MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN WILL INVOLVE MUCH MORE THAN THE CLASH OF ARMIES IN TUNISIA, ALTHOUGH THAT JOB, THE DESTRUCTION OF ROMMEL AND ON ARNIM, MUST BE DONE FIRST. IT PROBABLY WILL INCLUDE AIR OPERATIONS OVER MORE THAN A MILLION SQUARE MILES OF LAND AND WATER, SECURING NAVAL DOMINATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE MOVEMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF MEN ACROSS THE SEA FOR THE SMASH SOMEWHERE AT THE SOFT UNDERPART OF HITLER'S EUROPEAN FORTRESS.

EVENTS IN TUNISIA ARE MOVING TOWARD THE STAGE OF GREAT PITCHED BATTLES. THE AFRICAN FRONT HAS CONTRACTED FROM SOME 3,000 MILES TO LITTLE MORE THAN A TENTH OF THAT, THE EXTENT OF TUNISIA'S COASTLINE. THE LONG, LONG ALLIED LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS ARE DELIVERING THEIR ARMIES AND MOUNTAINS OF SUPPLIES AT THE FINAL CONCENTRATION POINTS AND ALL INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDERS, ROMMEL AND VON ARNIM, HAVE EFFECTED THE JUNCTION TOWARD WHICH THE FORMER HAS BEEN FLEEING THESE LAST THREE MONTHS.

A75

FEB 7 1943

LIBYA IS JUST ABOUT CLEAR OF HIS TROOPS, ALL THAT REMAIN THERE ARE REARGUARDS AND STRAGGLERS. THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY'S PATROLS CROSSED THE FRONTIER SOME DAYS AGO AND ADVANCE RAIDERS ALREADY HAVE REACHED AMERICAN POSTS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA.

THE NONCOMMITAL CAIRO COMMUNIQUES LEAVE THE EXACT POSITION OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S VICTORIOUS FORCES TO SPECULATION, VAGUELY REPORTING ONLY PATROL ACTIVITY IN THE FRONTIER ZONE. HE MAY BE WAITING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW LINES OF SUPPLY THROUGH THE PORT OF TRIPOLI, OR GATHERING HIS FORCES IN WESTERN LIBYA, OR ALREAD HE MAY HAVE UNDER WAY SOME MORE SWEEPING OPERATION TO DESTROY ROMMEL.

BEST INDICATIONS, HOWEVER, ARE THAT ROMMEL HAS GOTTEN HIS TIRED, TATTERED REMNANTS INTO THE COMPARATIVE HAVEN OF TUNISIA, BEHIND THE SHELTERING LINE OF HILLS FROM 35 TO 60 MILES INLAND WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE DEFENDED SO BITTERLY AGAINST BRITISH AND AMERICAN THRUSTS TOWARD THE COAST. NOW ALL ROMMEL HAS TO DO IS JOIN VON ARNIM IN A FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL AGAINST THREE POWERFUL ARMIES, THE BRITISH EIGHTH AND FIRST AND THE AMERICAN FIFTH, IN ADDITION TO SOME 200,000 FRENCH

TROOPS WHOSE VALUE SHORTLY WILL BE CONSIDERABLY ENHANCED BY AMERICAN WEAPONS. THE CURRENT COMPARATIVE LULL IS NOT LIKELY TO LAST MANY WEEKS LONGER.

FEB 7 - 1943

THE ALLIED COMMAND WHICH APPEARS TO BE TAKING SHAPE FOR THIS CAMPAIGN SURELY WILL REPRESENT THE MOST UNUSUAL DOVETAILING OF THE LEADERSHIP OF TWO GREAT INDEPENDENT POWERS IN HISTORY. IT WILL BE A FIRM INDICATION OF THE DETERMINATION OF AMERICA AND BRITAIN TO COMBINE THEIR RESOURCES TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EXTENT, DISREGARDING NATIONAL DIFFERENCES TO AN UNPRECEJENTED DEGREE.

AFRICAN DISPATCHES SUGGEST THAT UNDER EISENHOWER THERE WILL BE BRITISH COMMANDERS FOR THE ALLIED LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES, RESPECTIVELY GENERAL ALEXANDER, ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM AND AIR MARSHAL TEDDER, WITH AMERICANS LIKE GENERALS CLARK AND SPAATZ COMMANDING THEIR OWN UNITS UNDER THESE BRITISH LEADERS. THERE WAS NOTHING COMPARABLE TO THIS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, IN WHICH, ALTHOUGH MARSHAL FOCH WAS SUPREME COMMANDER DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS, THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES JEALOUSLY RETAINED THEIR SEPARATE IDENTITIES. THE NEAREST THING TO A PRECEDENT IS GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMAND IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WHERE AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS TOGETHER HAVE MADE A GOOD START ON THE ROAD TO TOKYO.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE, WHO HAVE SEVERAL TIMES DESTROYED MOST OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY ON PAPER, WERE QUOTED BY THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY AS SAYING THAT AMERICAN NAVAL LOSSES IN THE SOLOMONS TO DATE TOTALED SIX BATTLESHIPS, FOUR AIRCRAFTCARRIERS, 34 CRUISERS, 21 DESTROYERS AND SEVERAL SUBMARINES AND MINESWEEPERS.

DUP.

THE REPORT, ON A PAR WITH PREVIOUS FANTASTIC JAPANESE CLAIMS, DID NOT SPECIFY THE PERIOD OVER WHICH THESE ALLEGED LOSSES WERE INCURRED, BUT IT RESUMABLY WENT BACK TO THE BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS IN THE SOLOMONS.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE BROADCAST --WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS--FROM ANY ALLIED SOURCE. ON THE CONTRARY, A NAVY DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY CHARACTERIZED AS GROSSLY EXAGGERATED CLAIMS WHICH THE JAPANESE PUT FORWARD MONDAY CONCERNING LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE AMERICAN NAVY IN THE SOLOMONS THEATER ON JAN. 29-30.

THE JAPANESE HAD REPORTED THAT ON THOSE DATES THEIR PLANES ATTACKED AMERICAN WARSHIPS NEAR RENNELL ISLAND, ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTH OF GUADALCANAL, SINKING TWO BATTLESHIPS AND THREE CRUISERS.

FEB 7 1943

A69

ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION PREVIOUSLY THE JAPANESE HAVE CLAIMED THE SINKING OF AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS IN NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE PACIFIC. THE U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT NEVER HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF A SINGLE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP, HOWEVER, SINCE THE SNEAK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN INDICATIONS OF INCREASING NAVAL ACTIVITY IN THE SOLOMONS THEATER RECENTLY THERE HAS BEEN NO EVIDENCE OF FIGHTING ON A SCALE WHICH WOULD ACCOUNT FOR SUCH LOSSES AS THE JAPANESE HAVE CLAIMED.

ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO NAVY SECRETARY KNOX DECLARED FLATLY THAT NO ENGAGEMENTS HAD BEEN FOUGHT BETWEEN MAJOR UNITS OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

V

30.24-1005

Kursk Falls, Nazi-Held 15 Months; Whole German Line Threatened; Two Columns Press In on Rostov

GERMAN BASTION FALLS AFTER SURPRISE ATTACK; KHARKOV'S PERIL GROWS

Reds Also Overrun Town Of Korocha, Above Belgorod—Soviet Artillery Reported Lobbing Shells Into Rostov Across Don River

FEB 9 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 8—The fall of Kursk, one of the principal bastions of the Berman 1941-42 winter line, in a surprise Soviet offensive was announced tonight in a special Russian communique, marking a victory approaching in importance the Russian triumph at Stalingrad.

As the crumbling of this northern pivot of the Nazi defense line was announced, pressure was increased on another of the key Nazi defenses — Rostov, gateway to the Caucasus, where the Russians are besieging the city from the south and another column is driving down from the north.

Entire Nazi Defense Line Imperiled

The capture of Kursk imperiled the entire German defensive line in Russia.

The railroad city had been in German hands since November 11, 1941, falling to the Nazis only four and a half months after they launched their drive into Russia. It was a main springboard of the German offensive last summer that swept to Voronezh and Stalingrad and overran much of the Caucasus.

The Russian counter-offensive of last winter carried nearly to Kursk, but fell short of the city, where the Germans had built one of their strongest positions in all Russia.

City Occupied After "Violent Attack"

Kurks was occupied after "a violent attack" assisted by "an encircling movement from the northwest," said the special communique as recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

The announcement came as a surprise, for previous Russian communiques had not indicated that Kursk was under direct attack. It had been outanked with the capture of Fatezh, thirty-five miles to the northwest, announced yesterday, and other Soviet columns had been moving up from the southeast and east, and down from the north.

Kursk ranked with Orel, Bryansk, and Kharkov and Rostov as pivots of the German 1941-42 winter line.

Red Commander Singled Out

The special communique singled out the commanders of the successful attack, a mark of the importance the Soviets attached to the action.

FEB 9 1943

"On February 8, Soviet troops, under the command of Major General Chernyakovsky, as the result of a violent attack, occupied the town of Kursk," it said. "Troops under Colonel Guzev, Lieutenant Colonel Perekalsky and Colonel Gushin were the first to break into the town.

"The occupation of the town of Kursk was assisted by an encircling movement from the northwest by the troops under Colonel Golosov and Skrylev."

Fall Of Korocha Also Announced

The communique also announced the fall of Korocha, northeast of Belgorod, and east of the Kursk-Kharkov line.

The victory at Kursk apparently put Kharkov—regarded as the king pin in the Nazi line—in peril.

It freed more Soviet forces for an attack on Kharkov, 125 miles to the south. Soviet spearpoints aimed at Kharkov already stand within sixty-five miles to the northeast and forty-three miles to the southeast.

In turn, this crumbling of the Germans in this vital Ukraine front gave added weight to the Russian threat to the rear of Rostov.

Importance Of Kursh Province

Kursh province is a region of 43,166 spuare miles lying just north of the eastern Ukraine and is a section of rich, black farming land, some of the most productive in the Soviet Union.

Orel and Bryansk provinces bound it on the north, and Voronezh province — now completely cleared of the invaders—lies to the east. The chief products in peacetime are rye, oats, millet, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat, sunflower seed and hemp.

Among the Kursk industries normally are flour mills, oil processing, tobacco manufacture, sugar refining, brewing and distilling. Rope and machinery also are manufactured there.

The city of Kursk has upward of 120,000 population and i built on two hills. It is an important railway junction on the Moscow-Crimea and Voronezh-Kiev lines.

The regular midnight communiqué said the Russian forces threatening the German communications west of Rbetsk still were gaining in the Kramatorsk area. One Soviet unit was credited with wiping out more than 300 Germans during the day and occupying several more localities. Seven guns, thirty-two trucks loaded with raw materials and other equipment were seized.

[Also listed in the midnight communiqué were several towns captured west and south of Yeisk, which is on a peninsula seventy-five miles southwest of Rostov. The capture of these towns cleared the Germans from the entire peninsula.]

The threat to the railway below Kharkov also increased, with the Russians saying German counter-attacks west of Izyum had failed to stem the Red Army advance.

"Our mobile detachments penetrated into the rear of the enemy and disorganized his defenses," tl communiqué said. "The Hitlerites hastily retreated. Our men captured eleven guns, two tanks, eighteen anti-tank rifles, thirty-four machine guns, three ammunition dumps and other war material."

New gains east of Rostov and in the Western Caucasus also were announced in this communiqué. The Russians said their infantry units "broke into a large town" in the Rostov area "and are clearing it of Hitlerites." In another sector of the Rostov area a Russian cavalry unit seized another strongly fortified German center, capturing prisoners and war material.

At least twelve localities and railway stations were seized in the Western Caucasus area below Rostov and north of Krasnodar as the Red Army methodically cleaned out the enemy along the Sea of Azov. The most important capture in this area was that of Plastunovsk, only twenty miles from Krasnodar.

In operations north of Kursk, the midnight bulletin said, the Russians took more than 1,000 prisoners during the day and captured two tanks, five guns, twenty-six trucks, ammunitio other materiel.

Red Artillery Reported Shelling City Of Rostov

Moscow, Feb. 8 (AP)—Rostov on the high north bank of the Don was reported under shellfire tonight by masses of Russian artillery on the south shore of the 1,400-foot river while another Red army was reported striking swiftly south from the Donets toward the Sea of Azov, threatening a quarter million or more Germans with another "Stalingrad death trap."

The Russians declared they had beaten back counter-attacking Germans trying to regain lost positions south of Rostov, moving them down with mortar fire. One frontline dispatch suggested that the Russians had given the German garrison inside the ancient city some kind of ultimatum.

Don Covered With Ice

The don at Rostov is covered with 19 to 27 inches of ice, Tass reported.

(The British radio made the unconfirmed statement that the Russians "are now fighting in the suburgs of Rostov." Similar reports have come from Stockholm for two days.)

Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin's army operating in the northeast corner on Donets basin was reported continuing its drive toward Mariupol on the Sea of Azvon les sthan one miles away, and narrowing by the hour the German escape corridor. Mariupol is one hundred miles west of Rostov.

Kramatorsk Captured

Vatutin's mobile force of tanks, air sledges, ski men and tommy-gunners captured Kramatorsk yesterday, twenty-four miles southwest of Krasny Liman and twenty-two miles southeast of Barvenko, interrupting still further the shattered German communications between Kharkov and the Donets region.

His lightning offensive has been jumping ahead at a rate of twenty to twenty-five miles a day and his force is reported so strong that he can strike in many directions with crushing impact.

250,000 Reported In Rostov

The German garrison inside Rostov has been reported to number as high as 250,000, and many other divisions are in the Donets basin.

Hitler's Caucasian venture has all but collapsed. The only German effectives south of the Don were clustered around the Kuban capital of Krasnodar and Novorossisk. Dispatches suggested Krasnodar was surrounded and the Germans were remaining there against their will. The Russians have been silent about Novorossisk, but big military events are believed occurring there.

Soviet Artillery Pours Shells Into Rostov

FEB 9 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 8—The Red army sent shells screaming across the Don river into German positions in Rostov today, Russian dispatches reported, as the fourth battle for this important city opened while masses of Russian troops battered their way toward the main German defenses in southern Russia on a 500-mile front.

Russian forces seized the town of Azov, fifteen miles southwest of Rostov, yesterday, freeing the left bank of the Don of the last center of German resistance and making a large-scale assault on Rostov possible, a special communique announced.

Other Places Threatened

Meanwhile, to the north, Russian troops continued to clear great areas of Russian soil of the invader and threaten the great German bastions of Orel, Kursk and Kharkov, Russian communiques said. The railroad between Rostov and Kharkov was cut with the capture of Kramatorskaya, and the line between Belgorod and Kursk was snapped with the capture of Gostechevo, the Russians announced.

Savitsi, another railway center on a smaller line between Kharkov and Slavyansk, was also seized as the army of Col. Gen. Nicolai F. Vatutin surged forward in a move apparently designed to isolate both Rostov and Kharkov.

The Germans were reported rushing thousands of reserves into the breaches in their lines in an effort to stem the Soviet flood, but dispatches indicated the giant Russian offensive was crunching forward with unprecedented speed for a winter campaign.

Nazis Resist Stubbornly

(The midday communique as

recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London said the Germans were resisting subbornly in the region of Kramatorskaya, captured by the Russians last night. Eleven German tanks were reported disabled there and in a near-by sector, the communique said, the Russians broke through to the rear of the German defenders, routing enemy infantry forces.

(West of Kupyansk, where the Russians are surging toward Kharkov, 200 Germans were reported killed. A large populated place in this region was said to have been recaptured and a company of German infantry wiped out.

(North of Kursk, too, the Soviet offensive was maintaining its momentum, with a number of new communities recaptured by the Russians, 400 Germans killed and many guns and materiel captured.

German Communique

(The German high command asserted that "in the estuary area of the Don as well as in the great Donets bend the day (Sunday) was generally quiet," apparently trying to minimize the threat to Rostov. Its communique reported that a Russian regiment which crossed the Donets at dawn was annihilated by a German counter-attack.

(Fierce Russian attacks in which strong tank forces were employed were reported by the Germans in the middle Donets sector and west of the Oskol river, the area east of Kursk and Kharkov.)

The Russians were turning their guns on Rostov for the second time since the Germans first captured the city on November 22, 1941, at the peak of their invasion thrust.

New Trap Foreseen

The speed of the Russian offensive presented the possibility that General Vatutin's army might attempt to smash southward from the Kramatorskaya region to the Sea of Azov and trap thousands of Nazi troops behind Rostov.

The German forces still remaining in the Caucasus were in great peril. The Red army already has pocketed one group between Azov and Yeisk, and the only salvation for the large forces in the Krasnodar and Novorossisk areas is evacuation by sea across the Kerch Straits. The Russian Black Sea fleet has been reported on the alert for this contingency.

Far to the north the town of Fatezh, between Kursk and Orel, was announced recaptured by the Russians, who thus cut the road between the two important German defense centers.

Germans Admit Soviet Drive 'A Serious Threat'

New York, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that the strongest Soviet forces were concentrated in the central Donets sector and the Russians intended to drive south with massed tank formations "in order to roll up the German flank on the lower Donets and attack the strong German positions at Rostov from the rear."

The broadcast, by the German military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, recorded here by the Associated Press, declared that "this main drive undoubtedly is a serious threat."

Reds Press Forward

"Strong Soviet forces at the same time are pressing westward between the central Donets and the Kursk and Orel regions," Captain Sertorius said. These drives, he declared, were secondary to the thrust to the rear of Rostov.

The German account said their high command had sufficient reserves and "relatively good communications" in the Donets basin and "in the region west of Rostov" to meet the threat.

Nazi Positions Consolidated

The German situation in Rostov, Krasnodar and Novorossisk was declared "consolidated for the time being, although the enemy gained some ground in the direction of the Rostov bridgehead."

Russian attempt to force a crossing of the Do nestuary were declared to have failed.

The German communique earlier sought to minimize the Russian threat by saying fighting was relatively light in the great Donets bend, in the estuary area of the Don and in the western Caucasus.

The Germans said thirty-one Russian tanks landed at the Black Sea base of Novorossisk were destroyed. The Russians were acknowledged to be attacking fiercely on the middle Donets, west of Oskol river and south of Lake Ladoga.

U. S. PLANES TURN ATTACKS AGAINST ITALY

Spread Fire And Destruction Over Naples And Pound Sicily Airfields

Only Two Planes Lost In Series Of Raids From African Bases

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 8—The most powerful Allied air raids yet delivered in the North African theater against Italy — raids that smashed the Naples water front and spread fire and explosion over Sicily and on the Axis air base of Cagliari in Sardinia—were disclosed today as rainy weather again restricted land fighting to patrol actions.

Big American bombers struck by daylight yesterday at both Cagliari and Naples, the British going in with follow-up attacks at night on Sardinia.

Only Two Planes Lost

In all these big operations Allied announcements declared that only two Allied planes were lost.

The attack on Naples was characterized by Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Timberlake, chief of the United States bomber command in the Middle East, as one of the most successful ever driven home by American forces in that theater. It was, he added, "a prologue of things to come."

"To reach a target like Naples," he explained, "you have to have heavy bombardment. To bomb it with precision you have to attack during daylight. You can't have fighter protection because fighters can't fly that far and get back to base.

"Our aircraft have the armament to take care of themselves and the boys who fly them know how to use that armament.

Predicts Deeper Drives

"The enemy in the future can expect us to penetrate deeper into his territory to strike at his vital spots."

The bomber pilots drove through heavy anti-aircraft fire and enemy fighter plane opposition and returned to their base having lost only a single plane—and that one hit its target before it was shot down.

The Italian high command acknowledged that damage to Naples was heavy. It claimed, against the Allied report of only two attacking planes lost, that nine raiders were shot down—four at Naples, four at Cagliari and one in Sicily.

Fires Run Length Of Harbor

"Great fires the length of the harbor area sent up a heavy pall of black smoke high over Naples harbor," said the Allied communique.

"Heavy anti-aircraft fire and a large formation of fighters were encountered over the target area but failed to interfere with bombing operations."

Several Axis air fields were attacked on Sardinia, that at Cagliari getting the heaviest pounding. Forty to fifty Axis planes were caught on the ground, an Allied spokesman reported, and it appeared that many of them had been destroyed.

"Large fires," he said, "were left burning in the seaplane base as direct hits were scored on hangars, and aircraft were left burning on the ground."

Two Attacks In 40 Minutes

Two daylight attacks were made by the Americans within forty minutes, Flying Fortresses delivering the first and Marauders the second. Five German planes were destroyed in combat without loss to the Americans.

Around, the British Eighth Army driving in from Libya at the heels of Marshal Rommel's Africa corps reached the region of the Tunisian frontier, a Cairo communique announcing that Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's troops had been in contact with the enemy west of Pisida, itself ten miles from the border.

Allied fighter-bombers were in action against Rommel's transport over a wide area.

[The German radio broadcast last night a claim that six American bombers and six fighter planes were shot down yesterday by German airmen in what was described as an ineffective American raid aimed at Gabes on the Tunisian coast.]

In the Mediterranean, Axis shipping remained under punishing attack from the British fleet and it appeared that the battle of the straits was being won by the Allies.

19 Sank Or Disabled

Recapitulations from Cairo disclosed that during the past week nineteen enemy ships had been sunk or so badly damaged as to be abandoned; that two others were damaged and four more believed sunk.

Montgomery rolled up his tanks and artillery just inside the Tunisian border for a move against the Mareth line, which, Reuters reported, is manned now mostly by Italians. His patrols sounded out Axis defenses and his bombers attacked Axis vehicles west of Ben Gardane.

Leaving the Italians to protect his rear, Rommel was said to have re-equipped the African corps with new weapons from Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's stores and to have moved northward toward the Gables Gap, where the Americans and British are trying to cut their way to the sea.

pincers upon Marshall Erwin Rommel was indicated, however, by a Cairo communique which said British Eighth Army troops were in contact with the enemy in the coastal region on the Tripolitanian-Tunisian border west of Pisida, and they were believed to be preparing for a new attack.

Bulletins from both Cairo and Allied headquarters in North Africa emphasized yesterday's bombings of Italian soil.

Three Ships Hit

Cairo dispatches said that American B-24 Liberators, in addition to starting fires which threw up great columns of black smoke at Naples, scored direct hits on three merchant vessels.

"At least two Messerschmitt 109's were shot down, and one of our air-

[Continued on Page Column]

U. S. Bombers Start Fires Length Of Harbor Area

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 8—United States and British bombers carried the war to Italy from North African bases yesterday with attacks which left the Naples waterfront aflame, pitted the Sardinian air base at Cagliari, and left fresh scars upon Sicily, communiques announced today.

American heavy aircraft struck by daylight at both Cagliari and Naples, 300 miles apart across the Tyrrhenian sea, Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Timberlake, chief of the United States bomber command in the Middle East theater, said the Naples raid, made in two waves against heavy anti-aircraft and fighter opposition, was one of the most successful ever carried out by American air forces in the Middle East and was "a prologue of things to come."

Pincers Closing On Rommel

The multiple aerial blows were launched as rain and mud again bogged down the Allied ground campaign in Tunisia, restricting activity to patrols.

A further closing of the Allied craft is missing," a United States communique said.

Even the one bomber that was lost did not go down until its explosives had been loosed upon the target.

The raiders' principal targets were the Massaniello and Vittoria Emanuele moles and the harbor area.

Fires Length Of Harbor

"Great fires the length of the harbor area sent up a heavy pall of black smoke high above Naples harbor," the communique said. "Heavy anti-aircraft and a large formation of fighters were encountered directly over the target area, but failed to interfere with bombing operations."

General Timberlake said of the raid:

"It adds up to a prologue of things to come. To reach a target like Naples, you have to have heavy bombardment. To bomb it with precision, you have to attack during the daylight.

"You can't have fighter protection because fighters can't fly that far and get back to base.

Praises Pilots

"Our aircraft have the armament to take care of themselves and the boys who fly them know how to use that armament.

"The enemy in the future can expect us to penetrate deeper into his territory to strike at his vital spots."

The Italian high command said in a communique broadcast from Rome that the damage was extensive and that there were casualties.

It was the fortieth attack on Naples.

The Italian bulletin declared nine raiders were shot down—four at Naples, four at Cagliari and one in Sicily. The Allies said only two planes were lost, one from the Middle East command and one from the aerial forces of Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

Cagliari Hit Twice

Allied headquarters in North Africa reported that United States Flying Fortresses and Marauders struck by daylight yesterday and RAF Wellingtons by night at airfields in Sardinia, particularly at Cagliari.

American planes raided Cagliari twice in forty minutes, dropping tons of explosives on the airfield and seaplane base, starting large fires and destroying a number of aircraft in the first daylight attack by United States bombers on this point.

The Fortresses hit first. Escorted by P-38 Lightnings, they caught between forty and fifty Axis aircraft on the ground, the spokesman said.

New Italian Plane

The Marauders, moving in forty minutes later with P-38 escorts, set fires, bombed from a low level with results described as good, then fought off attacking planes on the way back to their North African bases.

The spokesman said the Fortresses shot down two Messerschmitt 109's, the Lightnings shot down one and the Marauders got two without loss to themselves.

The Fortresses encountered a new Italian single-seated fighter, the Re 2001, over the southern Sardinian port, but none of this type was shot down.

Increased Allied Strength

The Wellingtons bombed other Sardinia airfields with good results and did not lose a plane, it was announced. It was the first disclosure that the Wellingtons were operating in this theater.

Increased Allied air strength was

indicated by the heavy forces employed. The number of planes sent over Sardinia, although not announced, was far greater than the number the Germans have been able to assemble for any single effort over North Africa.

Lorient Sub Base Given Worst Pounding

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 8—The RAF gave the German submarine base at Lorient, France, its worst pounding of the war last night and also attacked targets in the industrial Ruhr, the Air Ministry announced today.

Preliminary reports indicate that great destruction was caused in the attack on Lorient, a communique said. The submarine base there had been last bombed last Thursday night.

FEB 9- 1943

Seven Bombers Lost

Seven bombers were reported lost in last night's operations.

Canadian airmen who participated in the attack upon Lorient said the port was turned into a sea of flames visible a hundred miles away. The assault, the sixty-fifth of the war, was in keeping with the announced purpose of the RAF to flatten the U-boat facilities outfitting and supplying Nazi raiders.

RAF In Another Raid

The sixty-five raids include a daylight pummeling by the United States AAF.

A Berlin radio broadcast recorded in London said that the RAF lost three bombers in attacks "on the French Atlantic coast."

Folkestone observers reported that a formation of Spitfires roared low over Dover Strait and vanished into the haze over the French coast early this afternoon to maintain the offensive against enemy targets.

The Berlin radio said a small number of British bombers carried out what it called "single nuisance raids" on western Germany It asserted damage was negligible.

Nazi Plane Bagged

Germany sent a few aircraft over a coastal area of southern England during the night and bombs were dropped at one place. The British said there was slight damage but no casualties were reported. One bomber was destroyed.

In the aerial offensive over the week end, the RAF attacked scattered targets in the Rhineland during reconnaissance missions Saturday night and yesterday by daylight fighters attacked locomotives and barges in patrols over northern France and Belgium.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 9 (AP).—Heeding demands that the U-boat menace be beaten, the RAF was reported early today to have blasted the big Danish shipyards at Copenhagen after wreaking such devastation at the Lorient submarine base in France that the German radio said the Lorient district had been ordered evacuated.

While German radios went off the air last night as a sign that the RAF was paying a visit to the continent—explosions heard on the Swedish side of the Skaggerak indicated that Copenhagen, home of the world's largest Diesel engine works, was given three doses of RAF terror.

Attacked Before.

The Burmeinster and Wain shipyards at Copenhagen were attacked for the first time in this war Jan. 27.

The raid on Lorient was one of a series of devastating blows by U. S. and British bombers against key Axis bases in Italy, Germany and France yesterday and last night, and fighter planes sped back to France yesterday afternoon in a continuation of the huge sky offensive.

The Air Ministry news service said Lorient was raided by two waves of bombers and that smoke from huge fires spiraled 7,000 feet into the air.

The port was plastered with 4,000-pound block-busters.

ing as the Prime Minister postponed an expected report to Parliament on his trip, Whitehall was electrified by the immediate parleys with military, naval and air chiefs and Cabinet officers who were said to be translating into orders the decisions reached by the two Allied government heads at Casablanca.

Again Urge Second Front

Churchill's return was greeted in all sections of the press by strong new demands that a second front be opened in Europe while the Germans were still staggering under the blows of the Russian winter offensive.

Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* said that Britain and the United States "must lose not a day and not an hour" in taking over the burden of the offensive from the Russians.

The conservative *Times* declared that if the Russians stopped before a new front were opened "the enemy may gain breathing space for recuperation and be enabled to carry on the struggle into another year."

While Churchill's report to Parliament on the Casablanca talks and conferences with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey and British and American service heads at Cairo and Algiers was put aside only for a few days, political observers expressed doubt that he would offer more than generalities

Churchill Consults Aides On Rushing New War Plans

Delays Report To Parliament To Plunge Into Conferences—Press Reviews Second-Front Demand

FEB 9- 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 8—Prime Minister Churchill swung into day and night conferences today with his military and political advisers, in a drive to put into action decisions reached at the historic North African talks with President Roosevelt from which he returned yesterday.

While the country was left guessing as the Prime Minister postponed an expected report to Parliament on his trip, Whitehall was electrified by the immediate parleys with military, naval and air chiefs and Cabinet officers who were said to be translating into orders the decisions reached by the two Allied government heads at Casablanca.

Ankara Envoy To See Casey

Ankara, Feb. 8 (AP)—Probably implementing Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Turkish leaders last week, British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen was reported en route to Cairo tonight to confer with Richard Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East. The Ambassador is expected to proceed to Moscow afterward.

on the expected new front and the outcome of the talks with the head of Britain's non-belligerent ally in the eastern Mediterranean.

In arriving quietly at Paddington Station from an undesignated airfield where he landed, the Prime Minister capped a trip in which Axis guesses had placed him everywhere but in North Africa, and accomplished a meeting with Inonu at Adana, Turkey, while German Ambassador Fritz von Papen was skiing in the Ankara hills, 250 miles away.

Churchill's Return Touches Off Demands To Invade Europe

Press Calls for Action While Russians Have Germans Reeling

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Prime Minister Churchill's return from his 10,000-mile air tour of North Africa and the Middle East has touched off new demands today for speeding the invasion of Europe while the Russians have the Germans rocking on their heels.

Every cry sounded the warning that not an hour must be lost.

The conservative Times set the pace with the declaration that "if the moment cannot be seized before the impetus of the Russian advance is exhausted, the enemy may gain breathing space for recuperation and be enabled to carry on the struggle into another year."

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express said: "Already the Russian offensive has gone on for many weeks longer than any previous offensive. The resources of Britain and America must make ready to take over the burden. They must lose not a day and not an hour."

Confers With Ministers.

"The great Russian sweep forward," said the Daily Mail, "serves only to emphasize in starker clarity the urgency of an Allied offensive somewhere in Europe early this year."

The Prime Minister, home from conferences in Casablanca, Cairo, Adana and Algiers, showed he was wasting no time as he met with ministers within a few hours of his arrival for discussions which continued well into this morning.

He reached England yesterday in an American-built Liberator bomber flown by his American pilot, Capt. William Van Der Kloot of Sarasota, Fla. He came to London by special train, being greeted at Paddington Station by Mrs. Churchill and other members of his family, government officials and diplomats.

"I feel splendid," he said. "It was a perfect flight."

Commons Awaits Reports.

Since his conferences with President Roosevelt, he had engaged in important military meetings in Cairo, conferred in Adana, Turkey, with President Ismet Inonu and other Turkish leaders, visited Cyprus and Tripoli and conferred with French, American and British leaders at Allied headquarters in North Africa.

In the latter conferences, just before flying home, Mr. Churchill spent considerable time with Gen. Henri Honore Giraud and Gen. Georges Catroux. Others with whom there were discussions were Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lt. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, commander of the British 1st Army.

Britain now awaits the Prime Minister's first-hand report to the House of Commons for open debate, and some observers said this might be given in a few days.

France Occupation Bill Boosted By Germany

FEB 9- 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 8—The bill for the German occupation of France has been raised to 500,000,000 marks a month from the former 300,000,000-mark total as a result of the visit six weeks ago of Pierre Laval, Vichy Government chief, to Adolf Hitler's headquarters, authoritative reports today indicated.

(Before the war the mark was valued at 40 cents, but is no longer quoted in the foreign exchange market.)

Laval merely received the demand and was given no chance to object, informed quarters said.

Other Demands Increased

Other demands on France were increased at the same time, these quarters said, although the information has been concealed from the French public.

Payments to Italy for occupation costs have been stepped up to 35,000,000 marks monthly.

With the increased payments to both the occupying countries the printing presses of the Bank of France, the money-issuing agency, have been working overtime.

More Workers For Germany

More extensive deliveries of railroad rolling stock are being made to Germany despite the fact that more than a third of all such equipment which France possessed in 1940 has already been surrendered to the conquerors.

Another 2,500 skilled French railroad workmen are being sent to Germany in addition to 9,500 already there.

German demands for wheat have been increased by an unspecified amount, although of France's 1942 crop of about 194,000,000 bushels, 33,000,000 bushels have already gone to the Reich.

Fortress Completes Mission Despite Damage By 2 Shells

Bomb Bay Hit, Part Of Nose And Aileron Torn Off, But Crew Gets Plane Back To Crash Landing

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 8—The Flying Fortress "Thumper" took two enemy cannon shells which hit the bomb bay and blew off part of the ship's nose in a recent raid but went on to blast its target then fight off a swarm of fighters all the way back to England where it crash-landed.

The story was told today by headquarters of United States forces in the European theater of operations.

Members Of Crew

The Thumper's crew was composed of:

First Lieut. John A. Castle, of Seattle, the pilot.

Second Lieut. Kent Fitzsimmons, of Las Annimas, Colo., co-pilot.

Second Lieut. Louis B. Sinopoli, of Denver, bombardier.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Herman, of Houston, navigator.

Sergt. Joseph S. Klasnick, of Pittsburgh.

Sergt. Matin Semonick, of Cherokee, Kan.

When a cannon shell from a German Focke-Wulf hit the bomb bay on the way to the target it released three bombs prematurely, but did not explode the other bombs.

The shot that ripped off part of the glass nose created more havoc. A 200-mile-an-hour gale inside the plane blew out the navigator's map, ripped a movie camera off the top turrent and tore off Sergeant Semonick's earphone sand oxygen mask.

As the damaged bomber left the target, anti-aircraft fire severed the right aileron so the Fortress couldn't stay in its formation position as "tail-end Charlie." Still another shell hit the cockpit and wrecked the instrument panel.

Other bullets crippled the hydraulic system and started a fire in the cockpit. One engine failed and another was damaged. The wing on which some control cables were cut almost shook off. Guns of both turrents and the radio were put out of action over enemy territory.

To elude the enemy, Castle and Fitzsimmons put al ltheir strength to the controls and forced the ship to outdive its pursuers.

Over England, the pilots ordered the crew to bail out and they landed the plane on its belly on a grassy field. It stopped six feet short of a stone hedge fence.

DUTCH EXPECT REPRISAL FOR SLAIN GENERAL

Seyffardt, Only High-Rank Traitor, Shot Before Hague Home

Curfew Advanced In Two Provinces To Aid Hunt For Suspects

[By the Associated Press] —

London, Feb. 8—The lone traitor among Dutch generals, Hendrik Alexander Seyffardt, died Saturday after being shot before his home in The Hague, and tonight the Netherlands news agency Aneta said the Germans were planning "dristic reprisals" against the population.

Both Aneta and the Berlin radio announced the death of Lieutentna General Seyffardt, who was chief of the Netherlands army staff for five years before his retirement in 1934. Berlin said there were no details "regarding the assassin of his arrest."

Named To Raise Army

The 70-year-old general had been appointed February 1 by the Dutch Nazi leader, Anton A. Mussert, to raise a Dutch army for service on the Russian front.

Aneta declared Seyffardt had been unpopular for several years because of his pro-Nazi leanings.

Aneta said the curfew had been advanced from 11 P. M. to 9 P. M. in twoprovinces to facilitate the search for the killer and to round up suspects.

The Netherlands Government in London frequently had warned the Dutch population against overt acts that might lead to reprisals by German authorities, and Dutch officials here expressed fear the reprisals might lead to mass executions, Aneta said.

May Be Revenge Slaying

Radio Orange, the Netherlands station here, said tonight it was not known whether the slaying was "the case of a patriot acting from misdirected patriotism, or whether it was the relative of a deceased or possibly mutilated and disillusioned volunteer who avenged himself on this crimp."

Hitler's Quislingist "leader of the Dutch people," Anton A. Mussert, named Seyfardt to his personal Cabinet only last week. The general had previously formed a volunteer legion called the "Vrijkorps" of a few thousand men, and Aneta said most of these had been killed in Russia. Mussert, head of the Dutch Nazis, had ingratiated himself with Hitler by promising recruits for the eastern front.

General Seyffardt presumably was killed in The Hague, which was his home by latest accounts. He had been president recently of the military division of the German "peace court" in the Netherlands.

General Seyffardt was born in Breda on Nov. 1, 1872, and was graduated from the Royal Military Academy there. He advanced to major general in 1928 and to lieutenant general in 1930. He was married in the Fall of 1941 in a German church in The Hague because Netherland clergymen refused to perform the ceremony.

Was Lieutenant General

Seyffardt had been president recently of the military division of the German "Peace Courts" in

General Seyffardt was born in Breda on November 1, 1872, and was graduated from the Royal Military Academy there. He advanced to major general in 1828 and to lieutenant general in 1930. He was married in the fall of 1941 in a German church in The Hague because Dutch clergymen refused to perform the ceremony.

Hitler Asserts Invincibility

London, Feb. 8 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast recorded today by Reuters said Adolf Hitler, receiving a group of Nazi *Gauleiters* (district governors) at his headquarters, "expressed his certainty that the severity of the times and the spirit of the German people arising out of it will give the German nation gigantic strength and will make it invincible."

The Fuhrer's address to the *Gauleiters*, who met with Government officials Friday and Saturday to discuss means of prosecuting the war, "was delivered with the greatest determination and absolute confidence in victory," the broadcast said.

Reuters said the Nazi party and not the German Government had been made responsible for the total war mobilization of the German people decreed recently by Hitler.

The agency said the *gauleiters* were called for the purpose of instructing the party machine on its duties under the new order. The governors were reported received by Hitler at his headquarters.

Nazi General Killed

LONDON, Feb. 8. (AP).—Reuters quoted a Berlin radio broadcast yesterday as saying that Lt. Gen. Wolfgang Fischer, commander of a German armored division, had been killed in action in Tunisia on February 1.

'Subsidy Race' Opposed By British Shipowners

London, *Tuesday*, Feb. 9 (AP)—British shipowners want a free hand after the war to rebuild the merchant fleet and are opposed to the "expensive luxury of a state fleet," a report issued today by the General Council of British Shipping said.

The report urged the peace settlement to include a guarantee against a renewed "subsidy race" which it said marked the pre-war period.

"Britain must not be afraid to say to its allies that a strong British mercantile marine is just as necessary as a navy, army and air force," the report says.

The council asked for freedom within a reasonable period after hostilities cease to rebuild the merchant fleet "so it may once more take its proud place among the merchant fleets of the world."

Ciano Is In Place For Peace Plea

By Frank Brutto

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Bern, Feb. 8—Premier Mussolini's appointment of his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano as Ambassador to the Vatican was interpreted by some neutral newspapers and observers today as motivated by a desire to establish channels for peace efforts.

The press in neutral European countries showed much more interest in Ciano's assignment to Vatican City than in the previous shakeup of Mussolini's Cabinet, in which Ciano lost his post as Foreign Minister.

Doubts Expressed

It was pointed out that in Vatican City he might have a chance to establish contacts with United Nations' envoys. (In the light of the "unconditional surrender" declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca there was doubt as to whether these envoys would permit any approaches by Ciano.)

The *Tribune de Lausanne* declared the Ciano appointment "could give an entirely different meaning than that first imagined to the ministerial changes."

At "Decisive" Turn

Ciano came to the Vatican post, the *Tribune* said, "at a moment when the war is reaching a decisive turn, the armies are feeling painfully the wear of three and a half years of battles and the peoples are aspiring ardently for peace."

Feelers for peace presuppose "points of contact and negotiations discreetly pursued by authorized representatives of the belligerents," the *Tribune* suggested, and added that Vatican City was a suitable neutral spot.

"Political Realist"

Observers who consider il Duce a political realist despite many past miscalculations were inclined to regard the Ciano appointment as an indication of a possible change in the policy of the Italian Government, which is no longer convinced of the invincibility of Germany.

The broad outline of the picture in Italy as it appeared to many observers was this:

Outwardly, the new Cabinet under il Duce will bend the efforts and resources of the country to the continuation of the war—because it must.

Under the surface, the Government evidently is beginning to think in terms of a possible peace which it no longer is convinced the Axis will dictate.

New Vichy Rules Bar Most Neutral Writers

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 8 (AP)—A reorganization of the Vichy Government's press censorship has resulted in the withdrawal of telegraphic privileges from nearly all correspondents of neutral countries.

Under the new system there is ostensibly no censorship at all, but the privilege of filing dispatches is extended by the Nazi-controlled French Information Bureau only to correspondents approved by it.

With the exception of the representatives of Pester Lloyd, even correspondents from the Axis satellite, Hungary, are barred from the wires. German and Italian correspondents, however, continue as in the past to work without censorship.

New Governor of Dalmatia

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 8 (AP)—A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Rome today said that Francisco Jiunta had been named Governor of Dalmatia to replace Giuseppe Bastianini, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the new Italian Cabinet. Signor Jiunta was secretary of the Fascist party in 1923.

Flying Fortress Is Described As 'Cinderella With Wings'

U. S. Bomber Was Transformed in Nine Versions, Boosting Speed 100 M.P.H.

By GLADWIN HILL.

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND (Delayed) (AP).—"Forts not going out today; no story," the sergeant said, with a kind of an unsympathetic leer. It makes the Flying Fortress crews unhappy when they can't go out, and they incline to pass on their discontent.

"No story in a Fortress settin' on the ground. . . ."

"I don't know," I said. "I think there's a good story in a Fortress any time. After all, people like the Cinderella story, and a Fortress is kind of a Cinderella with wings . . ."

"Whaddya mean, Cinderella?" the sergeant asked.

Well, I said, there's the fact that the Fortress started out pretty unimpressively, eight years ago. The first Fortress crashed in its test flights. It didn't have much armor, and it didn't have leak-proof gas tanks—two of its strongest points now. And it would go only 232 miles and hour—a hundred less than now.

And only four years ago, after many improvements, British experts still were saying it was a stinkeroo. The authoritative magazine Aeroplane in March, 1939, said it "couldn't think why" the British were buying a Fortress for experimental use, "for the big, slow (comparatively) four-motored bomber is, in the words of an American designer, the answer to the pursuit pilot's prayer and is the dream of the archie gunner."

Now Admit It's One of Best.

Yet today, they admit it's one of the best. Lord Beaverbrook, under whose administration great planes like the Stirling, the Halifax and the Manchester were introduced, said recently, "Your Flying Fortress is the most valuable and useful of all bombers."

"Finally," I said to the sergeant, "If you want evidence of an inauspicious Cinderella beginning, there's the fact that the original idea of the Army's Fortress was conceived by a Navy man . . ."

"Gwan—cud it out. Where dya get that stuff?" the sergeant said. "That's just Navy propaganda."

No, I told him, it was a matter of record. Back around 1930 Rear Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, who had had experience as an aviation observer, suggested to an airplane designer that air power lacked the equivalent of a battleship—a stoutly-armored mobile fortress whose striking power and invulnerability can be the decisive factor in battles.

The designer was Claire Egtvedt, a Wisconsin boy who had studied aeronautical engineering at the University of Washington. He signed as a draftsman at Boeing in Seattle in 1917, rose up to president of the company, and in 1931 gave the Army its first two-engined all-metal plane.

Mr. Egtvedt mulled over Admiral Reeves' idea and decided to try to produce a mobile fortress of the air. He finished the blueprints in 1934 and the first Fortress was completed in 1935.

Although it burned up during its tests—a pilot forgot to unlock the controls on a takeoff—the Army saw enough to order 13 more.

Since then, the Fortress has evolved through nine different versions. The first one had only five .30-caliber machine guns. The latest one, the B-17F, has 12 .50-caliber (half-inch) guns and a .30-caliber gun. It has acquired gun turrets turned by power, and a gun turret in the tail. It has grown 5 feet within the last three versions. It is now 73 feet long, with a wing span of 103 feet, 9 inches, and is 15½ feet high.

"M-m-m-m," said the sergeant.

Sergeant Misses on Query.

"O. K.," I said. "Here's the $5 question: When were Fortresses first used in this war?"

"Hell, I know that," he said. "We went out in August——"

The boys in England sometimes get so pre-occupied with bombing Europe they forget people were flying Fortresses in the Middle East and the Southern Pacific, and in England before the American Air Forces got here.

Actually, the Fortress' real debut in the war was way back on July 24, 1941, when a group of the sixth Fortress' edition, the B-17c, operated by the RAF, bombed German warships in Brest—without the loss of a plane.

They were first flown by Americans in raids just a year ago, when they bomber Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

The first American Fortress said on Europe was made last August 17, when 12 Fortresses bombed the railroad yards at Rouen, France, without the loss of a plane.

Up to the first of yera, Fortresses made 25 big-scale raids on Europe. The one that really impressed the experts was the 100-plane raid on Lille, France, October 9, when they destroyed 48 defending enemy planes, with 38 more "probables" and 19 additional damaged, with only four Fortresses lost.

That, I said to the sergeant, was the story of Cinderella—up to now.

"O. K., chum," he said, "I'll admit it. There is a stroy in a Fortress, even on the ground. But just wait 'til we take Cinderella up again——"

Officer's Mask Freezes, Saved By Radio Sergeant

At a United States Bomber Station Somewhere in England, Feb. 8 (AP)—A 20-year-old sergeant radioman on a Flying Fortress saved an American officer from possible death by giving him his oxygen mask after the officer's mask had frozen at 25,000 feet on a recent practice flight, it was disclosed today.

The officer, Capt. Harold Leyshon, former managing editor of the Miami (Fla.) *Daily News* and now attached to the Eighth Air Force public relations office, was riding in the tail gunner's turret with the temperature at 40 degrees below zero when the moisture from his breath began freezing faster than he could break it up and jammed his mask.

Leyshon tried to call for help, but could not make himself heard over the plane's interphone system. He was starting to lose consciousness when he was discovered by a crew member who was patrolling the various posts during the high-altitude tests.

Physical Test Is Thorough

AN AMERICAN AIR FORCE BASE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 8 (AP).—The eight American news correspondents preparing to accompany the 8th Air Force had to pass a careful physical examination for high-altitude flying and took a condensed one-week version of the regular three-week refresher course at Combat Crew Replacement Center No. 11.

Army officers said they believed this was the first time the air force had sent correspondents to a special training school to qualify them for covering operations.

The "Writing 69th," as officers dubbed the group, consists of Gladwin Hill, of The Associated Press; Walter Cronkite, United Press; William Wade, International News Service; Robert Post, "New York Times"; Homer Bigart, New York Herald Tribune; Paul Manning, Columbia Broadcasting System; Sergeant Denton Scott, former "New York" magazine writer now with the Army magazine "Yank," and Private Andrew Rooney, formerly with "The Knickerbocker News" at Albany.

now with "Stars and Stripes," Army newspaper.

Captain Harold Leyshon, of Miami, Fla., public relations officer for the 8th Air Force, was official supercargo.

12 FIGHTER PLANES SURPRISE 30 NAZIS

An Advanced American Air Base in Tunisia, Feb. 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The leader of an American squadron of twelve fighter planes on a reconnaissance flight described today how they surprised thirty German planes about to bomb American tanks, shot down six of them and forced the remainder to abandon their mission and flee. The encounter saved American ground forces from being bombed by one of the heaviest concentrations of enemy planes seen in the Tunisian campaign.

"We caught them completely by surprise," said Major Mark E. Hubbard of Highland Village, St. Paul, Minn., who bagged one Stuka." He continued:

"There were twenty-four Stukas and six Messerschmitt and Focke-Wulf escorts. Five Stukas dropped bombs as we hit them. The others jettisoned their bombs and ran.

"Our boys had targets to burn and fired at everything they saw. The final outcome was that we shot down six planes, of which one was a Focke-Wulf. The others were Stukas.

"Our losses were four airplanes and one pilot, but we have reason to believe he is safe."

Lieut. George W. Nightingale, 20 years old, of 100 Chestnut street, East Orange, N. J., accounted for a Focke-Wulfe, while the missing pilot bagged another Stuka. The sixth plane knocked down was hit by so many American flyers that credit went to the entire squadron. Among others who participated in the fight were Lieut. Charles L. Cottrell, 23, 35 Oakland street, Red Bank, N. J., and Lieut. Edward J. Tobin, 1301 East Genessee street, Syracuse.

British Patrols Active.

Cairo, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—An Allied communique said today that British patrols were active in all sectors on the Libyan land front. Indicating a further advance by the Eighth Army on the coastal road, the bulletin reported that British patrols were in contact with Marshall Rommel's forces west of Pisidia, only twelve miles from the Tunisian frontier.

Sharp activity also was indicated further inland, where enemy armored cars were reported engaged and dispersed. Despite bad weather, the bulletin said, Allied fighter bombers were active over the battle front, sweeping more than twenty-five miles into Tunisia to disperse enemy vehicles near Ben Gardane.

Naples Is Bombed.

Cairo, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Allied heavy bombers made a large scale daylight attack on Naples yesterday, a British communique announced today.

Direct hits were scored on three ships and big fires started on the water front, the communique said. Two enemy fighters were shot down over the target area.

At the same time Allied fighter bombers were reported again to have attacked railway communications in Sicily, shooting down an Axis air transport encountered during the raid.

French Report Success

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 8 (AP).—A French high command communique announced today that French troops had occupied an important height "in the region of the upper valley of the Kebir River."

"In the region east of Ousseltia (French base in the highlands between Pont du Fahs and Pichon), our patrols were active and took some prisoners," the communique said. "In the same region an enemy raid was repulsed."

'MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER TWICE'

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill became known on his recent visit to this headquarters as "the man who came to dinner—twice." Because this is not exactly a tranquil spot, the men charged with the Prime Minister's safety urged him to stay only three or four hours after his arrival last Friday morning. But Mr. Churchill whose prowls during London air raids were the despair of his ministers, took a look at the pleasant weather, the torrents of hot bath water and the spacious accommodations and decided to stay for dinner, leaving late on Friday night to fly direct to England.

When he took off, one motor of the Liberator bomber in which he traveled developed trouble and he returned to the field, much to his delight and the chagrin of his party. The Prime Minister stayed all day on Saturday, for dinner on Saturday night, then took off at midnight and flew directly to Great Britain.

TOWN IS WIPED OUT BY ALLIED BOMBERS

Most of Japanese-Held Dobo in Aroe Islands Is Destroyed by Attack Made in Waves

OUR AIRMEN LASH AT BUIN

Airdrome Battered in a Long Raid—2,000-Ton Ship Hit and Is Consumed by Fire

FEB 9 1943

ALLIED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Tuesday, Feb. 9 (AP)—Allied bombers have wrecked the Japanese-occupied town of Dobo in the Aroe Islands, the High Command reported today.

The Aroe Islands lie in the Arafura Sea between Northern Australia and the western end of New Guinea, about 500 miles north of Darwin.

The raid on Dobo was carried out in coordinated attacks by medium bombers.

"The first wave of our planes caused heavy explosions and started fires visible for forty miles," the communiqué said.

These fires were still raging when the second echelon arrived and the second flight showered the town with demolition bombs and incendiaries.

Aerial photographs revealed that three-quarters of the town was left in ruins from the fires and bomb blasts.

The town jetty had been destroyed by one of our heavy bombers the day before, the communiqué said.

Bombers also were active over New Guinea and New Britain.

In a prolonged harassing night raid, the communiqué related, medium bombers also effectively bombed the Kahili airdrome at Buin, a town at the southern tip of Bougainville Island in the Northern Solomons.

A 2,000-ton ship, lying just off shore, also was hit and was destroyed completely by fire.

Ground patrols, meanwhile, wiped out an enemy pocket in the Wau Mubo area, while attack planes heavily bombed and strafed targets and tracks in the area from low altitude.

Patrols Attack Jap Wau Base

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 8—Allied forces patrolling near Wau about thirty-five miles southwest of the Japanese base at Salamaua, New Guinea, killed an additional thirty-nine Japanese in ground skirmishes which followed Saturday's great air battle over Wau in which forty-one Japanese planes were either destroyed or seriously damaged, an Allied communique said today.

Another twenty-nine Japanese "stragglers" were reported killed in the Bakumbari area.

Barges Machine-Gunned

The communique said that two enemy barges filled with troops were machine-gunned by Allied planes in Riebeck Bay on the north side of New Britain Island Saturday and that "substantial casualties" were caused.

Allied planes carried out armed reconnaissance over a wide area in the southwest Pacific yesterday and bombed and strafed enemy positions in Dutch New Guinea, the Celebes and Cape Gloucester, but Japanese planes after the severe defeat suffered Saturday at Wau were inactive.

Battle Over Wide Area

Of the force of planes which attempted to attack the Wau airdrome Saturday American fighter planes shot down twenty-one fighters and three bombers and anti-aircraft gunners destroyed two more bombers. In addition twelve Japanese fighters and three bombers were said to have been seriously damaged and possibly destroyed.

The Japanese attack apparently was intended to frustrate the concentration of Allied air and ground strength in the Wau region, where Allied forces could menace both Salamaua and Lae.

GUADALCANAL JAPS FLANKED

BY U. S. FORCES

Americans Gain Strong Point Five Miles From Enemy Headquarters.

GAINS MADE ON NEW GUINEA

Patrols Kill 39 Nipponese in Skirmishes Southwest of Salamaua.

Feb 9 1943

Washington, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—American troops, apparently closing in on dwindling Japanese forces on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, have set up a strong position just five miles from the enemy's headquarters at Cape Esperance.

United States forces, the Navy disclosed in a communique yesterday, outflanked the enemy to gain the new position at Titi, a half mile west of Marovovo on the northwest coast of Guadalcanal. The action was believed here to have been an overland flanking advance of forty to fifty miles around Japanese-held territory on the island. The enemy apparently did not resist.

Cape Esperance reportedly is the center of Japanese operations on the island. Marovovo, five miles to the west, is twenty-five miles by air from Henderson Airfield, the American base.

Ambon Air Battle Described.

Somewhere in Australia, Feb. 6 (Delayed)—(A. P.).—One of the largest raids in the northwestern area was staged today by a sizable group of Liberator bombers against enemy-occupied Ambon Island, with Jap shipping in Amboina harbor as the principal target.

The flight to Ambon, situated west of New Guinea and almost due north of Darwin, Australia, was led by Capt. Charles Jones of Tulsa, Okla. The target area was approached at medium altitude and with clouds providing ample cover.

Capt. Jones said he believed the Japs were taken by surprise since the bombers made their runs unmolested by Jap Zeros and encountered inaccurate anti-aircraft fire. The 1,000-mile mission was credited with a 10,000-ton enemy merchant ship set afire, another probably hit and five Zeros shot down. The crew of Lieut. Alden Currie, Yuma, Ariz., shot down four of the five enemy planes. Clouds obscured Lieut. Currie's vision over the harbor, but his plane made a bombing run over Laha airdrome, scoring a string of hits down the center of the strip.

Zeros Begin to Fall.

Lieut. Currie said the first Zero dropped from the clouds as they were pulling around to re-form for the return flight. The Zero made a frontal attack. Sergt. Kenneth Strait of Dunkirk, Ind., the nose gunner, opened fire when the Zero was 300 yards away and seemed to be flying head-on toward the Liberator. Machine-gun bullets ripped across the cowling, sending the Zero into a spin. The tail gunner saw it crash into the sea.

Another Zero was seen just below the right wing sneaking toward the rear. Corporal Dennerd Bailey of Ocean City, Md., the side gunner, opened fire and sent it spinning into the sea. Sergt. George Rice, Detroit, Mich., the tail gunner, was having a grandstand-seat view of the falling Jap planes and thought he would have no opportunity to get a shot in before the other gunners had finished them off. Then he saw a Jap fighter banking in for an attack. Sergt. Rice opened fire, raking the Zero with bullets. He said the plane dropped about a thousand feet and then exploded.

The fourth Zero was bagged by Sergt. Ray Smeltzer of Williamstown, Pa., the radio operator. The side gunner had been slightly wounded by a shell fragment in one leg and the radio operator took his place. It was the first time Sergt. Smeltzer had worked the guns in combat, but he nailed the Zero as it was pulling up under a wing for an attack. He saw the plane crash into the sea.

Queens Flyer Gets One.

Lieut. Everett Eisenberg of Long Island City, N. Y., was attacked by three Zeros which pressed the fight for a half hour. His side gunner, Sergt. Edwin Baker of Jacksonville, Fla., got fighting mad when a bullet took the charging handle off one of the guns. He slammed a score of rounds at the Zeros, shooting one out of control so that it crashed and setting another one afire. The latter was listed as a probable.

The fate of the merchant ship was not observed because of clouds, but the last plane to leave the target confirmed that direct hits had been scored and reported huge columns of smoke rising from the ship.

JERSEY FLYERS WIN

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 6 (Delayed) (A. P.).—New Jersey pilots accounted for a bomber and three Zeros as American air power delt the Japanese one of their most severe defeats in this area.

Lieut. Edwin Schneider of Passaic, piloting a P-39 fighter, shot down a bomber and two Zeros, and Lieut. Robert Boucher of Elizabeth, flying in a formation of P-40's was credited with shooting down one Zero.

"I made a pass at one Zero and missed, pulled up and made another pass and got him," Lieut. Schneider related. "As he disappeared in flames, his buddy got on my tail. To escape him I dived into another bunch of Zeroes, got one and kept on diving until I reached a bomber and got it, too."

The action took place in a Jap attempt to raid Wau airdrome. Enemy losses amounted to forty-one bombers and fighters shot down or damaged.

Arab Legion Trains For Desert Warfare In Middle East

Colorful Native Soldiers' Spirit Likened to That Of the Old Crusaders

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH.

IN THE FIELD WITH THE ARAB LEGION, Transjordan (Delayed) (AP).—They are a tough-looking lot, this Arab Legion, but as keen and as ready as their curving khanjars. The khanjar is a sort of Arabic bowie knife which the legionnaire carries in a silver and often jeweled scabbard, centered at his waist.

The regimental muezzin was mournfully calling the devout to afternoon prayers when I entered their camp in the gray, dusty Transjordan plain. Few responded to his call but the place where they bowed toward Mecca had been adequately marked out for them with a rectangular furrowing of the earth.

Heading for the colonel's tent, I passed a native cook already scooping out the ashes of an old fire,

preparing to lay a new one on which to cook a festive evening sheep.

Colonel Was Oxford Scholar.

That fated animal, destined to feed 15 to 20 men, stood by, munching at the scarce tufts of wiry grass which had not been rubbed away by the passage of mechanized equipment—for this was the bivouac of the first desert mechanized regiment of the Arab Legion.

I had been invited to stay and partake of an evening sheep by the officer commanding, a former Oxford scholar whom I had met at dinner at the house of Glubb Pasha, the remarkable Englishman who built up the Arab Legion.

He greeted me in the standard headdress of his men, the shawl-like hatta and agal, but otherwise in British style uniform. He led the way to a convenient tent, all open at the front and with a hospitable fire burning at the entrance.

Inside, blankets had been spread like carpets on the ground and I took my place, cross-legged, on the floor. It was then that I asked about the call to prayers that I had heard.

"Oh, you mean the bishop," he smiled.

Likens Faith to Crusader Spirit.

He said that all his men seemed to have a deep feeling of kinship in their religion, but that few of them fulfilled all the ritual of their faith. The Arabs, he said, have a deeper sense of brotherhood in the world of Islam than they have of nationalist patriotism. He compared Islam to the old crusader's concept of Christendom.

This British officer has been living and working with these Bedouin troops for years. He speaks their language in a sense broader than the purely linguistic. His attitude as a commander was astonishing.

As I sat and drank coffee prepared in long, curve-nosed brass pots on the fire in front of us, the tent slowly filled with non-commissioned officers. They halted, saluted smartly and then simply sat down and joined the party. It was the strangest show of fellowship between officer and men I had ever seen.

The colonel explained that he often eats with his men.

"They're a different breed, the Bedou," he said. "Just because you eat a 'goat' with them doesn't mean to them that they will come around the next day and ask for a promotion. They have a great measure of self-respect."

Wear Native Dress.

One of the sergeants proudly permitted me to examine his American-made revolver. It was spotless and, as added precaution against dust, it was intricately bound around the trigger and hammer with a piece of red cloth before it was restored to the holster. A great length of the cloth hung outside, adding still another touch of color to the already colorful uniform.

These men wear red and white hattas, with tasseled edges. Their principal garment is an olive drab adaptation of the Bedouin robe. These have sleeves and are of ankle length. They are drawn tight at the waist with a heavy belt which suspends their sidearms and ammunition jars.

In bandoliers slung over both shoulders and converging at the waist, a Legionnaire is likely to carry at least 150 rounds of rifle ammunition, every brass shell polished bright. Over these, he may carry another bandolier of revolver ammunition. They love their arms and ammunition.

"We have had to issue orders against polishing the cartridges," the colonel said. "They were rubbing the brass dangerously thin. We have also had to issue orders against sleeping with their ammunition on. They couldn't rest decently that way but they would do it."

Knives Are Permitted.

I mentioned the wicked-looking knives at their belts.

"They're a very handy thing," the colonel commented with whimsical humor, "very good for opening a can or cutting meat or even another chap."

The knives are bought by the men themselves at prices ranging up to the equivalent of $20, depending on the amount of engraving or jewels. Approval of the knives is merely an example of the manner in which Glubb Pasha has adapted the tactics of the desert raider to a modern army.

The men of this army are largely recruited from desert tribes and fine specimens they are, each wearing as much beard and mustache as he can muster in his youth and evidently proud of the long black hair which one can see under their hattas. There is a Bedou taboo against cutting the hair and they do only a trimming job on their mustaches and beards.

Despite their fierceness they have a childlike quality.

Inspects Armored Cars.

"Much smarter than you or I," an officer said. "They don't have a lot of ideas cluttering up their thinking processes."

I was permitted to inspect a squadron of armored cars.

It happened that this regiment, being prepared for transfer to another Middle East area, had been brought out of the desert, nearer to the mountains of Transjordan.

The men were being drilled on terrain which simulated that of their intended zone of operations.

From all that I could see, I pity any enemy they meet.

The glow of the campfires anticipated the moon that night. The moon was just cutting across the rim of mountains when the regiment clustered about the various cooking places. An attendant carried a pitcher of water and a bowl around the circle of hungry soldiers.

Eat With Hands.

You held out your right hand—the eating hand by Moslem code—while water was poured over it into the bowl beneath. Water is precious stuff among the Arab troops. No knives or forks were in evidence and a mess kit would have been a sensation. It was obvious that each would dig in, barehanded, when the food was served.

Finally, after each one had dried his hand with the community napkin, the food was brought up on a great steaming platter. Great chunks of roast mutton were piled high on a mound of boiled wheat which in turn was bedded by thin sheets of Bedou bread. Surmounting the whole platter, like a crest, was the head of the sheep—eyes, brains, tongue; all except the skin, cooked as one succulent unit.

The tongue, I learned later, is considered the principal tidbit.

The men murmered the word, Bismilla ("in the name of Allah")—simple grace—and the meal was on, not, however, without a great show of courtesy over who should have the choicest portions. So dignified, in fact, was the behavior of these men that one almost forgot he was eating in so primitive a fashion.

One rested on a knee, facing his companions around the central platter—the proper posture—since it is considered impolite to show another the sole of your shoe or foot. When the meal was over there was another round of the pitcher and bowl, then the towel and bitter and sweet coffee, each in its ceremonious turn.

30 TONS OF BOMBS FALL ON RANGOON

New Delhi, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—R. A. F. American-made Liberator bombers dropped nearly thirty tons of heavy bombs on Japanese-occupied Rangoon last night, a British communique announced today. Returning pilots reported they had left fires burning in the target area.

The raid followed a series of daylight sweeps over western Burma in which R. A. F. Blenheims bombed a Japanese-held village east of the Kaladan River and destroyed enemy motor transports near Taungup Pass. Shipping also was reported attacked off the western Burmese coast.

"From these day and night operations none of our aircraft is missing," the communique said.

Kwangsi Province Capital Is Raided By 60 Jap Planes

Chungking, Feb. 8 (AP).—Sixty Japanese planes attacked the Kwangsi province capital of Kweilin in three waves today, loosening both explosive and incendiary bombs and machine-gunning the outskirts, the Chinese Central News Agency announced.

Despite the scope of the raids, it said that no casualties had been reported. This probably is explained by Kweilin's dugout system, consisting of natural caves in the sugar loaf hills.

U. S. Flyers Aid Chinese

Chungking, Feb. 8 (AP)—United States fighter planes have attacked Japanese columns and installations in eastern Burma and along the Burma-Yunnan frontier in support of Chinese ground forces opposing the enemy's attempts to drive into Yunnan province, a United States communique announced today.

About twenty troop-laden trucks or busses were destroyed or damaged, several barracks were set afire and other damage done in strafing forays last Thursday and Friday against Kengtung in Burma, and Wanting, just inside the Chinese border, said the bulletin from headquarters of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. All the American planes, P-40 Warhawks, returned.

Japs Reinforced

The Chinese high command reported that the Japanese had brought up reinforcements for renewal of their attacks against Chinese lines in the Yunnan border zone.

More than 100 Jap troops were killed or wounded in a clash on the Kwangtung Province coast near Swatow, in southeastern China. One Jap vessel was reported sunk.

Martial-Law Modification In Hawaii Is Announced

Eighteen Civil Functions To Be Relinquished By Military But Habeas Corpus Will Remain Suspended

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Feb. 8—Restoration of eighteen functions of Government from military to civilian rule in Hawaii was proclaimed today, effective in thirty days, by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor, and Territorial Governor Ingram Stainback.

Under this modification of military rule, which has been in effect since the Jap attack of December 7, 1941, Governor Stainback proclaimed that "the state of martial law ermains in effect and the privilege of writ of *habeas corpus* remains suspended."

Functions restored to civilian authorities:

Control of prices.

Rationing of commodities among civilians.

Control of Hospitals, medical personnel and medical supplies.

Food production and distribution.

Control of rents.

Control of transportation and traffic by land except that General Emmons may prescribe rules of traffic for blackout hours.

Public health, sanitation and prevention of disease among civilians.

Licensing and regulation of hours of business.

Judicial proceedings, criminal and civil, except any involving members of the armed forces:

Control of imports and exports of civilians within the tonnage alotments made by the commanding general.

Censorship of mail from civilians in the territory.

Control of liquor and narcotics.

Schools and children.

Custody of alien property.

Collection and disposition of garbage and waste.

Banking, currency and securities, but provided that the commanding general may prescribe measures to prevent the enemy's obtaining or realizing upon them.

Civilian defense activities except the civilian defense corps.

Control of the supply of employment and hours, wages and working conditions of labor except employes of the United States under the War Department or Navy Department or workers employed on construction of other projects under the War Department or Navy, or stevedores and other workers on docks or dock facilities, and employes of public utilities.

The proclamations provide that the commanding general and governor will appoint a joint advisory committee to consult and advise with regard to labor matters in their respective fields.

May Be Retaken

The proclamations also provide that whenever the general considers it necessary for the security of the islands or their use as a military or naval base, he may take over functions and jurisdictions restored to the civil authorities. Such action would come after consultation with the territorial governor.

(The White House announced January 20 that an agreement had been reached for a "substantial restoration of functions to appropriate civilian authorities" in Hawaii, but withheld details while the new arrangements were worked out by the War, Justice and Interior Departments and Hawaii's governor.

Brazil Joins Allies Without Declaring War on Japanese

Aranha Explains Relation Is Comparable to That Of Russia and Tokio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 8.—Brazil joined the United Nations as a full partner in the war against Germany and Italy and announced her adherence to the Atlantic Charter following a meeting Saturday of the entire cabinet with President Getulio Vargas.

(The Associated Press, through faulty interpretation of a cable dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, reported incorrectly Saturday night that Brazil's new status included a state of belligerency with Japan.)

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha said yesterday:

"Brazil's adherence to the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations pact does not mean declaration of war on Japan. Our position is comparable with that of Soviet Russia in relation to Japan.

"We are not at war with Japan because we have not been attacked by Japan. But if tomorrow Japan attacks us, we will fight her immediately.

"Meanwhile, our relations with Japan are broken."

(Brazil broke diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan January 28, 1942, and declared war on Germany and Italy August 22.)

Brazil's new action followed a meeting January 28 of President Vargas and President Roosevelt at Natal, Brazil, where Mr. Roosevelt stopped on his return from the conference with Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca.

"Complete accord" between the two countries was announced at that time on both war operations and the supplying of raw materials by Brazil to the United Nations.

The Brazilian announcement made no mention of the country's relationship to Soviet Russia, an adherent of the Atlantic Charter and a member of the United Nations. Brazil has never had diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, and informed quarters did not believe they would be established for the time being.

Peru Adheres To Atlantic Charter

Lima, Peru, Feb. 8 (A. P.)—The Foreign Office last night announced Peru's adherence to the Atlantic Charter.

Canada's War Aid To U. S. Revealed By M'Carthy

FEB 9 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Feb. 8 — Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the United States, told the Canadian Club today that Bren guns "in some quantity" were flown from Toronto to "a distant point in the Pacific" in December, 1941, after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

The attack upon Pearl Harbor, meant by the Japanese as a "knock-out blow," became the rallying cry for "the most tremendous war effort ever made," he said.

"Our neighbor now was at war," he said. "A firm friend had become a mighty ally. Among other things, this meant the transformation of our arrangements under the Hyde Park agreement.

Agreement Kept

"Where we had been seeking an outlet for Canadian supplies, we were now faced with an urgent demand. . . . Joint defense also assumed a new and very lively aspect, and we had reason to appreciate months of preparation that the Ogdensburg agreement had given us."

(The Ogdensburg agreement provided for the establishment of a defensive alliance between the United States and Canada on a continental scale.)

Both the Ogdensburg and Hyde Park agreements required machinery. To carry out the former the joint defense board was established, and in the case of the Hyde Park agreement joint United States-Canadian committees were organized to control and integrate industrial production and the supply of essential raw materials.

Pact Aids Output

"Beyond a doubt," the Minister said, "the combined war output of the two countries is considerably greater today than it could possibly have been without the Hyde Park agreement. Significantly, about one fifth of Canada's war output now moves to the United States. As a result, we are able to pay cash for the war materials we must import from her for our own use."

"Let me assure you," he added, "that this war effort of ours is appreciated in Washington. In 1492 Columbus discovered America—in 1942 America discovered Canada. . . We are a small and scattered and not fully developed people of 11,500,000, but there is no single phase of this war in which we have not played an effective part. We should have no inferiority complex—not even alongside the might and majesty of the United States of America."

Canada to Vote Billion Dollars For Lend-Lease

Ottawa Says Bulk of Aid May Be Outright Gift, to Go Where Needed Most

OTTAWA, Feb. 8 (CP).—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley told the House of Commons today the government proposes to make $1,000,000,000 worth of Canada's war production directly available to the United Nations during the next fiscal year, which begins April 1, either by gift, loan or repayment plans.

The minister said he would soon introduce a bill creating a Canadian War Supplies Allocation Board, made up of five Cabinet ministers, to administer the $1,000,000,000 appropriation.

The proposal is called a "mutual aid measure," and one Finance Department official said it might be described as "a streamlined, modernized version of the United States lease-lend policy."

But it will go farther than that program because the only consideration essential to transfer of equipment and supplies is that they will be used in the efficient prosecution of efforts for victory he said. Thus a large portion of the appropriation may take the form of a gift to the recipients, whether they are British, American, Russian, Chinese or others.

Under this proposal Canada's surplus production, which amounted last year to 80 per cent of the whole, would be sent directly to where it can be used best. Russia and China were mentioned prominently. The distribution would be made according to the strategic requirements of the general pool of United Nations war supplies.

Hoover Advises Limiting Size Of Army

FEB 9 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 8 — Herbert Hoover declared today that "the size of the army must be modified, at least for the immediate period of 1943," and the armed forces should supply some of 1,000,000 additional workers he said the nation needed in farming and metal and oil industries.

Hoover envisaged at least three more years of war, but observed:

"Time runs in our favor. We do not, therefore, need try to do everything all at once. The knockout blow to Germany can be delivered more certainly in 1944 than in 1943."

"Might Break" Home Front

"It is a serious consideration that we might break the back of our people on the home front and start internal degeneration, such as is now the fate of Germany. We should not imperil it by doing too much too fast. Especially when time runs in our favor."

(The House Military Committee is considering a bill to restrict the size of the army. In addition, several Senators, including Thomas (D., Okla.) and Bankhead (D., Ala.), have been discussing the advisability of limiting appropriations in order to hold down the number of men in the army and navy.)

Warns Of "Fatal Error"

Remarking that the armed forces intend to have more than 11,000,000 members by the end of 1943, the former President told a press conference:

"If we attempt too much on the military side, we may commit the fatal error of overstraining on the home front and thus damage our effectiveness in ultimate victory.

Must Expect Long War

"There is a limit to our capacities and resources, great as they are. And in our planning we must, at least, prepare for a long war.

"Including the defeat of Japan, we must envisage at least three more years of war, and a prudent nation would possibly envisage five years."

Would Import Mexicans

The Food Administrator during the last war declared that he believed sufficient additional labor to take care of our expanded production program could be obtained by employment of trained women, importation of workers from Mexico and the furloughing of enough men from the military services to make up the needed million.

Hoover conferred for almost two hours behind closed doors with a Senate Appropriations subcommittee investigating manpower facilities.

Must Prepare For Peace

Later he termed the fields of metal, oil and agriculture the "acute shortage points in national production."

"We must be prepared for enough manpower to meet the crisis when peace comes," he said. "And now is the time to prepare for that crisis."

As for farm production, Hoover said American agriculture "certainly cannot make the grade unless it has a larger manpower supply—if we are going to produce more in 1943 than in 1942, we certainly can't do it with less labor than last year."

Oil Deficit To Increase

He estimated that oil production was deficient about 200,000 barrels a day and predicted that the figure would be increased to 500,000 by the end of the year.

"But the greatest stimulant on earth for production," he added, "is a little more price."

Hoover said farm employment dropped from almost 9,000,000 workers last year to between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 at present.

Axis Has "Passed Zenith"

He said the United Nations "now have a ring around the European Axis and the Japanese" and predicted that both Germany and Italy "have passed their zenith and are steadily degenerating on both the military and home front."

"Japan," he said, "cannot grow stronger; she is losing more tonnage and planes than she can construct. Russia has demonstrated her ability to at least produce a stalemate on that military front, and with aid in food and materials from us, will do more."

LEND-LEASE PLAN FILED IN CANADA

FEB 9 1943

Finance Minister Offers Measure To Furnish Goods On Gift Basis

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 8—A billion-dollar Canadian lend-lease program embracing all the United Nations was proposed in the Canadian House of Commons today by J. L. Isley, Finance Minister, the Canadian legation announced.

The legation made the announcement simultaneously with Isley's appearance before the House at Ottawa.

The program, to be known as the Canadian war supplies allocation board, while described as essentially lend-lease will stress the gift idea, the legation said.

Called Duty To Share

Isley's statement in commons said:

"I believe, and I think most Canadians believe, that it is our national duty and our privilege to share our supplies with the other United Nations . . . no financial impediments should be allowed to interfere with this sensible sharing of our war production.

"It shall be good and sufficient consideration for transferring war supplies to other United Nations that such supplies are to be used in the joint and effective prosecution of the war.

"We do not want that flow (of goods to the United Nations) to give rise to huge debts between nations, debts which cannot be liquidated without destroying trade, debts whose very existence will undermine international understanding and good will. . . . We don't want to make the sharing of war supplies dependent upon the ability of those who use them to pay for them."

Points Out Differences

L. B. Pearson, Minister-Counsello. of the Canadian plan and United States lend-lease system lies in the obligations which a country has to assume in order to become a beneficiary.

"Recipients of (American) lend-lease aide," Pearson said, "have given certain undertakings in regard to their post-war trade policies. More important, perhaps, their obligations on account of goods received remain uncertain, subject to settlement by the President.

Incur No Obligation

"Under the Canadian system it appears that in most cases no obligation will be incurred at all, except that of making effective wartime use of the supplies; while, in the special cases, where some sort of specific obligation is incurred by the beneficiary, this will be clearly established at the outset."

30-24-1011

HOUSE HAILS PLEA FOR MORE CHINA AID

Applauds Curley in Demand for Earmarking of 10% of Our Help to Go to Chinese

EARLY VICTORY PICTURED

Stimson and Land Urge Before Foreign Affairs Group Need of Extending Lend-Lease

FEB 9 1943

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Sentiment for increased lend-lease aid to China mounted in Congress today as the House Foreign Affairs Committee heard Secretary Stimson and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, stress the need for continuing the mutual aid agreements for another year.

A plea by Representative Curley of Massachusetts for stepping up shipments of weapons to Chinese fighting forces won applause in the House, reflecting an attitude repeatedly expressed by several members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The former Governor said that he had filed a resolution which would earmark 10 per cent of all lend-lease materials for China, a step which he said would, if carried out, enable China to defeat Japan in six months and save the lives of more than 500,000 Americans.

Meanwhile, Secretary Stimson expressed before the House committee his conviction that this country could not and should not seek a post-war "dollar and cents" settlement of international debts arising from the lend-lease program.

World Damage Predicted

"You would have a devilish hard time to do so, and produce a lot of damage to international relations," he declared, adding later that he saw the possibility of "a grave international misunderstanding" developing on that point after the war.

The Secretary, in urging continuance of the act until July, 1944, declared, "any other decision would seriously jeopardize and delay our complete and total victory." He was joined by Admiral Land, who told the committee:

"I favor the extension of the lend-lease act. Lend-lease and lend-lease in reverse should not be abandoned. The lend-lease act is a flexible instrument, which has proven in time of emergency, that a democracy can meet and outmatch the challenge of so-called Fascist efficiency."

Admiral Land disclosed that American-controlled vessels, in the year ending Oct. 31, 1942, had made 1745 sailings loaded with lend-lease materials, 1,375 for Britain, 304 for Russia and 66 for China.

"Unfortunately," he said, "not every vessel that sailed arrived at her destination, but by far the largest portion of them did. In the curent year, lend-lease sailings of American vessels will greatly increase, and may even double the 1942 volume."

Admiral Land added:

"We are planning to build 18,890,000 deadweight tons of new shipping during 1943.

"On the basis of building statistics, and the estimated sinkings which may occur in 1943, our dry cargo fleet should surpass Britain's about the middle of the year, and by the end of the year our fleet may be as much as 25 per cent greater than theirs."

Lists Chinese Resources

Mr. Curley said:

"It is difficult for the average American to understand the underlying motive that prevents the adoption of a policy whereby the lives of American service men, the ships of the American Navy and the cause in which we are engaged should be denied the services of that huge reservoir of manpower, the Chinese Republic."

"I believe the time has come to utilize the forces that have been developed in China, which in active service, reserve units and training camps represent a total of 20,000,000 men, with a reserve of 50,000,000 able-bodied men of military age available for service.

"These are trained soldiers, who from July of 1941 to June of 1942 fought nearly 5,600 engagements resulting in 180,000 casualties and the capture of over 5,000 Japanese soldiers.

"I have conferred with competent authorities and have been informed that with 500 bombing, pursuit and fighting planes and a reasonable amount of other war materials success would be possible by the Chinese over the Japanese within a period of six months."

New Assignment For Krueger

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 8—The army disclosed today that Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, of Newport, D. I., now commanding the Third Army with headquarters at San Antonia, Texas, is slated for another assignment.

Krueger, 62, is a native of West Prussia. He came to this country as a child, enlisted n the army during the Spanish-American War, and rose from the ranks to his present command. There was no indication what his new assignment will be.

Promotion Asked

The disclosure came after President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today Krueger's nomination for the rank of lieutenant general. He holds the rank now by virtue of his Third Army command, an darmy officers explained the nomination would permit him to retain the rank when he is transferred.

Krueger's name headed a list of army promotions—two to be lieutenant generals, twelve to be major generals and forty-nine to be brigadier generals—sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Harmon Nominated

Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, a native of San Francisco, now commanding army forces under Admiral William F. Halsey in the South Pacific, was nominated for promotion to lieutenant general on Halsey's recommendation for "his outstanding military ability and the wholehearted support he has given in making the army and navy cooperative effort in that area outstandingly successful."

Brig. Gen. Nathan W. Twining, of Oswego, Ore., commanding an air force in the South Pacific, who was rescued from the sea near the Solomon Islands last week, was among those nominated to be major generals.

REPORTER WON'T IDENTIFY MARINES

Washington, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Representative Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, chairman of a special House naval subcommittee, said today that questioning of the city editor and a woman reporter for the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal failed to show any direct evidence to support stories the paper publisined that merchant seamen refused to unload cargo at Guadalcanal on a Sunday.

Mr. Magnuson asked Charles Miller, the city editor, to submit to the committee investigating the stories files of the paper from December 25 to January 21 to show what Marines were interviewed in Akron by Mrs. Helen Waterhouse, the reporter.

Mrs. Waterhouse earlier today testified that disclosures of the names of the men she spoke to would destroy the public faith in any reporter or in the Akron Beacon Journal.

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Mr. Miller relayed to the newspaper the committee request for the names. Mr. Magnuson said that no reply had yet been received.

Pointing out that Secretary of the Navy Knox and the commanders of the armed forces in the South Pacific denied any knowledge of such an incident, Mr. Magnuson added:

"If there were published by newspapers all over the nation similar stories based upon just such evidence as this, it would cause a complete disunity."

Complaints that Marines had to unload the cargo, he said, could be put down as "just beefs." Mr. Magnuson added that a ship's crew, especially in a war zone, does not unload the cargo.

The committee met privately after ending the open hearings. Mr. Magnuson said further steps would be decided on after the newspaper management replies to the request for the identities, and sends the files sought.

ARMY'S SILVER STAR WON BY 34 IN PACIFIC

Officers and Enlisted Men Get Awards for Gallantry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The War Department announced today thirty-four citations for award of the Silver Star for gallantry in action to officers and enlisted men in the Southwest Pacific area. Their names and home addresses were as follows:

Tomlinson, Clarence M., colonel, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Beaver, Chester M., lieutenant colonel of Yankton, S. D.

Hawkins, William D., major, Bronxville, N. Y.

Dixon, Oliver O., major, Bedford, Ind.

Garrett, Leonard E., captain, Beaumont, Texas.

Mooney, Lester T., first lieutenant, Norman, Okla.

Dix, Robert A., second lieutenant, Milwaukee.

Smith, Rae M., second lieutenant, Carlton, Minn.

Pravda, George, first sergeant, Spring Lake, Mich.

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Marsh, Edgar C., technical sergeant, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Buchanan, Elmer R., staff sergeant, Blissfield, Mich.

Fiechter, Robert E., staff sergeant, Monroe, Wis.

Yearman, Ivan J., staff sergeant, Baraboo, Wis.

MacPherson, Mordock E., sergeant, Bedford, Mass.

Lawrence, Irving M., technician grade IV, Bedford, Mass.

McGettigan, Homer D., technician grade IV, Darlington, Wis.

Rowe, Lawrence A., corporal, Angola, Ind.

Tirrell, Wilbur G., corporal, South Weymouth, Mass.

Jacobs, William J., corporal, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Pieh, Richard J., corporal, Deerfield, Mich.

Reese, Frank H., corporal, Milwaukee.

Tappen, Robert J., corporal, Menominee, Mich.

Bingham, Glenn P., technician grade V, Dearborn, Mich.

Jubera, John Jr., technician grade V, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

Van Cor, Wallace I., technician grade V, Cambridge, Mass.

Burghardt, Albert C., technician grade V, Temperance, Mich.

Darnell, Clevis T., private first class, Longview, Texas.

Gauthier, William L., private first class, Ishpeming, Mich.

Olson, Victor L., private first class, Colfax, Wis.

Elliott, James J., private first class, Perry, Mo.

Boorman, James J., private first class, Madison, Wis.

Kurgan, William M., private, Chicago.

Freeman, Nathan, private, Trenton, N. S.

Wimer, Dale F., private, Cassville, Wis.

NAVY ANNOUNCES 53 CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today fifty-three casualties in Navy forces, including fifteen dead, twenty-two wounded and sixteen missing.

This brings to 22,832 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,490 dead, 4,055 wounded and 12,287 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK.

CUNNINGHAM, PETER JOHN, missing; father, Peter Cunningham, 287 East 136th street, Bronx.

DUDA, PAUL P., Marine, wounded; father, Stanislaw Duda, Syracuse.

McLAREN, JAMES N., Marine, wounded; mother, Mrs. Eva McLaren, Corinth.

SCHANTZ, ROBERT E., Marine, dead; mother, Mrs. Blanche Naber, Cazenovia.

WOOD, CHARLES FREDERICK, dead; mother, Mrs. Alice Johnson Spraker, Gloversville.

CONNECTICUT.

MAHON, GEORGE M., Marine, wounded; Father Michael Mahon, 4 Asnuntuck Road, Thompsonville.

Indians Adopt Mrs. Roosevelt As 'Princess of Many Trails'

By The Associated Press

CAMDEN, Me., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, received the Indian name "Ow-du-sees-ul"—meaning "Princess of Many Trails," in a Penobscot tribal induction ceremony today after she had sponsored the first of a series of huge wooden barges to be launched by the Camden Shipbuilding and Marine Railways Corporation.

Princess Watawaso of the Penobscots placed a band of wampum around the First Lady's head as Mrs. Roosevelt was formally made a member of the old Maine Indian tribe, and then the princess said: "My song is for your protection on your many trails."

The name "Pine Tree" was bestowed on the 194-foot barge by Mrs. Roosevelt as she smashed a bottle of champagne on its prow. The craft is the largest wooden vessel launched in the United States in two decades. The President, himself, played a leading role in planning the building of these barges.

Before the launching, Chief Poolaw and Princess Watawaso sang an Indian song asking "the great spirit's protection for the big war canoe."

En route to Camden, Mrs. Roosevelt, stopped off at Portland and visited night workers at the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation's big liberty ship yards. Most of the men and women workers were obviously surprised at her appearance. She ate a hasty lunch at one of the shop cafeterias, then passed an hour touring the busy plant before going to a Portland hotel for the night.

Mrs. Roosevelt walked up a narrow plank to one of the raised "flats," on which plate assemblies are welded, to chat with a group of women welders and tackers.

She talked with a number of women in the yards about their work, queried mothers among the group as to how their children were cared for while they worked, and questioned the personnel director for women, Mrs. Phyllis Fraser, as to the efficiency, pay and type of work done by the women.

BODY OF GILLAM FOUND IN ALASKA

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Ketchikan, Alaska, Feb. 8 (A. P.).—Harold Gillam, hero of a hundred adventures along the Arctic airways, died in one of the most dramatic of them all—braving the winterbound wilderness to bring rescue to the passengers of a plane he crash landed in a January blizzard.

The frozen body of the 40-year-old pilot was recovered Saturday by Coast Guardsmen from the beach of Boca de Quadra, an inlet south of Ketchikan. The spot was not far from the mountain peak against which Gillam's plane struck January 5 during a routine flight North from Seattle.

Gillam apparently died from starvation, exposure and shock. The Coast Guard theorized that, weakened, he must have fallen into the water, lost his scant supply of matches and thereafter been helpless against the cold.

Five passengers were with Gillam on his last flight. Miss Susan Batzer, 23, Camas, Wash., died two days after the crash from loss of blood. Three days later Gillam, with a handful of raisins and a candy bar, started for help.

When he failed to return Joseph Tippets of Anchorage and Percy Cutting of Hayward, Cal., two others aboard the plane, cut through deep snow and reached Smeaton Bay, where they were found early last week. Acting on their directions, rescuers reached the wrecked plane and found the other two passengers, Dewey Metzdorf of Anchorage and Robert Gebo of Seattle, injured but alive. Miss Batzer's body will be brought out after spring thaws have reduced the fourteen feet of snow at the crash scene.

Retreat Of Rommel Leaves Eisenhower Allied Chief

By John M. Hightower

Washington, Feb. 8—The vexing question of a supreme Allied command for the big push in North Africa has been resolved by German General Erwin Rommel, who acted quite impersonally under the compulsions of British gunfire and Libyan geography.

As a result the supreme Allied commander in the only place that counts—the place where the battle will be fought—is American Lieutenant General Dwight Eisenhower. Under him British, French and American forces are being unified for final victory over the Axis in Africa.

Given No New Power

Yet it may be stated categorically that Eisenhower is not the supreme commander in North Africa, from the Suez to the Atlantic, and that he has not, in fact, been given any new authority over the area. He commands just what he has always commanded; essentially it is his enemy who has changed and has colored his assignment with new importance.

In a word, Eisenhower stood still and the battlefield went to him. That relieved Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill from making any politically delicate choice at this time between Eisenhower and his British neighbors, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, leader of the victorious Eighth Army, and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Middle East commander.

Later Choice Possible

A choice may have to be made later, but the circumstances should be different. It is not too difficult to imagine how much of the British public might feel now were its victorious generals, Montgomery and Alexander, placed under Eisenhower's command.

From another point of view it is highly desirable that an American should have the key command in the active African theater. The French there will go along with American leadership, but have not been too cooperative with the British.

On Temporary Basis

When the invasion began Eisenhower was given command of Allied forces from the Atlantic coast to the Libyan border. He retained his title as commander of American forces in the European theater. This arrangement was satisfactory on a temporary basis, particularly so long as the main African fighting was being carried on by the British Eighth Army in its chase of Rommel across Libya.

Talk of the need for a unified command arose when Rommel fell back on Tripoli and Montgomery's army approached the point where it could join forces with the American-British-French army under Eisenhower. It seemed that the battle actions would develop partly in Tunisia and partly in Libya.

In Eisenhower's Area

Rommel changed all that, however, by deciding not to make a stand at Tripoli. His best defenses and shortest supply lines were in Tunisia; he fell back behind the Mareth fortifications. This put the considerable Axis forces remaining in North Africa entirely within Eisenhower's area of command.

Montgomery undoubtedly will aid in the final drive to crush the combined Rommel-von Arnim Axis troops.

30.24 - 1013

Act Would Give Broad Powers To Roosevelt

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 8—A national war service act granting President Roosevelt sweeping power to utilize the nation's manpower and womanpower in any job deemed necessary to achieve victory was introduced in Congress today by two Republicans.

The measure, which would make millions of Americans eligible for a call to duty on assembly lines of tanks and planes and in the fields to sow and reap the country's crops, was submitted by Representative Wadsworth (R., N. Y.) and Senator Austin (R., Vt.).

The purpose as set forth in the measure's preamble is "to provide further for the comprehensive, orderly and effective mobilization of the manpower and the womanpower in support of the war effort."

Policy Declared

The measure also makes a "declaration of policy and intent of Congress" under which it is stated:

"The Congress further declares that there is no intention by this act to modify, reaffirm, or otherwise affect existing laws relating to maximum hours, minimum wages, overtime pay, or collective bargaining, or relating to mediation, arbitration or other procedures for the settlement of any labor controversies or questions."

There was no mention in the proposed legislation of the status which drafted workers would have if they were assigned to industries where unions now hold closed-shop contracts.

Answer To Complaints

Behind its introduction stood mounting complaints from agriculture areas that farm labor is flocking to better-paid jobs in war industry, from war industries that the demand for skilled labor is resulting in "pirating" and inflation-producing bids for able workers.

The National War Service Act would affect every person now registered under the Selective Service Act, except those serving in the armed forces, including the WAACs, WAVES and SPARs, and would require registration of all women between the ages of 18 and 50.

Exempted, however, wo[illegible] women with children under 18 and expectant mothers, but even these would be subjected to service under the act once the condition which brought them deferment "ceases to exist."

President's Powers

Under its terms, the President would be authorized, whenever he determined "that additional workers are needed in any war industry, in agriculture, or in other occupations, activities or employments, essential to the effective prosecution of the war," to issue a call for volunteers.

If sufficient volunteers to meet the need failed to respond, the Chief Executive then would be empowered to direct the selective service boards to supply them "from those who are liable under terms of the act."

Austin and Wadsworth said the recent order requiring every man from 18 to 38 to find work in essential industry or enter the armed forces was "indirect pressure and coercion" and the use of a club "never intended by Congress when it passed the Selective Service Act."

Sinking of British Vessel Brings Atlantic Toll to 611

By the Associated Press.

The sinking of a medium-sized British merchantman, announced last week, raises to 611 the Associated Press count of Allied and neutral cargo ships lost in Western Atlantic U-boat attacks since Pearl Harbor.

The lone sinking, in which three crewmen lost their lives in the South Atlantic, was the lowest seven-day total of announced losses for the area in 61 weeks of submarine warfare since the United States entered the war.

tion in Allied quarters. It apparently overlapped with another special report issued yesterday.

The communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded in New York by the Associated Press, was issued 24 hours after the Germans had reported that their U-boats had sunk a British cruiser of the 5,450-ton Dido class in the Eastern Mediterranean and 20 merchant vessels "sailing in convoys bound for England and carrying goods for the African and Russian fronts."

Giraud's Wife Held, Report

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New York, Feb. 8 (AP)—The British radio, in a broadcast recorded today by CBS, reported that the wife of Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, High Commissioner for French North and West Africa, was arrested recently in France by the Germans. The British radio did not give the source of its information.

In speech by J. Pervis [illegible]

Of 14 Ships in Convoy

By the Associated Press.

The German high command declared in a special bulletin today that a Nazi submarine pack, striking day after day at an Allied convoy eastbound to Britain, had sunk 14 vessels totaling 109,000 tons—including five tankers—and damaged another with a torpedo hit.

This claim was without confirma-

PRICES STRETCH AS FAR AS THE BUYER'S PURSE.

ANOTHER FORM OF RATIONING IS A VOLUNTARY ONE IMPOSED BY RETAILERS. IN ORDER TO CONSERVE SUPPLIES SOME DEALERS SELL A FIXED NUMBER OF PAIRS DAILY AND THEN CLOSE THEIR DOORS. OTHERS CLOSE EARLIER AND A FEW OPERATE HALF-TIME.

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THERE HAVE BEEN EXPERIMENTS WITH WOODEN-SOLED SHOES, BUT SO FAR THESE ARE A CURIOSITY BECAUSE THE WEARERS ARE COMPELLED TO LEARN A NEW STYLE OF WALKING BEFORE THEY DARE VENTURE ON THE STREETS.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB 9-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY QUOTED THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER TIDNINGEN AS SAYING COPENHAGEN WAS BOMBED THREE TIMES MONDAY NIGHT.

LONDON, FEB. 8-(AP)-SHOE RATIONING, WHICH STARTS TOMORROW IN THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN IN EFFECT IN GREAT BRITAIN SINCE JUNE, 1941.

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THE BRITISH SYSTEM SETS NO DEFINITE LIMIT ON THE NUMBER OF PAIRS OF SHOES WHICH MAY BE BOUGHT, BUT SINCE THE COUPONS WHICH MUST BE SURRENDERED FOR THEM ARE ALSO NECESSARY FOR CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING ELSE EXCEPT HATS AND A FEW NON-ESSENTIAL HOUSEHOLD LINES, SHOES REMAIN A PROBLEM.

FROM TWO TO SEVEN COUPONS MUST BE OFFERED FOR EACH PAIR OF SHOES, ACCORDING TO THE SIZE AND TYPE. THESE COUPONS MUST BE TAKEN FROM THE TOTAL OF 60 WHICH MUST MEET ALL CLOTHING NEEDS OVER A PERIOD OF 16 MONTHS.

ALL SHOE MANUFACTURERS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO TURN OVER HALF OF THEIR PRODUCTION TO MAKING UTILITY MODELS WHICH ARE SOLD IN VARIOUS PRICE GROUPS FOR THE EQUIVALENT OF FROM $4 TO $8. IN THE LUXURY CLASS,

TIDNINGEN QUOTED A REPORT HEARD AT MALMOE, SWEDEN. EARLIER REPORTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED THAT COPENHAGEN HAD AN AIR RAID ALARM, BUT THERE HAD BEEN NO REPORTS OF BOMBING.

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LONDON, FEB 8-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST TODAY AN ARTICLE BY D. ZASLAVSKY, ONE OF THE EDITORS OF PRAVDA, IN WHICH HE RIDICULED REPORTS OF SOVIET TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AND SAID "WE INTEND NO INTERFERENCE OF ANY KIND IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHERS" AFTER THE WAR.

"WE DON'T AIM AT FORCING OUR WILL AND OUR REGIME ON THE SLAVONIC OR ANY OTHER ENSLAVED EUROPEAN PEOPLES WHO ARE EXPECTING OUR ASSISTANCE," ZASLAVSKY SAID. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

U.S. BASE ENGLAND (ADD)

THE CLASS WAS GIVEN A "GRADUATION" LUNCHEON BY BRIG.GEN.NEWTON LONGFELLOW, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE BOMBER COMMAND. EACH GRADUATE RECEIVED A SOMEWHAT MACABRE "DIPLOMA" ADDRESSED "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN" AND SIGNED BY MAJOR GEN.IRA C.EAKER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE.

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THE "DIPLOMA"--AND IT MIGHT JUST AS WELL HAVE BEEN WRITTEN IN GERMAN--ATTESTS THAT THE BEARER IS SPECIALLY ACCREDITED TO THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE AND DEFINES HIS STATUS AS A PRISONER OF WAR.

THE "WRITING SIXTY-NINTH" WILL HAVE A SPECIAL HEADQUARTERS AT THE AIRFORCE BASE, FROM WHERE THEY WILL BE SENT TO DISPERSAL FIELDS FOR OPERATIONS.

THE SPECIAL COURSE ALSO WAS TAKEN BY A GROUP FROM THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE FILM UNIT, WHICH INCLUDED PRIVATE J.B.NASH, FORMER CLEVELAND PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER; LIEUT.REAGAN "TEX" MCCRARY, NEW YORK CITY, FORMER NEW YORK MIRROR WRITER; LIEUT.HAROLD TANNENBAUM, BINGHAMTON, N.Y.; CAPT.HAROLD B.WESLEY, VAN NUYS, CALIF.; CAPT. WILLIAM SKALL, LOS ANGELES; CAPT.WILLIAM CLOTHIER, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; SERGEANT IRVIN SLATE, FRANKLIN, KY.; SERGEANT ROBERT W. MCDUFF, INDIANAPOLIS, AND MAJOR WILLIAM WYLER OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., WHO DIRECTED THE FILM "MRS.MINIVER."

BERN (ADD)

TELEGRAPHIC FILING OF DISPATCHES HAS BEEN DENIED TO ALL VICHY CORRESPONDENTS OF TURKISH NEWSPAPERS; OF THREE SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS ONLY ONE WAS PERMITTED TO FILE AND HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE REFUSED UNLESS THE SAME PRIVILEGE WAS GIVEN HIS COLLEAGUES.

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NO SWISS CORRESPONDENTS ARE ALLOWED TO USE THE TELEGRAPH AND THEY ARE PERMITTED TO USE THE MAILS ONLY UNDER RIGID CENSORSHIP.

PIERRE MASSON FORRESTIER, HEAD OF THE FOREIGN PRESS SERVICE, AND A LIAISON OFFICER WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE LAST WAR, PRESENTED HIS RESIGNATION AS A RESULT OF THE REORGANIZATION.

STOCKHOLM, FEB 8-(AP)-POLICE UNDER THE PRO-AXIS VIDKUN QUISLING HAVE CONFISCATED THE ESTATES OF THREE LEADERS OF THE NORWEGIAN CHRISTIAN FRONT BECAUSE THEY DISTRIBUTED THE NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE OF NORWEGIAN CHURCH BISHOPS PROTESTING AGAINST QUISLING'S ANTI-CHURCH MEASURES, RELIABLE REPORTS FROM NORWAY SAID TODAY.

POLICE ALSO RAIDED THE PUBLISHING HOUSE, ANSGAR, OWNED BY THE NORWEGIAN MISSION UNION, ON JAN. 22, AND ARRESTED THE STAFF AND MISSION HEAD, CHRISTIAN SVENDSEN, FOR SENDING THE BISHOPS' MESSAGE TO UNIONS AND PREACHERS, THESE ADVICES SAID.

LATER THE STAFF OF ANSGAR WAS REPORTED RELEASED, EXCEPT FOR SVENDSEN.

30.24-1015

STOCKHOLM, FEB 8-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS IN THE INTERIOR OF SOUTHERN NORWAY IN ORDER TO DEFEND MOUNTAIN PASSES IF ATTACKS SHOULD COME FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, REPORTS FROM NORWAY SAID TODAY.

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IN SUPPORT OF COASTAL DEFENSES, THE REPORTS SAID BUNKERS AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS WERE BEING CONSTRUCTED AT BYKLESTIGEN AND SETESDAL, 70 MILES NORTH OF KRISTIANSAND, AND AT FLAATHYL WHERE THE ROAD RUNS FROM HAUKELI DOWN TO ODDA AND ROELDAL.

MEANWHILE SKI PATROLS CONSTANTLY SWEEP THE HARDANGERVIDDA REGION, GUARDING AGAINST THE CHANCE OF AIR-BORNE TROOPS OR PARACHUTISTS LANDING. RELIABLE REPORTS ALSO SAID THE GERMANS HAD REQUISITIONED HOUSES AT BANEHEIA OUTSIDE KRISTIANSAND, APPARENTLY FOR THE MILITARY STAFF OF SOUTHERN NORWAY WHICH HERETOFORE HAD BEEN STATIONED AT ARENDAL.

GODFREY BLUNDEN

STALINGRAD, FEB 8-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S "INTUITIVE" MILITARY LEADERSHIP WAS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE OF THE GERMAN SIXTH ARMY AT STALINGRAD AND ITS SUBSEQUENT ANNIHILATION.

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THAT IS THE CONCLUSION I DRAW AFTER CONVERSATIONS WITH SOVIET GENERALS WHO CONDUCTED THE OPERATIONS WHICH RESULTED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SIXTH ARMY.

THE CONCLUSION IS SUPPORTED BY THE DEMEANOR AND REMARKS MADE BY 11 OF THE 24 ENEMY GENERALS CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS WHOM SOVIET AUTHORITIES PERMITTED ME TO SEE IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR STAFF OFFICERS.

ALL THE EVIDENCE, IN MY OPINION, POINTS TO THE FACT THAT HITLER INSISTED ON CONTINUING THE BATTLE LONG AFTER THE POSITION WAS MILITARILY UNTENABLE FROM THE GERMAN VIEWPOINT AND PROBABLY AGAINST THE ADVICE OF HIS HIGHER OFFICERS.

HITLER ALSO INSISTED, THROUGH FIELD MARSHAL GEN. FRIEDRICH VON PAULUS, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY, THAT THERE BE NO SURRENDER, EVEN AFTER THE SITUATION WAS HOPELESS, AND THIS LED TO DISAGREEMENT AMONG GERMAN OFFICERS.

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THIS IS CONFIRMED BY THE STORY OF VON PAULUS' CAPTURE AS TOLD TO ME BY A REB NMY QEMIOR LIEUTENANT

THIS IS CONFIRMED BY THE STORY OF VON PAULUS' CAPTURE AS TOLD TO ME BY A RED ARMY SENIOR LIEUTENANT, FEDOR MIKHAILOVICH YELCHENKO. VON PAULUS HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM COMMAND THE PREVIOUS DAY.

(EDITORS: THE REMAINDER OF THIS DISPATCH HAS BEEN DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION. MEANWHILE, THE STALINGRAD DESCRIPTIVE (A66) MAY BE PICKED UP AS DESIRED.)

WHEN I SAW VON PAULUS HE WAS STANDING IN AN UNPAINTED WOODEN HOUSE ON THE DON STEPPE. THE HOUSE BORE THE MILITARY DESIGNATION 14. CARVED IN THE WOODEN FRETWORK OF THE WINDOW ARCHITRAVE WAS THE DOUBLE EAGLE OF THE OLD CZARIST REGIME.

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VON PAULUS WORE A LIGHT GREY RABBIT FUR CAP AND HIS COAT HAD LEATHER PATCHES WHERE EQUIPMENT WAS FASTENED. THE FIELD MARSHAL WAS ABOVE AVERAGE HEIGHT, BUT HE WAS THIN AND HIS SHOULDERS WERE STOOPED.

HIS ATTITUDE WAS ONE OF BITTER AUSTERITY. THE CORNERS OF HIS MOUTH TURNED DOWN AND HE WOULDN'T LOOK IN THE DIRECTION OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS BUT GAZED AT THE HORIZON.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF VON PAULUS IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS CAPTURE SHOW HIM UNSHAVEN AND BITTER MOUTHED. WHEN I SAW HIM HE WAS CLEANSHAVEN AND BETRAYED NO SIGN OF PHYSICAL BREAKDOWN EXCEPT A NERVOUS TWITCH

IN THE EYES. HE ANSWERED BRIEFLY QUESTIONS PUT BY A SOVIET OFFICER AT THE REQUEST OF CORRESPONDENTS. THERE WAS NO SIGN OF INTEREST OR EMOTION.

STANDING WITH VON PAULUS WAS HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, LIEUT.GEN.SCHMITT, AND HIS ADJUTANT, COL.ADAM.

SCHMITT, A LARGE, BULLNECKED MAN WITH SMALL EYES AND A THIN MOUTH, WORE A CAP WITH LONG EAR FLAPS LINED WITH LEOPARD FUR. ADAM, A BULKY YOUNG MAN PROBABLY LESS THAN 30 YEARS OLD, ALSO WORE A LEOPARD SKIN CAP.

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VON PAULUS, SCHMITT AND ADAM WERE QUARTERED IN A HOUSE SEPARATE FROM THE OTHER GENERALS AND HAD A SPECIAL GUARD LIVING WITH THEM, DON IBAKUS, A GRINNING KAZAK RED ARMY SERGEANT.

AT ALL POINTS OUTSIDE THE HOUSE WERE RED ARMY MEN WITH SUBMACHINE-GUNS. THE TEMPERATURE WAS SUCH THAT ICICLES FORMED ON THE GUARDS' EYELASHES AND EYEBROWS.

OTHER GERMAN GENERALS WERE QUARTERED IN HOUSES SIMILAR TO THAT OF VON PAULUS.

THE FIRST ROOM VISITING CORRESPONDENTS ENTERED WAS OCCUPIED BY LIEUT.GEN.SCHLEMMER, COMMANDER OF THE 14TH TANK CORPS; LIEUT.GEN.OTTO RINALDI, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE SIXTH ARMY; LIEUT.GEN.VON DANIEL, COMMANDER OF THE 376TH INFANTRY; AND LIEUT.GEN.DUBOIS, COMMANDER OF THE 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

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THEY ROSE TO THEIR FEET AS CORRESPONDENTS ENTERED.

SCHLEMMER, A SHARP-FEATURED, HOOK-NOSED MAN, SAID IN REPLY TO A QUESTION AS TO WHAT HE BLAMED FOR THE GERMAN DEFEAT, SAID ONLY: "WE HAD TO FIGHT."

HE THEN TURNED TO COMPLAIN ABOUT THE RATIONS BEING RECEIVED, SAYING THEY WERE NO BETTER THAN THOSE RECEIVED BY PRIVATES. RINALDI ALSO JOINED IN THIS COMPLAINT. A SOVIET OFFICER SAID THESE COMPLAINTS WOULD BE ATTENDED TO.

ASKED FOR HIS OPINION OF THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE RED ARMY, VON DANIEL SAID "THE RED ARMY ALWAYS FIGHTS WELL."

ALL FOUR GENERALS SAID THEY FOUGHT IN THE GERMAN ARMY DURING THE LAST WAR. DUBOIS, A SANDY-HAIRED MAN WITH A TWO DAYS' GROWTH OF BEARD, MADE IT A SPECIAL POINT TO SAY HE COMMANDED A VIENNA DIVISION.

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IN AN ADJACENT ROOM WERE LIEUT. GEN. MAURICE VON DREBBER, COMMANDER OF THE 298TH INFANTRY DIVISION; MAJ. GEN. HEINZ WOLF, COMMANDER OF ARTILLERY OF THE FOURTH ARMY CORPS; BRIG GEN. ROMULUS DIDITRIU, COMMANDER OF THE 20TH RUMANIAN DIVISION, AND LIEUT. COL. ARTUR WEBER, CHIEF OF STAFF TO VON DREBBER.

VON DREBBER WAS THE FIRST GERMAN GENERAL TO SURRENDER. ASKED WHY HE SURRENDERED, HE SAID:

"THE RED ARMY CAME FROM THE SOUTH; THE RED ARMY CAME FROM THE NORTH. WE WERE CUT OFF. WE HAD NO FOOD, NO MUNITIONS. WE HAD LOST OUR AIRDROMES."

VON DREBBER, A TALL, WHITE-HAIRED, BLUE-EYED MAN, SHOWED MORE SIGNS OF STRESS THAN THE OTHER GENERALS. HE WAS ASKED WHY HE CONTINUED FIGHTING AFTER THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

"HITLER WOULDN'T GIVE PERMISSION TO SURRENDER," HE SAID. "VON PAULS ORDERED US TO HOLD A CERTAIN LINE AFTER THAT."

HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, LIEUT. COL. WEBER, SAID THEIR DIVISION WAS "CUT TO PIECES."

ENTERING ANOTHER HOUSE WAS LIKE COMING ON A MOVIE SET. HERE WERE GERMAN AND RUMANIAN OFFICERS OF THE TYPE YOU EXPECT TO SEE IN HOLLY-WOOD.

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ONE WORE A MONOCLE AND CARRIED HIMSELF AS THOUGH HE HAD STUDIED ACTING UNDER ERIC VON STROHEIM. OTHERS HAD SABRE SCARS ON THEIR CHEEKS AND WORE IRON CROSSES AND OTHER DECORATIONS. THEIR UNIFORMS WERE UNPRESSED AND SHOWED THE SIGNS OF BATTLE.

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STALINGRAD, FEB 8-(AP)-STALINGRAD--WHERE GERMAN PRISONERS ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO GUARD AND THE BODIES OF THOSE KILLED IN BATTLE STILL LIE AMONG THE RUINS--IS NOT A CITY ANY MORE; IT'S A SYMBOL.

THE ONE-TIME INDUSTRIAL GIANT ON THE HIGH WEST BANK OF THE VOLGA IS A SYMBOL OF THE HIGH FAITH OF PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN THE RED ARMY WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS AGO THIS MONTH.

STALINGRAD IS ACRE AFTER ACRE OE POWDERED BRICK, SPLINTERED WOOD, TWISTED STEEL, CRACKED PAVEMENT AND SMASHED HOMES, BUILDINGS AND FACTORIES. FEB 9 1943

STALINGRAD IS A CITY OF HOPE RETURNED TO THE RUSSIANS--AND TO THE GERMANS A CITY OF BROKEN DREAMS, WHERE THEIR SIXTH ARMY CAME TO CUT THE VOLGA, RUSSIA'S GREAT LIFELINE, ONLY TO LOSE ITS SOLDIERS AND COMMANDERS IN ONE OF THE WORST SINGLE MILITARY CATASTROPHES IN THE HISTORY OF WAR.

GERMAN PRISONERS ARE SO NUMEROUS IN STALINGRAD THAT MANY LIVE IN CELLARS WITHOUT GUARDS. IT'S A REAL JOB TO TRANSFER SO MANY TO PRISON CAMPS.

THREE HUNDRED GERMANS ARE LIVING LIKE THIS IN ONE CELLAR.

THEY ARE COLD AND ARE SUFFERING, BUT THEY ARE NOT HUNGRY, FOR THE RUSSIANS ARE FEEDING THEM. THEY SAY THEIR COMRADES ABANDONED THE WOUNDED. MANY OF THE WOUNDED ARE WITHOUT CARE.

THEY SAY THE RUSSIAN FOOD IS BETTER THAN THEY HAVE HAD FOR WEEKS.

MANY GERMAN BODIES ARE STACKED HIGH LIKE WAXEN FIGURES IN THE RUINS. THE ROADS AROUND THE ONE-TIME METROPOLIS OF THE VOLGA ARE CROWDED. THERE ARE NUMEROUS AMERICAN-MADE TRUCKS, HORSE DRAWN SLEDGES, AND WAGONS OF ALL KINDS. PRISONERS WALK ALONG, TOO. IT'S A GREAT CENTER OF ACTIVITY, THIS RUINED CITY. FEB 9 1943

NOISE IS EVERYWHERE IN STALINGRAD TODAY. ALTHOUGH THE FRONT IS MANY MILES AWAY, THERE IS THE CONSTANT EXPLOSION OF MINES.

RED ARMY SAPPERS ARE WALKING CONTINUALLY THROUGH THE RUINS, SETTING OFF UNEXPLODED GERMAN MINES.

RUINS ARE EVERYWHERE. MANY CHIMNEYS POINT HEAVENWARD OUT OF DEBRIS. THEY ARE GAUNT SILHOUETTES IN THE SNOWY NIGHT.

IN THE FACTORY SETTLEMENT, WHERE SOME OF THE MOST TERRIBLE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE, THERE IS NOTHING. EVERYTHING HAS BEEN LEVELLED TO THE GROUND.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS ASSISTED IN BUILDING MANY OF THESE FACTORIES, WHICH ARE ONLY BRICK POWDER NOW. THE FAMOUS TRACTOR PLANT ALSO IS A SHAMBLES IN THE DUST.

FIRST LEAD TUNISIAN

BY WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB. 8-(AP)-U.S.FLYING FORTRESSES AND MARAUDERS STRUCK BY DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY AND RAF WELLINGTONS BY NIGHT AT GERMAN AIR FIELDS IN SARDINIA, PARTICULARLY AT CAGLIARI.

"BOTH DAY AND NIGHT RAIDS WERE EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL," THE ALLIED AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN SAID.

AMERICAN PLANES RAIDED CAGLIARI TWICE IN 40 MINUTES YESTERDAY

AFTERNOON, DROPPING TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE AIR FIELD AND SEAPLANE BASE, STARTING LARGE FIRES AND DESTROYING A NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT IN THE FIRST DAYLIGHT ATTACK BY U.S. BOMBERS ON THIS POINT. FEB 9 1943

FLYING FORTRESSES, WHICH HAD BEEN BEARING THE BRUNT OF THE DAYLIGHT BOMBING CAMPAIGN IN TUNISIA, HIT FIRST IN AN ACTION THAT PROBABLY OPENED AN AERIAL SLUGGING MATCH BY WHICH THE RAF AND U.S. AAF HOPES TO CRIPPLE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE FOR THE ALL-IMPORTANT GROUND OFFENSIVE IN TUNISIA.

ESCORTED BY P-38 LIGHTNINGS, THEY CRUISED HIGH IN THE CLEAR SKY OVER THE ISLAND AND CAUGHT BETWEEN 40 AND 50 AXIS AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

"LARGE FIRES WERE LEFT BURNING IN THE SEAPLANE BASE AS DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON HANGARS AND AIRCRAFT WERE LEFT BURNING ON THE GROUND," HE ADDED.

THE MARAUDERS, MOVING IN 40 MINUTES LATER WITH P-38 ESCORTS, SET FIRES, BOMBED FROM A LOW LEVEL WITH RESULTS DESCRIBED AS GOOD THEN FOUGHT OFF ATTACKING ENEMY PLANES ON THE WAY BACK TO THEIR NORTH AFRICAN BASES. FEB 9 1943

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE FORTRESSES SHOT DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109'S, THE LIGHTNINGS SHOT DOWN ONE AND THE MARAUDERS GOT TWO FOR A TOTAL OF FIVE GERMAN PLANES WITHOUT LOSS.

THE FORTRESSES ENCOUNTERED A NEW ITALIAN SINGLE-SEATED FIGHTER, THE RE 2001, OVER THE SOUTHERN SARDINIAN PORT, BUT NONE OF THIS TYPE WAS SHOT DOWN.

THE WELLINGTONS, WORKHORSES OF THE RAF, LOOSED HIGH EXPLOSIVES OVER AXIS FIELDS ON SARDINIA WITH GOOD RESULTS AND DID NOT LOSE A PLANE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED. IT WAS THE FIRST DISCLOSURE THAT THE WELLINGTONS WERE OPERATING IN THIS THEATER.

INCREASED ALLIED AIR STRENGTH WAS INDICATED BY THE HEAVY FORCES EMPLOYED. THE NUMBER OF PLANES SENT OVER SARDINIA, ALTHOUGH THE FIGURE WAS NOT ANNOUNCED, WAS FAR GREATER THAN THE NUMBER THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ASSEMBLE FOR ANY SINGLE EFFORT OVER NORTH AFRICA. FEB 9 1943

ON LAND THERE WAS PATROL ACTIVITY "OVER THE ENTIRE LAND FRONT" OF TUNISIA, THE ALLIED SPOKESMAN SAID. BOTH SIDES APPARENTLY WERE PROBING FOR INFORMATION.

IN SMALL FIGHTER SWEEPS, P-40 WARHAWKS SHOT UP TWO AXIS MACHINE-GUN POSTS AND AN ARTILLERY POSITION NORTH OF THE GAFSA-MAKNASSY ROAD IN CENTRAL TUNISIA.

AMONG THE FORTRESS GUNNERS GETTING CREDIT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF AN ENEMY PLANE WAS SERGT.WALTER C.CAMPBELL OF WAITSBURG, WASH.

ONE OF A SMALL ETC X X X SIXTH GRAF ORIC.

AN ADVANCE AMERICAN AIR BASE IN TUNISIA, FIRST AND SURPRISE ATTACK ON GERMAN PLANES (TOP ON AYE) XXX HE IS SAFE."

CAPT.JOHN L.BRADLEY, 27, OF 934 MADELIA ST., SHREVEPORT, LA., SHOT DOWN TWO STUKAS AND THEN PARACHUTED SAFELY AFTER HIS PLANE WAS DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

LIEUT.GEORGE W.NIGHTINGALE, 20, OF 100 CHESTNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N.J., ACCOUNTED FOR A FOCKE-WULFE, WHILE THE MISSING PILOT BAGGED ANOTHER STUKA. THE SIXTH PLANE KNOCKED DOWN WAS HIT BY SO MANY OF OUR FLIERS THAT CREDIT WENT TO THE ENTIRE SQUADRON.

SAFE BELLY LANDINGS IN DAMAGED PLANES WERE MADE BY LIEUT.JAMES N.A.RADDIN, 25, DIXIE PINE, HATTIESBURG, MISS., AND BY LIEUT.FREDERICK W.MAYO JR., 27, OF 2916 TWELFTH ST., MERIDIAN, MISS.

AMONG OTHER FLIERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE FIGHT WERE LIEUT.HARRY

30-24-1019

R.HAINES, 505 JAY ST., SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; LIEUT.CARL L.BEGGS, 21, 603 N.VICTOR ST., CHRISTOPER, ILL.; LIEUT.CHARLES L.COTTRELL, 23, 35 OAKLAND ST., RED BANK, N.J.; LIEUT.EDWARD J.TOBIN, 1301 EAST GENESEE ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND LIEUT.FRANCIS J.MOONAN, 23, 2813 JEFFERSON ST., ALTOONA, PA.

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ONE OTHER RESULT OF THE ENGAGEMENT IS THAT LIEUT.FRANCIS MOONAN OF 2813 JEFFERSON STREET, ALTOONA, PA., A 23-YEAR-OLD FIGHTER PILOT, IS NOW KNOWN TO HIS FELLOW FLIERS AS "THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF THE TUNISIAN SKIES."

HE HERDED STUKAS INSTEAD OF SHEEP.

MOONAN, WHO HAD BEEN IN MORE ENGAGEMENTS THAN ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE SQUADRON, TOOK OUT ALONE AFTER FOUR NAZI DIVE-BOMBERS, ALTHOUGH FOUR OF THE SIX GUNS ON HIS P-40 WARHAWK HAD JAMMED AT THE START OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

"THEY BEAT IT OFF OVER TWO MOUNTAIN RANGES WITH ME AFTER THEM," THE LIEUTENANT SAID.

"THESE STUKAS ARE SLOW, [illegible] FROM THE REAR AS THEY ARE VERY MANEUVERABLE.

"THEY SWUNG LIKE A PENDULUM AND, FINDING I COULDN'T GET A BEAD ON THEM FROM BEHIND, I BEGAN TO WEAVE THROUGH THEM AND CIRCLE AROUND THEM. EACH TIME I PASSED ONE I TOOK A SHOT AT IT FROM THE SIDE.

"I FELT LIKE A DOG HERDING SHEEP AND NIPPING AT THEIR HEELS.

"WE SKIMMED OVER MOUNTAIN TOPS AND DOWN VALLEYS FOR 20 MINUTES. AT FIRST ALL FOUR GUNNERS WERE FIRING AT ME. THEN ONE PLANE DISAPPEARED. I THINK I SHOT HIM DOWN.

"TWO OTHERS APPARENTLY QUIT SHOOTING. FINALLY ONLY ONE WAS LEFT SHOOTING.

"AT TIMES WE WERE NO MORE THAN 50 YARDS APART.

"WHEN ONE OF MY REMAINING TWO GUNS RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION I DECIDED TO TURN BACK, SINCE I WAS DEEP IN ENEMY TERRITORY. MY GAS SUPPLY WAS ALSO RUNNING LOW.

"TWO OF THE REMAINING THREE STUKAS WERE SMOKING BADLY FROM THE ENGINES WHEN I LEFT. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER THEY WENT DOWN OR NOT."

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ALTHOUGH MOONAN WAS NOT OFFICIALLY RECORDED AS HAVING SHOT DOWN ANY PLANES IN THE ACTION, MEMBERS OF HIS SQUADRON FEEL HE SHOULD BE CREDITED WITH AT LEAST ONE AND PERHAPS THREE VICTORIES.

THEY POINT OUT THAT HIS "SHEPHERDING" WAS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES AND OUT OF SIGHT OF AMERICAN GROUND OBSERVERS.

MOONAN HIMSELF WAS TOO BUSY TO CHECK FOR GROUND CRASHES.

(PICK UP PREVIOUS REGIONAL AND B43)

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AT THE TUNISIAN FRONTIER, FEB 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE LAST AXIS SOLDIER LEFT TRIPOLITANIA TODAY SHORTLY BEFORE AN ARMORED COLUMN ROLLING ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD ATTAINED THIS OLD FRENCH FRONTIER POST.

FEB 9 1943

THUS WAS THE LAST SHRED OF MUSSOLINI'S AFRICAN EMPIRE WRESTED FROM HIM BY THE "DECADENT" PEOPLE ON WHOM HE SO OFTEN HAD HEAPED SCORN FROM HIS BALCONY IN ROME.

THE LAST DEFENDERS WERE NOT THE DUCE'S SOLDIERS BUT A GERMAN REARGUARD, WHICH WITHDREW METHODICALLY, LEAVING MINES, BOOBY TRAPS AND OTHER IMPEDIMENTS UP TO THE LAST INCH OF LIBYA.

FURTHER INLAND, PATROLS HAD CROSSED THE BORDER SEVERAL DAYS AGO. THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMAN REARGUARD WOULD TRY ANOTHER

DELAYING OPERATION AT BEN GARDANE, THE FIRST TOWN IN TUNISIA.

THE FLAT, GREEN COUNTRY WEST OF TRIPOLI WITH ITS MANY WINDMILLS SEEMED MORE LIKE HOLLAND THAN AFRICA. ANTA ZUARAS' LITTLE HARBOR, WITH THE MASTS OF A SCORE OF SAILING VESSELS SWAYING AGAINST THE WHARFS, RESEMBLED A DUTCH FISHING VILLAGE.

FEB 9 1943

THE COUNTRYSIDE WAS PEACEFUL WITH THE ITALIAN COLONISTS STILL IN THEIR TRIM WHITE VILLAGES. THEIR WOMENFOLK WERE AT FIRST SHY AND REMAINED CAREFULLY INDOORS BUT GRADUALLY APPEARED IN THE OPEN, WHILE NOT ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE INVASION OF THEIR COUNTRY THEY SEEMED RESIGNED TO IT AND GLAD THE BATTLE FIELD HAD PASSED FURTHER WEST

CAIRO,NEB.,FEB. 8-(AP)-YOU'VE SEEN IT HAPPEN IN MOVIE COMEDIES BUT NEVER IN REAL LIFE.

ABRAM "BILL" LINDSAY OF CAIRO, NOW IN THE AIR CORPS AT MIAMI, FLA., PUT A NICKEL IN A PAY TELEPHONE.

THE BELL RANG.

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OUT DROPPED SIX QUARTERS AND FOUR NICKELS.

(EDITORS NOTE: THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT SIDNEY EPSTEIN, 5121 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRE

(WX)..TRINIDAD,B.W.I.,FEB 1-(DELAYED)-THE U.S.MARINES IN TRINIDAD HELPED SAFEGUARD PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIS PARTY DURING THE STOPOVER HERE ENROUTE TO AND RETURNING FROM THE RECENT HISTORIC CONFERENCE IN CASABLANCA.

EN ROUTE THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LANDED AND SPENT THE NIGHT AT THE MACQUERIPE HOTEL, NOW A LODGING FOR NAVAL OFFICERS. MAJOR HENRY MUSTAIN, U.S.M.C. OF 410 GARFIELD STREET, VALPARAISO, INDIANA, COMMANDING OFFICER OF MARINE BARRACKS, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SAFETY, REINFORCING THE SECRET SERVICE.

FROM THE MOMENT THE PARTY ARRIVED MARINES WERE NEVER MORE THAN A FEW FEET FROM THE PARTY. ONLY A FEW WERE VISIBLE--THOSE WHO DROVE OFFICIAL CARS BUT OTHERS BLENDED WITH THE DENSE FOLIAGE THAT BORDERED THE ROAD, THEIR WEAPONS ON FULL AUTOMATIC.

ALL NIGHT LEATHERNECKS FORMED A RING OF STEEL AROUND THE HOTEL. CREWS MANNED MACHINE GUNS ON THE BEACH AND PATROLS GUARDED EVERY APPROACH.

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THE TRINIDAD POPULATION WAS NOT INFORMED OF THE PRESIDENT'S PRESENCE ENROUTE, BUT ON THE RETURN TRIP THEY WERE PREPARED AND GAVE THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE A ROARING WELCOME.

WHILE MARINES MANNED THE "INNER GUARD" AROUND THE HOTEL SEVERAL HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE SEAMAN'S GUARD PATROLED OUTER ROAD DEFENSES.

THE PRESIDENT WAS ACCOMPANIED TO TRINIDAD BY HIS CHIEF OF STAFF ADMIRAL WILLIAM DAVID LEAHY, WHO WAS FORCED BY AN ATTACK OF INFLUENZA TO REMAIN HERE WHILE AWAITING THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN. ADMIRAL LEAHY INSPECTED INSTALLATIONS ON THE ISLAND. TWO MARINES WHO SERVED AS HIS ORDERLIES WERE GEORGE A.SCHRADER USMC, OF 6TH AVE, LAKESIDE PARK, YARDVILLE, N.J., AND PLATOON SERGEANT LAWRENCE H.MORRIS, USMC, OF 4 BOSTON STREET, BOSTON.

FIRST LEAD DOBO

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, FEB. 9-(AP)-ALLIED BOMBERS VIRTUALLY HAVE DESTROYED THE JAPANESE-OCCUPIED DOBO IN THE NORTHWESTERN AROE ISLANDS, LEAVING FULLY THREE-QUARTERS OF THE TOWN IN BURNING RUINS AFTER AN ATTACK YESTERDAY

THE ATTACK, MADE BY DUTCH FLIERS IN AMERICAN BILLY MITCHELLS AND AUSTRALIANS IN HUDSON BOMBERS, WAS PART OF A WIDE SWEEP BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S AIRFORCE WHICH ALSO DESTROYED A 2,000-TON MERCHANT SHIP JUST OFFSHORE FROM BUIN ON THE ISLAND OF BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS.

ALLIED PLANES ALSO RAIDED JAP-OCCUPIED POINTS AT BABO IN DUTCH NEW BUINEA, GASMATA IN NEW BRITAIN, AND FINSCHHAFEN AND LAE IN NORTHERN NEW GUINEA.

GROUND ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR THEATER WAS CONFINED TO GENERAL PATROL ACTION IN THE WAU-MUBO AREA WHERE ONE PATROL SIX MILES EAST OF THE WAU AIRDROME WIPED OUT A JAPANESE POCKET. THE SIZE OF THE ENEMY FORCE WAS NOT REPORTED.

IN NEARBY DUTCH NEW GUINEA, JAPANESE PLANES RAIDED MERAUKE, A SPOKESMAN SAID, BUT EXTENT OF DAMAGE, IF ANY, WAS NOT LEARNED.

THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT A SMALL ALLIED SHIP HAD BEEN TORPEDOE AND SUNK OFF AUSTRALIA'S EAST COAST. SURVIVORS WERE RESCUED BUT THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SAY WHETHER ANY CASUALTIES RESULTED FROM THE ACTION.

GM913PCW NM

MONTREAL, FEB 8-(AP)-A RADIUM PELLET, WHICH IF HANDLED MAY CAUSE SERIOUS BURNS AND POSSIBLY DEATH, IS MISSING IN THE MONTREAL AREA, ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE WARNED TONIGHT. MISSING FROM AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT, THE RADIUM PELLET IS NOT MARKETABLE AND AUTHORITIES DISCOUNT THE THEORY OF THEFT.

MQ1158PEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB 8-(AP)-WITHOUT WAITING FOR GOV.REXFORD G.TUGWELL'S EXPECTED MESSAGE TOMORROW MORNING, THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT A NIGHT SESSION ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE CRAWFORD BILL AS INIMICAL TO PUERTO RICAN DEMOCRACY, AND CALLED FOR ITS REJECTION BY CONGRESS.

THE CRAWFORD BILL, WHICH WOULD ANNUL VARIOUS POPULARES LAWS, PHASES OF PUERTO RICO'S "LITTLE NEW DEAL," WAS UPHELD BY A COALITION MINORITY.

THE COALITIONISTS, WHO WALKED OUT ON TUGWELL'S APPEARANCE LAST YEAR, ARE EXPECTED TO REPEAT THE PERFORMANCE TOMORROW WHEN THE GOVERNOR APPEARS TO DELIVER HIS MESSAGE PERSONALLY.

LORIENT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LORIENT, THE NAZI U-BOAT BASE IN FRANCE WHICH WAS DEALT A DEVASTATING BLOW SUNDAY NIGHT BY THE RAF, IS GOING TO BE "COMPLETELY EVACUATED" BY WEDNESDAY, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID LAST (MON) NIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"THE TOWN OF LORIENT AND EIGHT SURROUNDING DISTRICTS ARE TO BE COMPLETELY EVACUATED BY FEB. 10, ACCORDING TO AN ORDER GIVEN BY THE PREFECT OF THE MORBIHAN DEPARTMENT IN WESTERN FRANCE ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD," THE GERMAN RADIO SAID IN QUOTING A PARIS DISPATCH.

"ONLY PERSONS WHOSE PRESENCE IS URGENTLY REQUIRED FOR ECONOMIC REASONS AND WHO POSSESS SPECIAL RESIDENTIAL PERMITS ARE EXEMPTED FROM THE EVACUATION."

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL ASK THE DIET TODAY (TUESDAY) FOR AN ADDITIONAL 27,000,000,000 YEN FOR THE MILITARY BUDGET IN 1943, A BERLIN BROADCAST LAST NIGHT RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTED.

THIS IS $6,318,000,000 AT THE PRE-WAR VALUATION OF THE YEN AT 23.4 CENTS TO THE DOLLAR, AND, SAID BERLIN, IS NINE BILLION YEN (ABOUT $2,106,000,000) MORE THAN THE MILITARY BUDGET LAST YEAR.

"JAPAN'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE WILL THUS BE INCREASED TO 72 BILLION YEN ($16,848,000,000) SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE CINA CONFLICT," THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE JAPANESE GENERAL 1943-44 BUDGET, ANNOUNCED IN DECEMBER, TOTALS 9,995,000

YEN ($16,848,000,000) SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE CHINA CONFLICT," THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE JAPANESE GENERAL 1943-44 BUDGET, ANNOUNCED IN DECEMBER, TOTALS 9,995,000,000 YEN ($2,300,000,000 AT THE PRE-WAR RATE), AND IS EXCLUSIVE OF THE MILITARY APPROPRIATION.

NEW YORK, FEB 8-(AP)-A CALL UPON THE GERMAN PEOPLE FOR "HATE AND MORE HATE" AGAINST THE RUSSIANS AND "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN HYPOCRITES" WAS ISSUED BY DR.ROBERT LEY, CHIEF OF THE NAZI LABOR FRONT, WRITING IN THE NEWSPAPER, ANGRIFF.

THE ARTICLE, REPORTED BY THE OWI, SAID THE FATE OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS LOST AT STALINGRAD "STILL HURTS US VERY MUCH" BUT THERE WAS "NO ALTERNATIVE" BUT TO MAKE THE STAND THERE.

IN AN EARLIER ARTICLE, LEY AS ERTED THAT "THE HARDER THE FIGHT IN THE EAST BECOMES AND THE MORE DIFFICULT THE WAR, THE MORE GRATEFUL WE MUST BE TO THE FUEHRER."

NEW YORK, FEB 8-(AP)-EDWARD HENRY (HARRY) CROCKETT, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS KILLED RECENTLY WHILE ON DUTY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, WAS EULOGIZED YESTERDAY AS ONE WHOSE REPORTS WERE "THE LIVING STUFF FROM WHICH HISTORY IS MADE."

THE MANY CORRESPONDENTS IN THE WAR ZONES AS WELL AS CROCKETT WERE PRAISED BY THE REV.FRANKLIN P.COLE OF THE CHURCH IN THE GARDENS, A COMMUNITY CHURCH IN FOREST HILLS, AT MEMORIAL SERVICES ATTENDED BY CROCKETT'S FRIENDS, RELATIVES AND FELLOW-NEWSPAPERMEN.

MR.COLE RELATED HOW THE 31-YEAR-OLD REPORTER WAS FATALLY WOUNDED IN THE TORPEDOING OF A BRITISH WARSHIP AND SAID:

"WE ALL OWE FAR MORE THAN WE CAN EXPRESS TO THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS WHO ARE IN THE FRONT LINES OF BATTLE THAT WE MAY RECEIVE THE NEWS SWIFTLY AND CORRECTLY. TOO SELDOM IN OUR EASY CHAIRS, AS WE READ OUR PAPERS ABOUT EXCITING, FAR-OFF EVENTS, DO WE STOP TO THINK THAT THE CORRESPONDENTS LEFT THEIR HOMES AND NATIVE LAND FOR A LIFE OF HARDSHIP AND PERIL THAT WE MIGHT BE INFORMED ABOUT BATTLES WHICH ARE DECIDING THE DESTINY OF THE WORLD. X X X

"THOSE REPORTS ARE ALSO THE LIVING STUFF FROM WHICH HISTORY IS MADE, AND YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE HISTORIANS, WRITING THIS ERA, WILL STUDY THE EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS OF MEN NOW MAKING HISTORY IN THE FRONT LINES OF DUTY. X X X

"THE STORY OF HARRY CROCKETT'S LAST DAYS HAS THRILLED THE FREEDOM-LOVING WORLD. IN DEATH HE TAUGHT US HOW TO LIVE AS WELL AS HOW TO DIE."

CROCKETT IS SURVIVED BY A WIDOW, SALLY, AND TWO CHILDREN, SALLY ANN, 6, AND HARRY BAXTER, 2 YEARS OLD.

A92

(AP-SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS)

PMS-INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

30.24-1023

GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS MOVED FROM HIS BRILLIANT RECONQUEST OF PAPUA TO A NEW PHASE OF THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN WITH A SPEED AND VIGOR WHICH PROMISES NO REST FOR THE JAPANESE STRUGGLING TO MAINTAIN A GRIP ON THE BIG ISLAND ABOVE AUSTRALIA. EVEN BEFORE THE LAST ORGANIZED JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN PAPUA WAS CRUSHED IN THE SANANANDA AREA TWO WEEKS AGO, ALLIED GROUND FORCES ALREADY WERE EXERTING PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY'S BASES IN THE LAE-SALAMAUA AREA OF NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA.

WITHIN THE PAST FORTNIGHT IT APPEARS MACARTHUR HAS ESTABLISHED A STRONG CONCENTRATION OF AIR AND LAND FORCES JUST TO THE SOUTHWEST OF LAE-SALAMAUA, LARGELY BY USE OF THE AIR TRANSPORT WHICH PLAYED SUCH AN IMPORTANT PART IN PAPUA.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THIS HAS THE ENEMY BADLY WORRIED. HE SHOWED THIS SATURDAY WHEN HE SENT SOME 70 PLANES--A FORMIDABLE FORCE FOR THAT THEATER--AGAINST THE ALLIED BASE AT WAU, 35 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SALAMAUA. THEY WERE CRUSHINGLY DEFEATED BY AMERICAN LIGHTNINGS, AIRACOBRAS AND WARHAWKS, WHICH DOWNED OR DAMAGED 41 OF THE ENEMY FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS WITHOUT LOSS OF THEIR OWN.

IT WAS THE MOST STRIKING DEMONSTRATION YET GIVEN OF AMERICAN AIR SUPERIORITY IN THE AUSTRALIA-NEW GUINEA WAR ZONE, A SUPERIORITY WHOLLY QUALITATIVE IN THIS CASE, DUE TO BETTER PLANES AND BETTER PILOTS, SINCE THE AMERICANS WERE OUTNUMBERED. THE LOSS WAS THE GREATEST THE JAPANESE HAVE SUFFERED SINCE THE THREE-DAY BATTLE OVER HUON GULF EARLY LAST MONTH, WHEN THE RUNNING OF A CONVOY FROM RABAUL INTO LAE COST THEM 133 PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AND THREE TRANSPORTS SUNK.

NOW THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS BEEN ABLE TO MOVE HIS AIR BASES FARTHER NORTH FUTURE ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE AND SUPPLY THE JAPANESE FORCES HOLDING THE LAE-SALAMAUA AREA ARE LIKELY TO BE STILL MORE COSTLY. AND THOSE GARRISONS ARE GOING TO WANT HELP BADLY BEFORE LONG, BECAUSE ALREADY THEY ARE CONFRONTED BY THE SAME RELENTLESS OFFENSIVE ACTION BY WHICH THE AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS DESTROYED SOME 15,000 OF THEIR COMRADES IN THE BUNA-GONA SECTOR FURTHER SOUTH.

AT THE END OF THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN GENERAL MACARTHUR DECLARED THAT THE UNION OF AIR AND GROUND STRENGTH ACHIEVED THEREIN POINTED "THE WAY TO VICTORY THROUGH BROADENED STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL CONCEPTIONS." THIS AIR-LAND COORDINATION, HE SAID, "WILL PERMIT THE APPLICATION OF OFFENSIVE POWER IN SWIFT, MASSIVE STROKES RATHER THAN THE DILATORY AND COSTLY ISLAND-TO-ISLAND ADVANCE THAT SOME HAVE ASSUMED TO BE NECESSARY" IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF LEFT DETAILS OF THE NEW STRATEGY TO BE EXEMPLIFIED IN ACTION AND THE JAPANESE IN NORTHERN NEW GUINEA ALREADY ARE BEING INSTRUCTED IN ITS MEANING.

MEANWHILE MACARTHUR'S AIRMEN ARE PAYING A LOT OF ATTENTION TO THE FRINGE OF ISLANDS WEST AND NORTHWEST OF NEW GUINEA, WHERE THE JAPANESE MAY BE PREPARING A NEW BLOW AT AUSTRALIA'S VULNERABLE NORTHWESTERN COAST. FOR THE MOMENT IT APPEARS THIS AIR ACTIVITY IS DEFENSIVE, PREVENTIVE RATHER THAN A PREPARATION FOR OFFENSIVE ACTION. IN ANY CASE IT INDICATES THAT THAT REGION WILL BEAR WATCHING IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS. THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN HAVE BEEN HAMMERING STEADIL AT ENEMY PORTS, INSTALLATIONS AND CONCENTRATIONS ON TIMOR, AT AMBOINA, THE AROE ISLANDS, AND YESTERDAY THEY WENT AS FAR NORTH AS CELEBES. ALSO THEY BOMBED TWO JAPANESE-HELD TOWNS IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA WHERE THE ENEMY HAS BEEN REPORTED EXTENDING HIS HOLDINGS AROUND THE COAST AND MENACING THE ALLIED BASE AT MERAUKE, WHICH IS CLOSER TO

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CAPE YORK, THE NORTHERN TIP OF AUSTRALIA, THAN PORT MORESBY, WHICH THE JAPANESE ALMOST REACHED LAST SUMMER.

. THE AUSTRALIANS ARE GENUINE WORRIED OVER THE THREAT OF A JAPANESE INVASION OF THEIR NORTHWEST COAST, WHICH, ALTHOUGH IT WOULD NOT STRIKE A PARTICULARLY VITAL SPOT, WOULD BE A LOGICAL MOVE. IT WOULD ROVIDE A HIGHLY TROUBLESOME DIVERSION AND COMPEL MACARTHUR TO SHIFT CES WHICH OTHERWISE MIGHT BE USED FOR THE NORTHERN ADVANCE. THAT CABLE ALLIED DRIVE FROM THE APPROACHES TO PORT MORESBY HAS MADE G THAT WILL DELAY MACARTHUR HIGHLY DESIRABLE IN JAPANESE EYES.

FEB 9 1943

Foe Gives Up Guadalcanal, U. S. to Strike at Other Bases

Belgorod Falls

Admit Buna Withdrawal; Dead Put At 16,734

FEB 10 1943

New York, Feb. 9—Japanese Imperial headquarters announced today the withdrawal of Japanese forces from Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons "after their missions had been fulfilled," the Berlin radio reported in a dispatch datelined Tokyo.

The broadcast said the Japanese also announced the evacuation of the Buna area in New Guinea, apparently an admission, nearly three weeks delayed, of the destruction of the Jap army in Papua by General MacArthur's American and Australian forces.

Thus Tokyo admitted defeat of its half-year effort to prevent complete American occupation of Guadalcanal. It was Japan's first admission in this war of abandonment of vital territory. The announcement put Japanese losses in the two theaters at 16,734 dead. The Associated Press recorded the Berlin broadcast here. Reuters, in London, heard the same announcement on the Tokyo radio, while the OWI reported it also was broadcast from Tokyo on a beam for Latin America.

Jap Broadcast Text

The Tokyo radio, recorded by the Associated Press in New York, broadcast the following English-language version of the Japanese imperial headquarters communique on the evacuation of Guadalcanal and Buna:

"The Japanese army and navy forces in the Southern Pacific areas last summer dispatched parts of strong groups to the Solomons group and New Guinea and occupied strategic points after crushing strong enemy counter-attacks, thereby establishing foundations for new operations.

"The Japanese troops which advanced to Buna on New Guinea Island in order to facilitate the aforesaid operations despite its (the enemy's) numerical strength have been crushing stubborn enemy resistance. Having completed their duties they were transferred to other points at the end of January.

Troops Removed

"The Japanese troops which similarly were detailed to cover the aforesaid operations in Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons group succeeded in cornering strong enemy forces which continuously landed on the island since August of last year.

"However, having attained their objectives, these troops were removed to another strategical part of the islands in February.

"Throughout the entire operation the Japanese forces were under pressure by the enemy, but the latter's moves were checktaken (checkmated?) and the transfers of the aforementioned Japanese forces were concluded in an orderly manner.

Losses Are Listed

"The results have been ascertained today and losses in the foregoing operations were as follows:

"First, losses inflicted on the enemy: more than 25,000 troops destroyed; more than 230 enemy planes shot down or destroyed on the ground; more than 30 guns destroyed and more than 25 enemy tanks set afire and destroyed.

"Second, our damages: 16,734 troops killed or died from illness and 139 planes destroyed on enemy objectives or not yet returned.

Figures At Variance

The Japanese figures for Allied losses are much higher than those indicated by United States announcements.

General MacArthur said Allied casualties in the Papua campaign were less than half those of the Japanese, who were believed to have lost at least 15,000 men ashore, not including those drowned in attempted landings. There has been no indication that American casualties on Guadalcanal were more than some hundreds.

Withdrawal Attempt

The Japanese announcement indicates that the recent movements of Japanese task forces toward Guadalcanal may have been for the purpose of withdrawing the badly beaten remnants of the once formidable force which has slugged it out first with United States Marines, then with army forces for possession of the island and its strategic air field.

The effects of the Tokyo announcement on the Japanese people is likely to be profound, although an effort was made to sugarcoat the bad news. Even the docile Japanese people should be able to recognize that the long, uninterrupted chain of victory announcements has been broken.

A Federal Communications Commission translation of a broadcast in Japanese to Japan and the empire indicated that the Japanese militarists were hesitating to tell the whole story to their people. It said one section of the communique was so deviously worded as to be unintelligible.

Stress "Mission" End

The announcement stressed that the mission of the Buna and Guadalcanal forces had been completed, implying that they were merely covering forces to give time for the establishment of much stronger bases farther back.

In New Guinea the Japanese have attempted to establish such a stronghold in the Lae-Salamaua area, already under strong American-Australian pressure, and farther north, while in the northern Solomons they are known to have put new bases at Munda, Rekata Bay and elsewhere.

U. S. Flanking Move

A navy communique said Sunday that American forces "have established a strong position at Titi, one half mile west of Marovovo on the northwest coast of Guadalcanal Island" and that "patrol operations are progressing satisfactorily."

This advance, apparently carried out in a forty-to-fifty-mile flanking move overland, put the Americans within about five miles of the enemy headquarters on Cape Esperance, where Japanese resistance centered.

Cites Allied Attacks

The battles in the Solomons and New Guinea were described yesterday as "most pathetic and tragic incidents" by a correspondent for the Japanese news agency *Domei*, the OWI reported last night.

A Japanese broadcast quoting the *Domei* war correspondent, and which may have been intended to prepare the Japanese people for news of the abandonment of Papua and Guadalcanal, was monitored by the OWI.

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JAPANESE GIVE UP ISLAND OF GUADALCANAL

Knox Declares Withdrawal of Foe Opens Way for Big Drive in Pacific.

FEB 10 1943

BUNA DEFEAT ALSO ADMITTED

Tokio's Own Broadcast Is Heard Here After Berlin Radio Tells the News First.

Washington, Feb. 9 (A. P.)—The Japanese have evacuated Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, Secretary of the Navy Knox today said in effect when he labeled as true an enemy admission to that effect. He added that all resistance to the American fighting men there "has apparently ceased."

Thus for the first time in the war the tenacious Japanese have been forced to give up an important position completely, and, in Mr. Knox's words, the way is now open for blows by the United States against "some of the most important bases of the Japanese."

There may be a few enemy groups left on Guadalcanal, he said, but they are too feeble to prevent the use of the strategic island for a further offensive, and gone is the Japanese hope for a stronghold there from which to harry the shipping lanes to Australia.

Buna Defeat Admitted, Too.

3:24-1025

Guadalcanal Control Held Nearly Complete

Knox Reports Evidence Of Jap Withdrawal By Sea. Naval Fight May Cover Move

FEB 10 1943

[By the Associated Press.]

Washington, Feb. 9—The fight to complete American control over Guadalcanal island is rapidly drawing to a close, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, indicated today, and there is evidence that the Japanese have been withdrawing some of their forces by sea.

Whether the Japs are getting ready to strike in some other area the Secretary did not say, but he suggested that widespread enemy sea and air operations in the vicinity of the southwestern Solomon islands might be interpreted either as actions to cover an evacuation from Guadalcanal or as maneuvers preliminary to some new offensive move.

Might Try Another Thrust

Some authorities did not consider it out of the question that the enemy might try another thrust at Guadalcanal itself. This speculation was based on the Jap's long record of preferring annihilation to defeat.

A large scale evacuation such as would be necessary to withdraw their battered forces from Guadalcanal is unprecedented in previous Japanese operations.

On the other hand the Japanese have been losing heavily in both warships and cargo transports. Their investment in the six-months' old Solomons campaign alone has been fifty-seven ships sunk, seven probably sunk and one or two damaged as compared with twenty-eight American ships announced sunk.

In addition they have lost 797 planes in combat. Their personnel loss in the Solomons has been estimated at more than 50,000 men.

May Relieve Supply Lines

Because of the sharp reduction in their maritime strength, of which the cost of the Solomons is but a part, some naval men have been of the opinion they would be compelled to withdraw from some of their more extended positions in order to relieve their over-burdened supply lines.

Knox discussed the Guadalcanal situation at a press conference today shortly after Berlin had broadcast a Tokyo high command announcement that Japanese forces had been withdrawn from Guadalcanal and Buna, New Guinea. Actually their forces at Buna were wiped out weeks ago by troops of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command.

"I don't think there is any doubt about the truth of that report," Knox said in comment on the Guadalcanal phase of the announcement. He recalled that he had said after visiting the island on January 21 that Japanese resistance had collapsed.

"All enemy resistance on the island apparently has ceased," he said today, "except there may be a few little groups left."

Pocketed In Ravines

He explained that the northwestern end of the island where the enemy is pocketed is a country of ridges, ravines and heavy woods and deep in this cover small units of Jap troops may prolong their death struggle.

It was not known here whether the Japanese high command was attempting to withdraw all these troops, but it was a possibility that they might taken out only a token force or high officers and headquarters troops in the vicinity of Cape Esperance, the Jap command center.

As for what was known here, Knox would say only that "we have some information that the Japanese have been evacuating their troops."

When the Secretary was on the island, January 21, Maj.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch, who succeeded Marine Maj.-Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift as commanding officer, estimated the enemy strength at 4,000 to 6,000 men. These were unable to take concerted, effective action because they were badly disorganized and some groups hiding in the hills and ravines were cut off from supplies and ammunitions.

"Preliminary Plays" At Sea

Questioned about widespread actions at sea and in the air which were brought on by the appearance in the Solomons area about January 29 of a number of Japanese task forces, Knox said that these activities were still in the category of "preliminary plays still going on as far as I know."

"I suspect it is possible that this might be a demonstration to cover their withdrawal," he said, but added that that was only speculation and it might equally well be concluded that the Japs had some other objetctive.

Complete American domination of Guadalcanal will have both "positive and negative value," Knox said. It will finally deny to the Japanese, he said, possession of a base from which they could either raid American supply lines to Australia directly or advance upon the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, American base islands, guarding the highly important supply lines."

Within Striking Distance

From the positive point of view, the Secretary said, a base on the island "has brought us up where we are within striking distance of some of Japan's most important bases."

Among the enemy posts which have been attacked from Guadalcanal's airfield are Munda air base in the central Solomons, the harbor at Shortland Island and the nearby Buin concentration and air base area on Bougainville Island, and Rabaul, New Britain, which is the enemy's chief concentration center in the southwest Pacific.

About 1,000 miles north of Bougainville is the Truk Island group, strongly fortified, which holds about the same relation to vital enemy territory that Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands holds to the American waters in the eastern Pacific.

Offensive Value Stressed

The offensive value of Guadalcanal has been stressed by the navy from the beginning of the campaign last August, when Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States fleet, called it the first American offensive operation of the war.

Informed persons considered it reasonable, therefore, that once our position on the island was secure it would be used as a base for further amphibious operations involving land, sea and air forces.

Possibly the earliest of these moves would be one against the Munda area presently the most threatening to American interests because it is only 180 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

Big Enemy Fleet Sacrificed In Campaign

FEB 10 1943

[By the Associated Press.]

Washington, Feb. 9—The Japanese invested more than an estimated 50,000 men plus about 800 planes and a considerable fleet of ships in their futile, desperate campaign to recapture Guadalcanal Island from the American amphibious force which invaded the southeastern Solomons last August 7.

The count of American losses is not anywhere nearly as complete as that of the Japanese, based on reports in navy communiques, but the principal American investment so far in the victorious effort to hold Guadalcanal has been twenty-eight ships lost, including the aircraft carriers Wasp and Hornet.

797 Planes Lost

In addition to the men killed in ground, air and sea fighting, the Japs, according to accounts of information thus far released by the navy, lost 797 planes in combat and 57 ships sunk, 7 probably sunk and 102 damaged.

The estimate of more than 50,000 men was based on the reported loss of at least 30,000 troops in the big mid-November sea battle of Guadalcanal, plus about 9,000 killed or captured—only a few were captured—in land fighting on Guadalcanal, plus an estimated 12,000 or more lost in the sinking of various ships, exclusive of the troop transports blasted to pieces in mid-November, in aerial combat and in raids by American bombers on Japanese bases in the Solomons area.

At Least One Battleship

The Japanese vessels sunk include at least one battleship and many heavy cruisers, and those damaged or probably sunk include at least one aircraft carrier.

The American victory at Guadalcanal, taken in conjunction with the recent triumph of the MacArthur forces in northeastern New Guinea, could mark the turning point of the war in the Southwest Pacific and means among other things that if the Japanese try to menace major bases guarding the supply line to Australia they must risk dangerous fleet losses.

Offensively, it still remains to be seen what use American forces will make of the southeastern Solomons base other than for bombing such enemy installations as those in the Buin area of Bougainville Island in the northwestern Solomons and the big base at Rabaul on New Britain Island.

May Aim At Munda

The base from which the Japanese may continue to pound Guadalcanal by air most readily is located in the Munda area of New Georgia Island in the central Solomons about 180 miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield and it may be that the first major attempt of the American forces once they have completed mopping up operations on Guadalcanal will be to reduce Munday completely.

This would almost certainly involve the use of sea and land as well as air forces. An aerial campaign against Munda which has continued with almost daily attacks for two months has so far failed to stop enemy operations from that base.

Fate Sealed In November

The incident which probably sealed the fate of Japanese forces on Guadalcanal came in mid-November when the Japanese dispatched a huge armada from the northwestern Solomons, including their harbors at New Britain and Shortland Islands, to attack the airfield by sea and to land on the island ground forces of overwhelming strength.

This resulted in a three-day battle with American task forces and air forces in which the Japanese armada was completely smashed. Such troops as did get ashore from beached transport and cargo ships apparently landed without supplies or arms and were more of a drain on than a help to the enemy forces already ashore.

Took Heavy Blows

From the time that American troops invaded Guadalcanal until the mid-November battle the American beachhead had been a very small area of land surrounding the

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This jungle island was the scene of six months' bitter fighting under some of the worst conditions troops have ever striven against. Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, a visitor, called it "mud and corruption" in hell-holes of discomfort, danger and disease.

Belatedly the Japanese also admitted that they have evacuated Buna, in New Guinea, where the Americans and Australians three weeks ago reported the final annihilation of a Japanese force of 15,000 men. This victory marked the climar of another jungle campaign in which, first, the Japanese were stopped en route to the important Allied post of Port Moresby and then were driven back over rugged mountains to the sea.

The news was first received over the Berlin radio. Some hours later the Tokio radio itself was heard by the Associated Press in New York broadcasting substantially the same statement.

At a press conference following the Berlin statement, Mr. Knox declared: "I don't think there's any doubt about the truth of that report." The reference here was to the evacuation of Guadalcanal.

This withdrawal, Mr. Knox continued, has not only denied to the enemy a base from which to raid American lines of communication to Australia but has placed the American forces "within striking distance of some of the most important bases of the Japanese."

"The story of the southwest Pacific would have been a vastly different story for the last three or four months had we not established our position in the Solomons," Mr. Knox said.

Questioned on Sea Battle.

He reported that he was without any further information of sea and air engagements in the Solomons area and said he assumed that "the same preliminary plays are still going on down there," just as they have been since around January 29.

"I suspect it's possible," Knox said, "that this naval and air activity might be a demonstration to cover their withdrawal."

He readily agreed with questioners, however, that this was purely speculative on his part and that the enemy might just as well be planning some new blow as naval spokesmen had heretofore indicated was the case.

Mr. Knox opened his press conference with a statement recalling that when he returned from Guadalcanal last week he made an estimate of the situation to the effect that "significant Japanese resistance had collapsed."

Believes Report True.

He then read an Associated Press bulletin from New York reporting that the Berlin radio had broadcast an official Tokio statement that Buna on New Guinea and Guadalcanal had been evacuated. He added:

"I don't think there's any doubt about the truth of that report."

It was somewhat later in his press conference that he said in response to questioning that "we have some information that the japs have been evacuating the island."

As he made this statement he glanced at a dispatch lying on his desk which apparently had just come in from the Pacific Command and he said there might be a communique issued later in the day.

Mr. Knox recalled that when he was on Guadalcanal on January 21 the commander, Major Gen. Alexander M. Patch, had estimated that there were between 4,000 to 6,000 enemy troops still there.

Tells of Island Fighting.

"We were pretty well satisfied by air and general reconnaissance," he said, "that there was no significant number of Japanese in any one group. Several groups had been surrounded and cut off from supplies and ammunition.

"As an example of their lack of munitions, Gen. Patch had a command post on top of a hill where it was clearly visible over many miles of surrounding countryside. It was so exposed that I asked him why it had not been fired upon, and he said that the enemy had no artillery capable of shooting the distance necessary to attack the post.

"The enemy had been driven into defiles and gullies in the rough, ridged island country, and death or surrender were their only alternative. Several prisoners who have been brought in were found to be surviving on roots for days and weeks."

The enemy's withdrawal—except, possibly, for very small scattered groups which may not have been able to get to a debarkation point—marks the end of a campaign that began on August 7, when it was feared that the steady southward surge of the Japanese would, unless quickly checked, cut vital American lines of communication with Australia. The enemy could have used Guadalcanal and the nearby harbor at Tulagi Island for direct surface, submarine and air attacks on Australian shipping or could have struck at important American bases, notably those in the New Hebrides and New Caledonia.

airfield and much of the time the field was within artillery range. It was thus pounded by shellfire as well as aerial bombardment and occasional bombardment from Japanese warships, but despite this continual harassment new flight strips were installed, the complement of planes increased and reinforcements and munitions steadily poured into the island from American bases to the south and southeast.

CITY IS SECOND BIG BASE WRESTED FROM GERMAN ARMY IN LAST 48 HOURS

Russians Also Capture Shebekino, Increasing Threat To Kharkov — Soviet Sweep Toward Kerch Strait Continues On Caucasus Front

FEB 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 9 — The entire German line in southern Russia appeared to be caving in tonight as the Russians, in a special communique recorded by the Soviet monitor, announced the capture of Belgorod with a smashing Red army blow which further imperils Kharkov, the chief Nazi base east of the Dnieper river.

Belgorod was the second huge German base and railway center, held tenasciously through all the Russian counter-offensives of the winter of 1941-42 and the spring of 1942, to fall to the Red army in forty-eight hours.

Reds Also Take Shebekino

The city is only fifty miles northeast of Kharkov, industrial capital of the Ukraine, and is seventy-eight miles southeast of Kursk, the big defense center, which fell only yesterday.

Along with Belforod, the Russians took shebekino, only forty miles to the northeast of Kharkov's city limits and twenty miles southeast of Belgorod.

Begorod is at the junction of the Kursk-Kharkov line and a handy railway which runs northwest to Gomel and the central front, and was a nut which Russian armies tried in vain to crack a year ago.

It was one of Kharkov's strongest outer defensese.

Nazi Lines Tied Into Knots

The speed with which the Russian forces were toppling strong German defense centers one after the other apparently had tied German communications and transportation into knots. Everywhere along a 500-mile snowy front, from Novorossisk in the Caucasus to north of Orel, the Red army was reporting mounting successes.

Orel, at the top of the line, 200 miles south of Moscow, appeared to be left dangerously suspended by the fall of Kursk to the south and a massive thrust past the former German bastion toward Kiev, 250 miles to the southwest.

German Positions Menaced

Russian positions which curve past Orel close to Bryansk already menaced the German position from the north.

Kharkov also was menaced from three sides, with the Russians only about forty miles away to the southeast at Balakleya, and mounting a strong direct attack to the east, where numerous villages were falling into their hands.

One of the strongest Russian offensives appeared under way southeast of Kharkov, with Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's army striking both west to cut Kharkov's communications with the Crimea and to the south toward the Sea of Azov, one hundred miles away, where they would seal off Rostov on the Don.

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30 Miles From Lozovaya

In their westward push the Russians were thirty miles or less from Lozovaya, junction of the Kiev-Voroshilovgrad, Kharkov-Crimea railways.

The strategic situation here was general all along the front, with the Russians rapidly seizing vantage points from which they could strike in one or more directions.

Thus they were repeatedly catching the German command off balance.

Situation At Rostov

At Rostov, the Russians still were just across the ice-paved Don, while threatening its rear, and to the south they were reported to be continuing a sweep toward the Kerch straits which promised to wipe out every German in the Caucasus.

The three-speared drive around Kharkov, however, appeared to be deevloping greater potentialities than even the possible trapping of large German forces around Rostov and in the Caucasus.

Nazis Face Loss Of Crimea

For if the Germans lost Karkov they would have no large communications center short of Kiev and the string of bases along and behind the Dnieper river, and they would be faced with the almost certain prospect of losing the Crimea as well.

The Germans already had lost thousands of miles of railways in the last two or three weeks. The Russian advance which had marked up gains of twenty-five and fifty miles in twenty-four hours in some sectors during the past week, and knocked over such seemingly impregnable positions as Kursk and Belgorod in the last forty-eight hours, appeared to be gaining momentum.

Battling Around Rostov

In the Rostov area, the regular midnight bulletin said, "our units not only repulsed all Hitlerite counter-attacks but, smashing enemy resistance, advanced."

Only one specific sector in this area was mentioned, that of Bataisk, five miles south of Rostov. There, the Russians said, one Soviet unit captured forty tanks, two trains loaded with trucks and self-propelling guns, big stores of food and various war materials.

Nazi Fight Stubbornly

In one sector of the southwest front, above Rostov, the communique said another Soviet unit captured an enemy aiddrome with thirty German bombers on it, killed about 400 Germans, and destroyed 15 trucks and 8 guns.

The Germans were acknowledged to be fighting stubbornly in the Rostov sector, throwing tanks and infantry against the Soviet ring pressing steadily against the city.

Of the Kramatorskaya sector northwest of Rostov, wher e the Russians aer apparently trying to drive south one hundred miles to the Sea of Azov and thus entircle Rostov, the communique said:

"Our troops advanced, repulsing violent enemy counter-attacks. The Germans are attempting to hold up teh advance of Soviet units. They are bringing big tank forces into battle. Our units by vigorous counterblows are overwhelming the Hitlerites and destroying enemy manpower and equipment."

Thus the communique made it clear that this sector was viewed by the Germans as one of great peril, since a Soviet thrust down to the Sea of Azov would trap the huge Nazi forces anchored at Rostov at a point well west of that city.

The Russians gathered great booty, including intact stores of food, clothing and ammunition, on the Kursk and Kharkov fronts. This suggested that the Germans were beating a hasty retreat at many points.

In the Kursk area, the communique said, one Soviet unit captured many additional large localities, as well as four tanks, thirteen guns, 500 rifles, 12,000 shells, thirty-five trucks and other equipment. A formation of 200 Germans also surrendered, it added.

Russian units pushing beyond Balakleya, forty-five miles southeast ot Kharkov, "occupied a number of populated places," the bulletin said, and in the town itself "our troops captured five provision stores and an arms dump, a store of uniforms, seventy trucks and much other war material."

Kharkov now is menaced from three sides, with the Russians forty miles southeast at Balakleya, and mounting a strong attack to the west, where numerous villages were falling into their hands.

Kursk Army Effaced, Reds Push On In Three Sectors

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GILMORE

Map on Page 4

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 9—The Red army smashed anew at sagging German lines in three sectors today after storming into Kursk, an enemy anchor point on the Moscow-to-Crimea rail line, and destroying the German Kursk army, commanded by General Schneider.

Front-line dispatches and communiques told of the Red army sweeping in on the German citadel from several directions to overwhelm a garrison that had held Kursk since November 11, 1941.

"An Enormous Cemetery"

One story said the Russians found Kursk to be "an enormous cemetery."

Advance units pursued the Germans west and south of Kursk.

(Though not admitting the fall of Kursk itself, the German high command reported that the Russians had renewed their attacks on a broad front in that sector and that "in fierce defensive battle our units were standing their ground against a numerically far superior enemy in unfavorable weather conditions."

(The communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, declared that German forces were counter-attacking and that the fighting still continued. It said the Soviets also were attacking on the lower Don and in the entire Donets area.

Furious Attacks Reported

(On the southern end of the front, it said, Soviet attacks increased in fierceness and German troops "stood in heavy defensive battle against enemy attempts to break through and outflank German positions. Limited Russian thrusts in the western Caucasus were reported repulsed.)

Kharkov, another important German bastion on the same rail line 125 miles south of Kursk, was menaced by similar encirclement tactics. Kharkov has been in German hands since October, 1941.

Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin's mobile units and ski troopers pressed on from Kramatorsk southward into the Donets basin and toward the sea of Azov.

Germans Counter-Attack

About Rostov the Germans were counter-attacking in an attempt to hold that city, said the first news dispatches from that Don river port since the Russians drove to within three miles of it

East of Rostov the Soviet troops took a large unidentified place.

(The mid-day Russian communique, recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London, reported that a strongly fortified enemy position was taken in the latest fighting in the Rostov area, with more than 300 of the foe killed and four German tanks and two self-propelled guns destroyed.

Army Is Destroyed

(More towns were announced captured in the Kramatorsk area, where the flanking drive southward toward the sea of Azov previously was declared to be gathering momentum, and west of Kupyansk, on the far approaches to Kharkov.)

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that the "Kursk army, as it called itself, does not exist any more."

Its dispatches said that General Schneider told his garrison as the Russians approached: "Keep on; relief will come."

But, said *Pravda*, the memory of Stalingrad was too frightening a factor as the Soviet troops swept nearer.

The Germans had hoped that their lines before Kursk would hold near Shchigri and Tim. When they were smashed last week, anxiety mounted within the garrison.

In Suburbs At Dawn

The Red army troops then took the station of Zorino, cut the railway at Kursk-Lgov and stormed into the village of Le Biazhie. The Kursk army's advanced posts were knocked back, the Russians said, and at dawn yesterday the Russians reached the suburbs.

The first heavy thrust at Kursk was delivered from the northeast.

Ditches and ravines in that section offered a considerable problem and the Germans pushed reserves into the area, including a motorcycle battalion and several infantry battalions which reached the garrison from Lgov before the railway was severed.

Storm Into City

The Russians, however, drove into the Yamskoy district, broke into the street of the Young Pioneers, fought their way into Gorsy street, the main artery, then stormed across the Tuskar river into the heart of the city after fierce battles, the dispatches said.

The far side of the Tuskar river is an elevated bank and the Red army troops had to scale it under heavy machine-gun and mortar fire.

Pravda said that the Russian soldiers used bayonets, and even rifle butts, to batter the garrison into submission.

Another Soviet column, meantime, broke through from the southeast and crossed the River Seim, occupied the railway station and advanced into Proletarian Square.

City Virtually Demolished

One last counter-attack by the Germans was beaten down.

"Part of the Kursk army was exterminated," *Pravda* said, "and part was captured."

The city was reported to have been virtually demolished, with a prized museum and picture gallery destroyed and numerous fine buildings burned.

"Kursk has been converted into an enormous cemetery," the story said.

Pravda reported that 25,000 inhabitants had been removed by the Germans since its occupation.

Red Flag Raised

Izvestia, the Government newspaper, said that the Red flag was raised over Kursk at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Izvestia's story said that the Germans used every reserve they had in trying to hold Kursk, even form-

ing a regiment of soldiers hurried from hospitals on the eve of battle.

Leningrad Reports Big Nazi Toll

LONDON, Feb 9 (AP)—The chairman of the Leningrad Executive Committee, in a message to the Lord Mayor of London, today declared that "400,000 Nazis were killed at the walls of our city." The message was in reply to congratulations sent by the Lord Mayor on the lifting of the siege of Leningrad.

VOLGA EPIC IS DESCRIBED

Red General Who Commanded At Stalingrad Tells Why City Fell

FEB 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Stalingrad, Feb. 9—Lieut. Gen. Vasily Chuikov, commander of the Soviet Sixty-second Army which held Stalingrad, blew a cloud of smoke from his Russian cigarette toward the ceiling of the dugout.

He considered the question: "What were the tactical mistakes of the Germans?"

"The Germans made no tactical mistakes," said the fighting commander who formerly was the Russian military attache in China and adviser to China's armies.

"The Germans," he added thoughtfully, "made the strategic mistake of putting Hitler in command."

City The Main Factor

"Was Stalingrad the main factor in the destruction of the German Sixth Army?"

"Yes," Chuikov replied. "The Sixth army could not break away. The (Russian) Sixty-second army held the Sixth until the other forces arrived."

The general then estimated that the Germans had lost 500,000 men in killed and captured in trying to take Stalingrad.

He disclosed that the Germans had reached the Volga in two places, holding a total length of three an done-half miles of river bank; but Stalingrad sprawls for thirty miles along the west shore of the stream. The largest sector held by the Germans was the tractor works which American engineers helped to build.

Workers Played Big Part

Chuikov said the Russian workers of Stalingrad played a big part in the defense. They acted as guides in the street fighting of the early days under siege, they repaired the roads and when the city became a battlefield they joined the Sixty-second Army in the active fight.

The Russians used small squads equipped with grenades, tommy-guns and knives for fighting so close that "many times Germans and Russians were seen clutched in each other's arms in death."

What Made Him Sit Up

"I didn't pay much attention when a thousand planes raided Stalingrad," said Chuikov, a thick-set man of medium height, clean shaven and dark.

"But when 2,000 planes appeared you can bet I sat up."

He said many prisoners were convinced that the Germans have lost the war after the climax of the German attack.

The Russians sometimes could see no more than five yards through the dust and smoke of battle. Bombshells broke drinking glasses in the dugouts continuously.

Headquarters' Distance

Chuikov was asked how far the German command headquarters was from Stalingrad's furious fire.

"About three or four kilometers (nearly two to two and a half miles)," he said.

"And yours?"

"About 200 to 300 yards," he said simply.

Chuikov said that the more solid buildings—before they were reduced to dust—changed hands twenty to twenty-five times.

...ns And Death ... Story Of Stalingrad

FEB 10 1943

By Godfrey Blunden

Stalingrad, Feb. 9 (AP)—The sign on the broken wall in this tortured city said: "Expose Panic Mongers and Cowards."

All around this silent appeal to the Russian people to remain steadfast and report the faint of heart lay the ruins and the dead, the smashed tanks and the broken cannon which tell the story of Stalingrad's heroism.

There isn't a house in the city with a roof and there are very few houses left. Acres and acres of blackened walls, street after street filled with rubble and splintered trees and telephone poles show the agonies of the siege.

Few Civilians In City

Piles of stiff German bodies in their ragged and battle-worn uniforms are stacked in the open. Many more Germans lie inside the crushed buildings where they died.

There are not many civilians about the lifeless city, but there are many Red army men. A few of the old residents are moving about, hopeful of taking up the old way of living, but it will be a hard task. Mines are still exploding.

The Red army men who conducted our party of correspondents into the city ignored these explosions. One fighter, who had known the deafening road of cannon and bombs and rattle of small arms in the streets of Stalingrad, said: "It's only a little bombing."

Prisoners Crowd Shelters

German prisoners still crowd the remaining sheltered places in the city, the cellars, the dugouts and the lower floors of shattered buildings. Many are without guards. They suffer from the cold and many of the wounded have been without care, but they are being fed.

In the factory area, where American engineers helped to build a model industrial center, there is nothing to see but heaps of rubbish. The trenches and barricades over which some of the most terrible fighting of the siege surged back and forth are still there with their complement of the dead. The chimneys of the workers' houses stand alone in clumps of ashes and charred household goods.

Taken To See Paulus

We were taken to see Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, the commander of the obliterated Sixth Army. He looked thin and stooped and bitter. He was quartered in an unpainted wooden house outside the city. He kept his eyes fixed beyond us as we stood there. His eyes twitched nervously as he gave brief answers to the few questions asked by a Soviet officer.

Paulus and two of his staff members were living alone except for Don Ibakus, a Red army sergeant, who was detailed to the house and seemed very happy over the assignment.

Other German generals were quartered in similar houses in the same area. Lieutenant General Schlemmer, commander of the Fourteenth Tank Corps, complained about the rations and a Soviet officer said the complaint would be investigated.

Lieutenant General von Daniel, commander of the Three Hundred and Seventy-sixth Infantry and a veteran of the first World War, was asked how the Red army fought.

"The Red army always fights well," he answered.

Lieut. Gen. Maurice von Drebber, commander of the Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth Infantry Division, asked why the Germans continued to fight after the Soviet ultimatum, said: "Hitler wouldn't give permission to surrender and von Paulus ordered us to hold a certain line after that."

Asked why the Germans then surrendered later, he said:

"The Red army came from the south; the Red army came from the north. We were cut off. We had no food, no munitions. We had lost our airdromes."

How Paulus Was Seized

Senior Lieutenant Fedor Yelchenko told this story of the capture of von Paulus January 31 in the basement of a department store.

"My brigade, commanded by Colonel Burmakov, was storming this position. We knew von Paulus was here because three German majors captured the day before had told us. The square and this building had been under heavy trench-mortar fire for about fifteen minutes.

"Then we stormed the building and my detachment of fifteen men rushed the big gates leading to the rear of the building.

"The German adjutant and an interpreter came to the gates and said that their chief wanted to meet our chief for negotiations. I said, 'Let us in,' but they would admit only two.

Offer To Negotiate

"I did not like this, but finally agreed to go in with two junior officers. We found the place full of Germans.

"Major General Roske and Lieutenant General Schmitt said that they would negotiate in the name of von Paulus. Every time we mentioned the terms of the ultimatum Schmitt would go into von Paulus' room and come back with the answer.

"They agreed to cease fighting and I was conducted into the room where I found von Paulus on the bed.

"Roske asked that we not kill von Paulus and that he should be seen as little as possible. He requested that von Paulus should not be treated as a 'tramp.' That was the word he used."

The Soviet general commanding Stalingrad said that the plight of the German Sixth Army was hopeless from the middle of November and the many German officers knew this.

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Obeyed Hitler

However, he said, the whole strategy campaign had been directed by Hitler and they had to obey his orders.

As in the battle of Moscow, Hitler again overestimated the strength of his army and underestimated the strength o. the Russians, he said.

An interesting fact about the battle of Stalingrad was that the Soviet supreme command had calculated shrewdly on Hitler's estimates and planned the Soviet campaign accordingly.

Whether Hitler will profit from his military lesson is uncertain. The Russians believe that his "intuitive genius" again will play him false.

Captured Generals Blame Hitler for Stalingrad Defeat

Fuehrer Insisted on Continuing Battle in Untenable Position

By GODFREY BLUNDEN,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

STALINGRAD, Feb. 9.—Adolf Hitler's "intuitive" military leadership was directly responsible for the failure of the German 6th Army at Stalingrad and its subsequent annihilation.

That is the conclusion I draw after conversations with Soviet generals who conducted the operations which resulted in the destruction of the 6th Army.

The conclusion is supported by the demeanor and remarks made by 11 of the 24 enemy generals captured by the Russians whom Soviet authorities permitted me to see in the presence of their staff officers.

All the evidence, in my opinion, points to the fact that Hitler insisted on continuing the battle long after the position was militarily untenable from the German viewpoint and probably against the advice of his higher officers.

Insisted Against Surrender.

Hitler also insisted, through Field Marshal Gen. Friedrich von Paulus, commander of the 6th Army, that there be no surrender, even after the situation was hopeless, and this led to disagreement among German officers.

This is confirmed by the story of Von Paulus' capture as told to me by a Red Army senior lieutenant, Fedor Mikhailovich Yelchenko. Von Paulus had been removed from command the previous day.

When I saw Von Paulus he was standing in an unpainted wooden house on the Don steppe. The house bore the military designation 147. Carved in the wooden fretwork of the window architrave was the double eagle of the old Czarist regime.

Von Paulus wore a light gray rabbit fur cap and his coat had leather patches where equipment was fastened. The field marshal was above average height, but he was thin and his shoulders were stooped.

His attitude was one of bitter austerity. The corners of his mouth turned down and he wouldn't look in the direction of newspaper correspondents, but gazed at the horizon.

Von Paulus Shows No Emotion.

Photographs taken of Von Paulus immediately after his capture show him unshaven and bitter mouthed. When I saw him he was clean-shaven and betrayed no sign of physical breakdown except a nervous twitch in the eyes. He answered briefly questions put by a Soviet officer at the request of correspondents. There was no sign of interest or emotion.

Standing with Von Paulus was his chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Schmitt, and his adjutant, Col. Adam.

Schmitt, a large, bull-necked man with small eyes and a thin mouth, wore a cap with long ear flaps lined with leopard fur. Adam, a bulky young man probably less than 30 years old, also wore a leopardskin cap.

Von Paulus, Schmitt and Adam were quartered in a house separate from the other generals and had a special guard living with them, Don Ibakus, a grinning Kazak Red Army sergeant.

At all points outside the house were Red Army men with submachineguns. The temperature was such that icicles formed on the guards' eyelashes and eyebrows.

Other German generals were quartered in houses similar to that of Von Paulus.

The first room visiting correspondents entered was occupied by Lt. Gen. Schlemmer, commander of the 14th Tank Corps; Lt. Gen. Otto Rinaldi, surgeon general of the 6th Army; Lt. Gen. Von Daniel, commander of the 376th Infantry, and Lt. Gen. Dubois, commander of the 44th Infantry Division.

They rose to their feet as correspondents entered.

Schlemmer, a sharp-featured, hook-nosed man, said in reply to a question as to what he blamed for the German defeat, said only: "We had to fight."

He then turned to complain about the rations being received, saying they were no better than those received by privates. Rinaldi also joined in this complaint. A Soviet officer said these complaints would be attended to.

Asked for his opinion of the fighting qualities of the Red Army, Von Daniel said, "The Red Army always fights well."

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All four generals said they fought in the Germany Army during the last war. Dubois, a sandy-haired man with a two-day growth of beard, made it a special point to say he commanded a Vienna division.

In an adjacent room were Lt. Gen. Maurice von Drebber, commander of the 298th Infantry Division; Maj. Gen. Heinz Wolf, commander of artillery of the 4th Armp Corps; Brig. Gen. Romulus Diditriu, commander of the 20th Rumanian Division, and Lt. Col. Artur Weber, chief of staff to Von Drebber.

Von Drebber was the first German general to surrender. Asked why he surrendered, he said:

"The Red Army came from the south; the Red Army came from the north. We were cut off. We had no food, no munitions. We had lost our airdromes."

Von Drebber, a tall, white-haired, blue-eyed man, showed more signs of stress than the other generals. He was asked why he continued fighting after the Russian ultimatum.

"Hitler wouldn't give permission to surrender," he said. "Von Paulus ordered us to hold a certain line after that."

His chief of staff, Lt. Col. Weber, said their division was "cut to pieces."

Entering another house was like coming on a movie set. Here were German and Rumanian officers of the type you expect to see in Hollywood.

One wore a monocle and carried himself as though he had studied acting under Eric von Stroheim. Others had saber scars on their cheeks and wore iron crosses and other decorations. Their uniforms were unpressed and showed the ... of battle.

Stalingrad Razed, but Remains Mighty Symbol to Russians

By the Associated Press.

STALINGRAD, Feb. 9—Stalingrad—where German prisoners are too numerous to guard and the bodies of those killed in battle still lie among the ruins—is not a city any more; it's a symbol.

The one-time industrial giant on the high west bank of the Volga is a symbol of the high faith of Premier Joseph Stalin and the Soviet people in the Red Army which was established 25 years ago this month.

Stalingrad is acre after acre of powdered brick, splintered wood, twisted steel, cracked pavement and smashed homes, buildings and factories.

Stalingrad is a city of hope returned to the Russians—and to the Germans a city of broken dreams, where their 6th Army came to cut the Volga, Russia's great lifeline, only to lose its soldiers and commanders in one of the worst single military catastrophes in the history of war.

German prisoners are so numerous in Stalingrad that many live in cellars without guards. It's a real job to transfer so many to prison camps.

Three hundred Germans are living like this in one cellar.

They are cold and are suffering, but they are not hungry, for the Russians are feeding them. They say their comrades abandoned the wounded. Many of the wounded are without care.

They say the Russian food is better than they have had for weeks.

Many German bodies are stacked high like waxen figures in the ruins. The roads around the one-time metropolis of the Volga are crowded. There are numerous American-made trucks, horse-drawn sledges and wagons of all kinds. Prisoners walk along, too. It's a great center of activity, this ruined city.

Noise is everywhere in Stalingrad today. Although the front is many miles away, there is the constant explosion of mines.

Red Army snipers are walking continually through the ruins, setting off unexploded German mines.

Ruins are everywhere. Many chimneys point heavenward out of debris. They are gaunt silhouettes in the snowy night.

In the factory settlement, where some of the most terrible fighting took place, there is nothing. Everything has been leveled to the ground.

American engineers assisted in building many of these factories, which are only brick powder now. The famous tractor plant also is a shambles in the dust.

Bombers Pound Sicily-Tunisia Bases of Axis

Allies Batter Messina With Block-Busters, Smash at Sousse, Down 19 Planes

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 9.—The Allied air offensive in the Mediterranean area shook the Sicilian port of Messina yesterday with a two-hour barrage of block-buster bombs and battered an Axis harbor and air base in Tunisia, official sources disclosed today.

Ground activities in the North African theater continued to lag because of bad weather.

The combined operations of the Middle East and North African air forces cost the Axis nineteen planes, while only seven Allied aircraft were reported lost.

[The raids on both ends of the Axis Mediterranean supply lines were regarded by military observers in London as a prelude to a push by the British 1st and 8th Armies against the Axis foothold in Africa.

[A Berlin spokesman asserted that Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander, is concentrating large forces in the Gafsa area, and that General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the 8th Army, "seems to be preparing for an assault on Axis positions in southern Tunisia."

[D. N. B., the German news agency, said British tanks attacked an Axis rear-guard position during a "large-scale operation" by the 8th Army in the Libyan-Tunisian frontier area but were forced to withdraw in disorder.]

Two Ships Hit at Sousse

While American Liberators of the Middle East command blasted Messina by daylight, bombers of Eisenhower's command set two ships afire at Sousse and fired buildings and planes on the airdrome at Gabes.

American Airacobra fighters, making their first appearance in Tunisia, shot up Axis truck columns, and a British submarine reported sinking four ships on the Italian west coast in a single day.

The Liberators scored direct hits on oil storage tanks, the port power station and the waterfront at Messina and returned without loss, although attacked by a sizable force of fighters. An American communique said the B-24's shot down at least one Messerschmitt 109 and damaged others.

In a 150-mile running fight from Gabes to the Algerian border, American Marauder bombers shot down six ME-109's, Billy Mitchells destroyed four and the Lightning escort planes accounted for eight—all with the loss of only five American planes.

Soon after this raid Douglas A-20 Boston bombers, escorted by Spitfires, attacked concentrations of enemy motor transport and troops ten miles east of Faid Pass, where the Germans have been reported sending reinforcements.

Truck Columns Raided

Airacobras and P-40 Warhawks strafed several German truck columns behind the front and participated in other sweeps.

Two waves of Flying Fortresses, escorted by Lightnings, attacked shipping and docks at Sousse yesterday morning, scoring direct hits on two ships in the harbor as well as on the north dock and a seaplane base. Bombs also damaged buildings in the northwest section of the harbor, causing "one very large explosion," a spokesman said. As the attack continued, bomb bursts were seen in both outer jetties and among fourteen to sixteen small vessels.

Air activity over the Tripolitania-Tunisia frontier area, where the 8th Army faces the Axis forces in Tunisia, was on a small scale, it was stated, and ground action was confined to patrol activity and artillery exchanges.

Allied Tunisian Attack Near, Axis Hints

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 9—The long-range Allied aerial offensive from North Africa kept up its momentum yesterday with powerful blows at the ports on both ends of the Axis supply line across the mid-Mediterranean, and a British submarine reported sinking four ships in a single day off the Italian west coast.

With the Tunisian land front still bogged down from a week end of rain, long-range bombers of the Middle East command pounded Messina by daylight yesterday and bombers of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command set two ships afire in the harbor of Sousse and Axis planes afire on the Gabes airdrome.

Axis Expects Attack

Reuters said the Berlin radio reported Allied troop concentrations were preparing to smash in upon Tunisia from both sides.

"General Eisenhower is concentrating large forces in the area of Gafsa," the broadcast quoted a German military spokesman as saying.

"At the same time, General Montgomery seems to be preparing for an assault on Axis positions in southern Tunisia."

Beat Off Stiff Attacks

Again American warplanes proved their fighting power.

B-24 Liberators which blanketed the Messina water front with bomb bursts and scored hits on the port power plant and oil-storage tanks beat off stiff fighter attacks.

"Sizable forces of fighters attacked our formation without results," an American communique said. "At least one Messerschmitt 109 was shot down and others were damaged. All our aircraft returned safely."

Striking from the west, B-26 Marauders and B-25 Billy Mitchell bombers, with an escort of P-38 Lightnings, outfought a swarm of Axis fighters in the Gabes raid.

150-Mile Running Battle

In a running battle from the target area to the Algerian border 150 miles away the American planes knocked down eighteen Axis fighters with a loss of five bombers. The Marauders downed six Messerschmitts, Billy Mitchells downed four and the Lightnings accounted for eight.

American P-39 Airacobra fighters made their first announced appearance on the North African front in sweeps with P-40 Warhawks. A-20 Boston attack bombers, supported by Spitfires, pounded enemy reinforcements and motor transport ten miles east of German-held Faid Pass, silencing four enemy guns and destroying much equipment, an air force spokesman said.

Malta Base Active

Malta-based fighters also struck out again on the offensive in overnight sweeps over Sicily, and torpedo bombers from the little British island scored a hit on an Axis supply ship.

Allied headquarters announced that 607 enemy planes were destroyed in the first three months of American operations in northwest Africa to a loss of 250 Allied aircraft. The United States Air Force destroyed 343 of these planes and the RAF 163. Anti-aircraft and night fighters downed the rest.

Of the losses 163 were American and 87 RAF.

Important Naval Base

Messina is the important naval base on Sicily across the strait from the Italian mainland. It serves as a relay port for Axis supplies en route to Tunisia.

The Italian communique said six Allied planes were shot down over Messina and Palermo.

The announcement from Cairo, however, placed Allied losses in the Messina raid and other of the day's operations at two planes.

The Italians said ten persons were killed and sixty injured in the heavy daylight bombing of Naples by United States B-24 Liberators on Sunday.

Allies Lose Five Bombers

Allied planes encountered their only stiff aerial opposition in flights from the west yesterday when they raided the Gabes airdrome.

"This raid," Allied headquarters announced, "met strong opposition from enemy fighters, eighteen of which were shot down."

Allied losses were five bombers.

German and Italian accounts of the raid claimed Allied losses to have been higher. The Germans said thirteen planes were shot down over the Tunisian east coast, with a loss of one German fighter. The Italian communique said the Germans shot down twelve of the attacking planes and downed four in other air duels over Tunisia.

No Air Opposition Elsewhere

Allied headquarters announced, however, that "light bombers and fighter bombers made attacks on enemy troops and vehicles without loss" and said "no opposition was encountered from enemy fighters."

Indications that the British Eighth Army's expected drive into Tunisia from Libya was getting under way were seen in reports that General Montgomery's artillery was in action against the Axis rear guard along the border.

The British submarine P-211 was said to have sunk two southbound schooners, one carrying ammunition, by shelling them close to the [illegible] Later the same day [illegible] sank a motor vessel. The submarine came to the surface and destroyed a 700-ton steamer by gunfire.

Yanks Race British, Capture Nazi Patrol

By William B. King

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Forces on the Northern Tunisian Front, Feb. 8 (Delayed)—A strong German patrol which ventured toward positions held by United States infantry in this sector southwest of Tunis has been captured to a man.

Like a giant arm scoping up a poker pot, an American outfit swept out into the no-man's land of the Goubellat Plain and brought back one German officer, seventeen men and all their weapons.

The only American casualty was one man, wounded.

Crept Up In Night

The German patrol had crept up in the night and planned to observe American positions by day and then creep back the following night with information.

It was discovered, however, and an infantry outfit was ordered to go out and capture the patrol at the same time as a British group in a tracked carrier set out from the opposite side of the plain for the same purpose.

"We were racing not only with the Germans, who, we thought, might make a run for it, but also with the British, because we wanted to get there first," said First Lieutenant Edward McGregor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who commanded the Americans.

British Hit Mines

"We made a wide sweep out to cut the road behind the Germans to be sure they wouldn't get away."

The British carrier hit German mines and the Americans swept on alone to bag the Germans.

"They must have known they didn't have a chance, because they gave up right away," McGregor said.

"One German gave his rifle to the first man to reach him and then started patting his pocket to indicate he had grenades that he wanted to surrender, too."

One Wanted To Fight

Quick work by Sergt. Harold S. Dean, of Brooklyn, N. Y., stopped one German who wanted to fight it out.

"There were two Germans in the ditch lying so still I thought they were dead and called one of my men to come over and examine them," Dean said.

"While I was standing there one of them raised up with his rifle in his hand. I didn't give him a chance to get into action. I put a couple of bullets into him right quick. The other one came out in a hurry, screaming and with his hands up."

After the prisoners were rounded up, Lieutenant McGregor headed back to the American lines with them and part of his force under Second Lieutenant Robert Mullen, of Concord, N. H., was sent against the deserted village of Goubellat, where other Germans were suspected of hiding.

Terrific Barrage

"I spread by platoon out in battle formation because we didn't know what we would find," Mullen related.

"But as we made our way across flat country, German artillery opened up with a terrific barrage.

"There was nothing we could do but bury our noses in the ground. They laid shells all around us."

Several men were scratched or had their clothing torn by shrapnel, but only one was badly wounded.

"One thing that saved us was that there were a lot of duds in the barrage," Mullen added. "If that was the work of the Fifth Column in Germany or occupied Europe, I'm here to say I appreciate it."

607 Axis Planes Africa Toll

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 9 (AP).—Allied headquarters announced today that 607 enemy planes were destroyed in the first three months of operations in North Africa, compared to a loss of 250 Allied aircraft. The American air forces destroyed 343 planes and the Royal Air Force 163. Anti-aircraft and night fighters downed the remainder. Of the losses 163 were American and eighty-seven R. A. F.

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2 New Yorkers Cited in Tunisia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 9 (AP).—Among the American airmen officially credited today with the destruction of German Messerschmitts after yesterday's raid on Gabes, Tunisia, were Staff Sergeant Henry E. Gorch, of 183 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, gunner aboard a Marauder which shot down one Messerschmitt, and Lieutenant John A. Caputo, of Jackson Heights, Queens, a Lightning fighter pilot.

NORTH AFRICA REGIME HIT BY DE GAULLE

Fighting French Head Says He Is Far From Accord With Giraud

Declares Only Basis Will Be Restoring Laws Of Republic

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 9—Gen. Charles De Gaulle today characterized the new French Government in North Africa as "baseless and artificial" and indicated that he is as far as ever from accord with Gen. Henri Giraud on fundamental issues.

At one of his few press conferences, De Gaulle conceded that "some steps have been taken toward freedom in that unfortunate country."

This referred to the announcement by the new regime set up by Giraud that it would abolish anti-Jewish legislation and reveiw the cases of persons imprisoned on political charges. These two points coincide with De Gaulle's policy and their adoption presumably bring him closer to Giraud.

Basis For Full Fusion

De Gaulle reiterated, however, that the only basis on which complete fusion of French interests would be possible would be complete restoration of the laws of the French republic in North Africa.

First Interview In Year

It was the first time in almost a year that the Fighting French leader had faced newspapermen, and the conference obviously was called to give him an opportunity to state his position with respect to the new regime in North Africa.

He said the "international press" had depicted the French political problem as a struggle between himself and Giraud.

"That is a very bad joke, in very bad taste," he said. "What France wants is not an agreement between two generals. The questions are much more serious than that.

"What is necesary is to expel the enemy from France and restore the French republic."

Neither One Nor Another

De Gaulle said he and the members of his national committee had studied the announcement of Giraud's new government and found it based neither on the laws of the republic nor the laws of Vichy.

"It is neither one thing nor another," he asserted.

De Gaulle reiterated his fears of the effect in metropolitan France of the retention of Vichy-appointed officials in North Africa.

"It is a question basically of what the United Nations are fighting for," he said.

De Gaulle said that he wanted to see a provisional authority established for the French empire, based on the laws of France and containing as many officials as possible who were elected in France before the armistice.

He declared that liberation from Vichy was as important as liberation from the Nazis.

Girl Reporter Primps For African Night Life In Air-Raid Shelter

Equipment Placed Near in Hotel Room, Ruth Cowan Is Ready for Quick Dash

By RUTH COWAN.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 3 (Delayed) (AP).—Folks still dress for the evening in cities in the African campaign area, but the fashions are a bit different from those back in New York or in pre-war days in Paris and London.

One night here and I adopted the very latest styles; in fact, I would not be surprised if I had introduced a new fad or two. Come into our abode which we call "our home on the bomb range" and see how we prepare for a night of excitement in this town.

This town was expecting a repetition of a previous early morning air raid when another woman reporter and I arrived unexpectedly one night after crossing the Atlantic with the first overseas detachment of the American Woman's Army Auxiliary.

While the WAACS went on to their quarters, thoughtful Army officers obtained a room in a big hotel for us reporters. That was quite a feat, for this city is as crowded as Washington.

Gleaming Walls.

In peacetimes this was a grand hotel. Like all buildings here, its beautiful white walls gleam in the moonlight in a way to make an artist reach for his brush, but we wish they weren't so pictorial right now. Our top-floor room has a balcony from which one can see the blue Mediterranean—a very expensive view—but there is only one pane of glass in the French window leading on to it.

As for bathrooms, well, the Waldorf-Astoria doesn't have much finer. We get hot water two hours a day, but sometimes we do not have water at all—that is when unfriendly people are overhead.

It is fashionable in these parts to dine early, then one can get ready for bed and maybe snatch a few hours' sleep before the evening really begins.

Hour a Mystery.

No one knows if and when the evening's excitement will begin. Sometimes it is early, sometimes it is late, but I have found it essential to be correctly dressed, regardless of the hour. After all, one never knows just whom one will meet in the air-raid shelter.

Based on experience, I worked out this procedure, which seems quite effective. From daytime clothes I changed into wool pajamas topped with a "zoot suit." This garment is a regular Army olive drab heavy cotton fatigue suit. The WAACS gave it its new name on a transport coming over. It was regulation night attire aboard ship and it is really quite fetching when worn with the very latest in a sea-going "chubby jacket"—a life preserver.

I pull on my stockings, I put on fresh make-up—remember, one never knows just whom one will meet before morning and I can report having met very attractive colonels and aviators in an air-raid shelter.

Procedure Simple.

Satisfied that my nose is nicely powdered, I proceed quite methodically to be sure my equipment is at hand. On the rack in the hallway I hang my coat and in its pocket I put a chocolate bar or an orange. I check to see if my gas mask is hanging just so, then I fill my canteen with fresh water.

Carefully and lovingly I put my steel helmet in its place in the hallway. Beside it I put a blanket. I tuck my handbag, in which I have my powder poff and passport, under my pillow with my flashlight. I leave my shoes handdy beneath the bed.

Then when an air-raid siren whines the procedure is simple:

Out of bed, enter shoes, grab flashlight, dive into hallway, close door, turn on flash, put on coat, snatch helmet and canteen and blanket, run down the corridor, down several flights of stairs with a pace that would pass a Derby winner—and I'm in the shelter and the evening's begun.

Peyrouton Names War Council

Algiers, Feb. 9 (AP)—Marcel Peyrouton, Governor of Algeria, established a permanent war council today of twenty-six Europeans and twelve Moslems to consult with him on Algeria's economic problems.

Local newspapers, meanwhile, announced that Gen. Georges Catroux, one of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's principal lieutenants, had come here to confer with Gen Henri Giraud.

First Asked His Name

"Are you Seyffardt?"

"Yes," the 70-year-old general replied.

Revolver shots followed, and the assassin disappeared into the blacked-out streets, presumably near Seyffardt's home at the Hague.

Seyffardt, the only Dutch general to go over to the Nazis when they invaded Holland in 1940, died Saturday.

War Statement Promised By Churchill

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 9—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that he would soon make a statement on the war situation, including a reference to the creation of a United Nations war council. He spoke in answer to a question.

The Prime Minister, who returned Sunday from his trip to North Africa and the Middle East, stopped the show in Commons.

He entered unobstrusively during the question period and started toward his seat on the Treasury bench. One of the Ministers was replying to an interpellation when Churchill appeared.

Greeted By Cheers

An explosion of cheering and applause burst on all sides and continued until the Prime Minister was seated. He was smiling broadly.

Asked by Laborite Emanuel Shinwell to make a statement on supplies to Russia, Churchill declared: "I am glad to take this opportunity of declaring that we have and are now doing and will continue to do our utmost."

He described Lord Beaverbrook's demand last week for more aid to Russia as "what one might call a process of emphatic stimulation."

Responding to further questions, Churchill said he would also discuss the import and shipping situation in his forthcoming statement.

Not Anxious Over Food

He acknowledged that Britain was "dipping into" her food reserves, but said he was "not unduly anxious about the situation" from a long-term viewpoint.

"I think we are going to be able to get through pretty well on the lines we are now running in the way of food," Churchill said.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced that three days would be devoted soon to debate on the social security plan of Sir William H. Beveridge which has aroused the greatest public interest of any post-war social reform measure proposed in Britain.

Churchill gave King George a first hand account of his trip when they had luncheon at Buckingham Palace today.

Assassin Of Dutch Traitor General Is Still At Large

Nazi-Controlled Radio Admits Man Who Shot Seyffardt at His Home Is Unknown

FEB 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 9—The German-controlled Hilversum radio admitted in a broadcast heard by the agency Aneta tonight that the assassin of the Dutch Quislingist, Lieut. Hendrik A. Seyffardt, still was at large.

German occupation officials in the Netherlands have no clue to his identy, Aneta said, the broadcast indicated.

Broadcasting the first details of the shooting, the commentator said the assassin approached Seyffardt Friday night and asked:

Germans Bomb English Towns

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 9—Replying feebly to destructive British and American raids over Europe in recent days, a small force of German planes swept in low over England early today to scatter bombs in outlying suburbs of London and to send the city's air-raid sirens screaming briefly.

No bombs were reported dropped in the capital itself, however, and there was no anti-aircraft fire.

Reports from outlying sections said the raiders killed no fewer than seven persons.

The raiders bombed some localities on the southeast coast and machine-gunned a crowded London-bound passenger train.

The train was nearing a tunnel when one raider let loose with his rapid fire. The engineer put on steam and the train sped into the safety of the tunnel. No one was hurt.

planes dumped bombs on the outlying suburbs of London, killing at least seven persons. Although the city's air-raid sirens sounded briefly, the capital itself was not attacked.

One plane machine-gunned a crowded London-bound passenger train, but no one was hurt.

An Air Ministry communique said planes of the British Fighter and Army Cooperation commands carried out offensive patrols over northern France and attacked railway targets. Three failed to return.

Nazis Bomb English School, Kill 2 Children, 2 Teachers

Girls Had Arrived Early; Women Had Served All Night As Firewatchers

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 9—German planes bombed a school in southeast England early today, killing two 12-year-old girls who had arrived early for their classes and two teachers who had served as firewatchers through the night.

Other children were buried under the debris but rescued alive, and several more were injured. At least ten villagers also were taken to a hospital with injuries.

The attack was one of several made on small scale by enemy planes today in reprisal for the recent destructive raids on Europe by British and American bombers.

Planes flying singly in low clouds dropped bombs on other southeast coastal districts, but caused extensive damage, the Ministries of Air and Home Security announced.

A small formation of German

Big Channel Guns in Duel

Half-Hour Shelling Begun by British, Indicating Nazi Ships in Strait

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP).—British and German heavy guns roared

into action early today, and for a half hour the Dover region reverberated with the explosions of the two-way shelling. It was the first time the big Channel guns had been heard this year.

The British opened the bombardment at about 5:40 a. m. and pounded away for several minutes before the Germans answered. The Germans shelled the vicinity of Dover.

(Use of the long-range Channel guns usually indicates that a convoy is passing through the Strait. The fact that the British opened fire first indicated that a German convoy was sighted.)

Crossett, Ark., stopped his new commander and said: "I was given a list of officers who may be admitted to this room, and your name is not on it, sir."

The general had to get a sergeant of the guard who knew him before he was admitted.

Curtis, in civilian life a night watchman for a lumber company, was commended.

TISO'S FATHER DIES

First Report Was Head of Slovakia Himself Was Dead

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Slovak radio reported today in a broadcast heard by The Associated Press that the father of Josef Tiso, president of Slovakia, died yesterday at the age of 81. The elder Tiso's name also was Josef.

New Yorker in Royal Canadian Air Force Gets Second Honor for Valor Over Berlin

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Flight Lieutenant Donald Curtin of New York, Royal Canadian Air Force bomber pilot, received a bar for his Distinguished Flying Cross today.

Since winning the D. F. C. in August, 1942, Lieutenant Curtin has participated in numerous sorties against heavily defended targets in Germany and Northern Italy. During a daylight raid on Milan in October he skillfully evaded two enemy fighters, enabling his gunners to destroy one and drive off the other.

Lieutenant Curtin participated in two consecutive night raids on Berlin in January. During the second raid he kept the plane over the target for thirty minutes to insure accurate bombing, the citation said.

Lieutenant Curtin lived at 208 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, with his mother, Mrs. Julia M. Curtin. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in May, 1941.

Reds Ridicule Report Of Territorial Claims

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Moscow radio today broadcast an article by D. Zaslavsky, one of the editors of Pravda, in which he ridiculed reports of Soviet territorial claims and said "we intend no interference of any kind in the internal affairs of others" after the war.

"We don't aim at forcing our will and our regime on the Slavonic or any other enslaved European peoples who are expecting our assistance," Zaslavsky said. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Governor of Cyprus at London

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Sir Charles Woolley, Governor of Cyprus, arrived in London today to consult with Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley on financial and economic problems of the island.

Slovakia To Deport 20,000 More Jews

London, Feb. 9 (AP)—Hitler's puppet Slovak Government has ordered the remaining 20,000 Jews in Slovakia to be deported to Eastern Poland within the next two months, the Czechoslovak Press Bureau reported here today.

The Czech Government here estimates that one third of the 75,000 Jews already deported have been killed.

Private Bars General From Headquarters

London, Feb. 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, New commander of United States forces in the European theater of operations, was barred today from a secret room of the United States headquarters because of a soldier's obedience to orders.

Private Dewey Curtis, 27, of

B.B.C. Steps Up Aid to Belgians

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP).—A new Belgian national service was inaugurated over the British Broadcasting Corporation transmitters today to broadcast "more precise and official instructions" to Belgians in their occupied homeland "because the hour of deliverance is rapidly approaching."

PLENTY OF FIRE, BUT NO SMOKE

London, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—There's considerable fire but no smoke today among the members of a British Parliamentary mission.

London customs officials continued to hold 7,000 specially made cigarettes given the mission by the Turkish Government and demanding payment of the usual duty on tobacco.

Neither their titles—two are members of nobility—nor the fact that the mission's members carried diplomatic passports made any impression on the customs men.

'But," said one member of the mission, "they were a gift from a friendly Government."

"They're still cigarettes," port authorities answered.

Falange Leader Pledges War To End On Commu

Madrid, Feb. 9 (AP)—Jose Luis Arrese, secretary general of the Falange party and member of the Spanish Cabinet, told a mass demonstration of party members at Se-

ille to that "it is our solemn decision to fight to the end against Communism."

He declared that the Spanish Blue Division fighting with the Axis on the Russian front is more than a "gesture of gallantry toward one nation." The speech was broadcast on a nation-wide hookup.

"There are only two roads open to Spain," said the party chief. "Either to submit to hierarchial order or fall before a new invasion by barbarians. If Communism breaks the dikes it is absurd to think that all Europe will not be delivered to Communism and chaos. "Our historical and cultural background makes it necessary for us to join the enterprise."

MADRID DENIES NAZI MOVE

Throws Down Report of Demand for Passage of Reich Troops

MADRID, Spain, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Spanish Government denied today a report it said had been published in Sweden and Britain that strong forces of German troops had been concentrated on the Spanish frontier and that an ultimatum had been delivered by Germany demanding the right of passage through Spain and occupation of the Spanish Mediterranean coast.

The report, published in The London News Chronicle, was based on an article in the Aftonbladet of Stockholm, the government said.

"This news is completely false and lacks any foundation," said the government statement.

16 SEAMEN SURVIVE TORPEDOING OF SHIP

Lisbon, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—Sixteen American survivors of the 7,177-ton Liberty ship Charles C. Pinkely, reported torpedoed off the Azores, were landed today at Ponta Delgada, Azores, by the Swiss freighter Caritas. They were reported picked up after eleven days afloat in an Atlantic storm. An undetermined number of members of the crew still are missing.

The names of those landed were given here as: Second Officer George Gordon Breed, Seamen Nicholas Pay, Peter S. Joseph, Frederick Morris, James Wilson Leggetti, Kenneth G. Adams, Charles Firm, Gegler Helmut Kohr and George H. Stacker; Engineers Walter George Pettersen and Joseph Norman Staker; Radio Operator Milton Philip Goss and Stewards Joseph John O'Leary, Joseph Edward Coltz, Ray Parker and Palm Tank.

Stockholm Hears Finland May Seek Early Peace

Paper Says Action Awaits Developments in South Russia

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9 (AP).—A Swedish dispatch from Helsinki hinted strongly today that Finland may seek a separate peace in her war against Russia when the military situation clears further.

The newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" published the article under the caption, "Finland's right to a separate peace emphasized." It said the way in which the expected return to Helsinki of H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, American Minister, is being followed in Finland throws light on a change in the Finnish conception of foreign policy. (Schoenfeld is now in Washington, where it has been indicated he will return soon to his post.)

"The more the German-Russian decision is concentrated on the southern front, the clearer it becomes that Finland's special interests also can require special solution," the newspaper said. It added that when developments on the southern front have reached the proper stage, "Finland stands politically unbound and can act as her own interests demand."

Dutch Airmen Flying U. S. Bombers Raze Most of Jap Harbor

Dobo, in Aroe Islands 500 Miles North of Darwin, Is Target

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 9.—Dutch flyers, manning American Billy Mitchell bombers, blasted and burned three-quarters of the Japanese-occupied town and harbor of Dobo in the Aroe Islands about 500 miles north of Darwin, Australia, yesterday, an Allied communique said today.

Photographs showed the ruins after the raid, the communique said. Two waves of planes attacked the Japanese base and the fires were visible for 40 miles, it was reported. The Aroe Islands are in the Arafura Sea between Northern Australia and the western end of New Guinea.

Other Allied bombers raided the Japanese-held Kahili airdrome at Buin in the Solomon Islands, started huge fires visible for 60 miles, set fire to several large aircraft and destroyed a 2,000-ton ship offshore, the communique said. Explosions from an ammunition dump near the beach rocked one of the Allied planes flying at a height of 9,300 feet, it was reported.

In the ground fighting on New Guinea, an enemy pocket of resistance east of the Wau airdrome, 35 miles southwest of Salamaua, was reported wiped out. Allied aircraft strafed and bombed Japanese targets in this area from a low altitude.

Other Japanese-occupied positions at Babo in Dutch New Guinea, Gasmata in New Britain and Finschhafen and Lae in Northern New Guinea also were attacked.

A small Allied vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the east coast of Australia, the communique announced.

100 JAPS KILLED BELOW SALAMAUA

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Wednesday, Feb. 10 (AP).—One hundred Japs have been killed in renewed fighting around Wau, below Salamaua, New Guinea, the Allied High Command announced today.

Wau, 35 miles southwest of Salamaua, is the site of an Allied airdrome and it was in that vicinity that Allied air forces last week scored the biggest single day's triumph of the Southwest Pacific war by downing or damaging more than 40 Jap planes.

In that area, which includes the town of Mubo, Allied patrols frequently have been in contact with the Japs. Approximately 300 of the enemy previously had been slain.

"Our forward elements are exerting increasing pressure on the enemy," the noon communication from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said concerning activity around Wau and Mubo.

"Approximately 100 enemy dead were counted."

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Wednesday, Feb. 10 (AP)—Increasing pressure against Japanese ground forces in the Huon Gulf area of New Guinea, Allied jungle fighters wiped out two pockets Monday and killed 100 of the enemy.

Our troops surrounded one pocket near the Kunda bridge, about four miles northeast of Wau, reduced it and left sixty enemy dead in the thick underbrush.

Southeast of Wau, in the Wandumi area, a second pocket was surrounded and, in sharp fighting, forty Japanese were killed.

Elaborating on today's communiqué report that "our forward elements are exerting increasing pressure," an Allied spokesman said that in the Kunda bridge and Wandumi areas the Allies were taking the initiative away from the Japanese.

Allied fighters and attack bombers punished the enemy airfield at Lae.

Lone Sub Wipes Out 4-Ship Jap Convoy

By Walter Clausen

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Aboard United States Submarine Wahoo at a Pacific Base, Feb. 9—This fleet submarine has a broom attached to its periscope to indicate a clean sweep and flies a pennant with eight Japanese flags fluttering beneath to denote a bag of two combat ships and six auxiliaries.

The broom was in token of the complete wiping out of a Japanese convoy north of central New Guinea. One of these torpedoed ships was a fully-loaded transport, carrying an estimated 1,500 to 6,000 Jap troops bound for Wewak, some 300 miles northwest of Salamaua, to establish a new platform against the advances of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in New Guinea.

Plebe Nickname "Mushmouth"

Lieut. Com. Dudley W. Morton, 35, of Miami, Fla., is skipper, and his executive officer is Lieut. Richard H. O'Kane, 32, of Durham, New Hampshire.

"They called me Mushmouth when I was a plebe at the Academy and the name Mush has stuck with me since," Skipper Morton said. "And my real action started off Musha Island, New Guinea, so we called it Mush Harbor.

Jap Destroyer In Harbor

"A few weeks after leaving our base we were looking for Wewak harbor and couldn't find it on our charts but one of the crew dug up a 25-cent atlas which had it and we made a chart from it. We thought it was Wewak harbor but it proved to be Finger bay, Musha Island. We discovered a ship deep in the narrow harbor. We approached submerged and found it to be a destroyer, apparently taking on water and anchored.

Four Torpedoes All Miss

"As we were moving into range

it lifted anchor and came out but instead of heading our way it turned south. We sent four torpedoes after it. They missed. It was the first evidence that the destroyer knew we were there when it saw the torpedoes coming, and the destroyed came charging after us at twenty knots.

"When within 800 yards I loosed the last immediately available torpedo and we were headed for each other. At 500 yards it smacked amidships and the explosion was so terrific we did not know but what we had been hit. The destroyer broke in two. Japs were all over it, in the yardarms, on gun mounts, and on masts, all white-clothed lookouts. Although disabled and cut in two, with the bow sinking, it fired on us and we hightailed it out.

Malayans Given Food

"This was January 24. The next day we intercepted a Malay fishing boat with six Malayans aboard, becalmed, and we gave them water and rations. It was a funny sight, a crew member handing over a loaf of bread with one hand and a tommygun in the other. We had to be sure they were not hostile.

"The next day, January 26, we met a convoy of four Japanese ships. These were headed, we believe, for Wewak. We found them about 240 miles north of Wewak. Early in the morning we contacted them and chased them until noon. Then we torpedoed the leading freighter and the second ship, a transport. Both were of about 7,000 tons. We destroyed both and crippled a third ship which started away. The transport was fully loaded with troops. We figured there were at least 1,500 aboard but later were led to believe there must have been 6,000 Jap troops. After the torpedoing the ships engaged in battle with us but we destroyed them.

Battle Lasts 14 Hours

"In fact, it was a fourteen-hour battle that day before we finished the convoy. After finishing the first two we chased the third and about sunset caught it and destroyed it. At 9 o'clock that night we caught the fourth ship, a tanker, and sent it to the bottom.

"The destruction of the transport was the most spectacular. Executive Officer O'Kane was at the periscope and he can tell you about it."

"Well, we knocked the stern off the first freighter," O'Kane said. "The transport destruction was an indescribably spectacular explosion. The whole midships went up so high I had to elevate the periscope to see it all. Davits, boats and debris went into the air."

No Torpedoes, But We Attack

Norton resumed:

"The next day, the twenty-seventh, we ran into another convoy of six ships which we believe were bound for Rabaul, New Britain. We had no torpedoes left but went after them with a surface-gun attack. It was 10 o'clock in the morning. The ships opened fire on us with everything they had.

"A Jap destroyer joined in the attack against us and then we were running and the Japs gunning. It is a sort of helpless feeling when you have no torpedoes. The destroyer looks small when you are attacking them but plenty big when they come after you. It charged in at thirty knots and we went below. It was just a hit-and-run attack with its depth charges and we were not harmed."

Lone Marine Wipes Out Jap Gun Post

FEB 10 1943

The following story was written by Sergt. E. J. Burman, of Oakland, Cal., a Marine Corps correspondent, and was distributed by the Associated Press.

Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Jan. 3 (Delayed)—Armed with a rifle, bayonet and one hand grenade, a lone Marine Corps private silenced an enemy machine gun and killed its crew in a struggle west of the Matanikau river before sunrise.

Private John T. Yaksich, 20, of Detroit, emerged from the fray without injury. His only worry, he admitted, concerned the reprimand he expected from his platoon leader because he failed to obtain permission before undertaking the job.

Describes Experience

The young Leatherneck describes his experience in this fashion:

"We were advancing along a knoll when we ran into five or six Jap machine guns. It was late, so we dug in for the night. The Japs were in a wooded spot where their guns commanded a clearing through which we had to pass. Somebody had to get 'em out of there. Seven men volunteered to go, but we were disappointed when permission was refused.

Kills Jap Gunner

"I had an idea I could do some good, so just before the sun came up I went out alone. I wasn't trying to pull a fast one. I guess I shouldn't have done it, but I knew if I asked to go, they wouldn't let me. So I told my buddy to give the word I was out there, but not until I was too far to be called back.

"Creeping and crawling, with rifle, fixed bayonet and two grenades, I move out. A couple of our mortar shells struck close by me. I hit the 'deck' fast.

"You can imagine how funny I felt a few moments later when I raised up and looked into the face of a Jap about ten feet from me. He was sitting in a dugout off to one side of a machine gun hidden behind a log emplacement. I fired, and he went down, shot through the head. Then the racket started. The gun opened up on me. It must have fired three quarters of a clip. I was flat on my face. It was lucky for me that I was off to one side of the gun or I'd have been hit.

Tosses In Grenade

"I crept closer, shoved my rifle into the dugout and pumped five shots in. The machine gun never fired again. I had armor piercing ammunition and a couple of shots hit the bolt of the gun. The rifle was empty so I reached for my grenades. I had only one. I guess I lost the other on the way. I tossed the grenade and then charged in on 'em.

"The grenade hadn't knocked 'em out. There was a wounded Jap on the ground and three others were around the gun. I tore in and got the first one with the bayonet. They were plenty scared, yelling and screaming like anything. I bayoneted the second one and he held on to the rifle so I couldn't pull it out. Then the third one grabbed the rifle.

Dodges Snipers

"We struggled and I spit in his face. I must have been so mad I didn't know what I was doing. Twice I hit him in the face with my fist. He fell down, got up again and went for the corner of the dugout, maybe to get a weapon. I wanted to get out of there before more Japs came. I grabbed the machine gun and tried to drag it, but it was too heavy, and I was in a hurry. I stood up and ran for our lines. A couple of snipers took pot shots at me, but I made it.

"The boys were glad to see me. I told the lieutenant what happened and asked permission to go and get the gun. He let three volunteers go with me. I borrowed a tommygun and led the way. I had some good boys with me. There was Private Billy J. (Red Dog) Van Orden, Oklahoma City; Private Glenn McA. (Ole) Young, Corpus Christi, Texas and Private Richard I. Dowden, Gage, Okla. We call him Bull.

All Japs Shot Dead

"When we got close enough I blasted the hole with the 'tommy' and then threw in a grenade. The Japs were dead when we got there. Dowden shot and killed a sniper who was aiming at Young from behind a tree. Then Van Orden and Young grabbed the gun and started back, Dowden and I remained behind awhile to cover 'em.

"When we got back I was worried about getting 'read off' because I had gone out there the first time without asking. However, Lieut. Warren Morse, Tulsa, Okla., told us it was good work.

"A little later, we went out and captured another machine gun which Van Orden spotted. This time there were seven or eight of us. Van Orden shot the gunner, and we picked up the gun and ran. Snipers tried to get us, but we were lucky. Van Orden was magnificent!"

Rangoon Raided By U. S. Planes

FEB 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Feb. 9—The largest number of United States bombers ever sent against Rangoon in a single day blasted the docks and railroad facilities of the important Burma port yesterday only a few hours after RAF bombers had dropped almost thirty tons of bombs on the city, a communique from United States headquarters said today.

One formation of the American bombers took the docks for targets and the communique reported that all bombs fell in the target area. Another formation attacked the railroad station and scored three direct hits. Tracks and auxiliary buildings also were damaged.

Railroad Yards Bombed

A third formation attacked railroad yards and engine sheds and again all bombs fell in the target area, setting large fires, the communique said.

Japanese planes attempted to intercept the bombers, but were engaged by American gunners, who shot down one and damaged others, it was said. All the United States planes returned to their bases, the communique reported.

(The Berlin radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch saying that nine of the United States planes which attacked Rangoon yesterday were either destroyed or damaged.)

Chungking Limits Rickshaws

CHUNGKING, Feb. 9 (AP).—To conserve man power here, the men who pull rickshaws and carry sedan chairs on their shoulders are to be limited, and it is estimated that ten thousand will be freed for the army, agriculture and mining. The new measure goes into effect some time before the end of the month. A second measure will affect Chinese herb doctors, fortune tellers, waiters and those engaged in the manufacture of luxuries.

U.S. TRANSPORT IS GIVEN TEST

FEB 10 1943

Army Craft For Moving Troops Reported To Handle Easily As A Toy

By JUDSON O'QUINN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Aboard a United States Army Transport, Somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico—When Uncle Sam shuffles his fighting men to far-flung fronts in an army transport like this, the soldiers ride in luxurious comfort as compared to boats hurriedly pressed into service in the first World War.

And it will take a mighty lucky shot from an enemy submarine to torpedo the decks from under them.

I watched this new army transport go through its paces on its trial trip in the edge of submarine-infested southern waters.

Built By Ingalls

The 18,000-ton vessel, built by the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, is the first army transport built as such and delivered since the war began. She covered about 200 miles in the one-day test run and in the words of the master of the Ingall's trial crew (the test pilots of the sea) and the observers of the Maritime Commission, Army Transport Service and the British navy, she handled as easily as a toy.

The speed developed from oil-burning engines and a sensitive rudder give her what it takes to outrun and outmaneuver submarines.

"A transport like this if kept moving full speed ahead and on a zig-zag course hardly would be a target for a submarine," said one observer. "She can outrun and outmaneuver a submarine and any underseas craft would have to get in a mighty lucky shot to sink her. It would have to be at the right place at the right time."

"I was surprised," said a reticent member of the Royal Navy who witnessed the tests. "The ship is much faster than a comparable British-built ship."

Complete Checkup Ordered

First order of the day, after putting to sea in the early dawn, was a complete checkup and adjustment of navigating instruments and decaussing equipment, which neutralizes the attraction of magnetic mines.

"You see," I was told, "the Maritime Commission is certain that the ship is mechanically perfect before accepting. And the Army Transport Service is taking no chances with thousands of troops, so it checks thoroughly, too, before it will take the ship from the Maritime Commission."

It wasn't long after this lesson until things began to happen that laymen could understand.

"Hard right rudder," was the command.

She swung quickly and with ease. Sharp curves, "S" curves, figure eights, circles, were taken with the grace of an ice skater on a smoothly polished rink.

"Stand by for a crash stop," the loud-speaker informed.

"If she doesn't break in two this time, she'll make the grade," one observer confided.

Engines were switched from full speed ahead to full speed astern and in four minutes the ship was at a dead stop and starting into reverse. It was here that the only mishap occurred: one boiler lost its water in the switchover, but it only delayed the thirty-minute reverse test.

Aren't Taking Chances

"We wouldn't pay any attention to such a thing under fire," said one observer, "but we aren't taking any chances with this $7,500,000 baby now."

We sighted no submarines to make it more than a test, so the navy gun crew fired its defense installations into thin air and the sea. We had air patrol protection from navy planes and a couple of speedy naval patrol boats loaded with depth charges as escorts.

After the trial trip the ship put into dry dock for cleaning and painting and then joined the Army Transport Service.

The vessel now is operated by a civilian crew recruited from the merchant marine. Army transport officers command and troop officers are little more than guests until they arrive at their debarkation point.

Designed As Liner

The keel of the ship, originally designed as a luxury passenger liner for the United States Lines, was laid December 31, 1940. It was to have been the American Merchant, to replace the original American Merchant sold to Belgium early in the war. It would have had spaces for race horses, polo ponies and dog kennels.

Launched as a transport January 23, 1942, it was named the S.S. Pascagoula in honor of the city in which it was built.

Prefabricated by the Ingalls Iron Works, 300 miles from the sea at Birmingham, the ship went to the yard in as large assemblies as railroad flatcars could carry.

All-Welded Job

An all-welded job, from the first yard designed for all-welding construction, there are no rivets to shear off and shoot like bullets if she should be bombed, shelled or should collide in action.

She carries adequate lifeboats to take off the entire complement. Two of the boats are equipped with radios and all have food, water and life preservers. Some are self-propelled. A hospital aboard is equipped with operating rooms and isolation wards.

Aid Is Flown Across Andes to Help Check Malaria Outbreak

Doctors Find 5,000 of Nearly 40,000 Already Dead in Colombia

(The following story was written by Sergt. Chester D. Palmer, Roanoke, Va., a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and was distributed by the Associated Press.)

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 15 (Delayed).—Responding to a request for help from Colombian authorities, Col. Byron F. Johnson, U. S. M. C., United States Naval Attache here, today flew doctors and medical supplies 600 miles across the Andes Mountains to Uribia, on the Guajira Peninsula, Colombia, where a serious outbreak of malaria has developed.

On arrival they learned that 5,000 of a population of nearly 40,000 had already died. The doctors landed emergency supplies and complete investigation equipment, including slides and white mice for experimental purposes.

The relief mission was formed after the Ministry of Work, Hygiene and Social Welfare requested aid of the American Embassy. Conditions dictated the flight, for airlines offer the only quick and certain way of reaching Uribia, principal town affected.

Accompanying Col. Johnson, formerly of Youngstown, Ohio, were Dr. John Bugher of Ann Arbor, Mich., representative of the Rockefeller Foundation in Colombia, and Dr. George J. Boshell of Bogota, a member of the co-operative service between the Colombian government and the foundation.

Col. Johnson, one of the few Marine Corps officers serving as a naval attache, made the flight in a twin-engine transport plane. He was assisted by Marine Gunners Paul A. Hudson, Hudson, Mass., copilot, and John Donato, Philadelphia, radio man and crew chief.

This is the third time in recent months that Col. Johnson has flown help to fight epidemics in remote sections of Colombia. Six months ago he flew doctors into the jungles of Southeastern Colombia to inoculate Indians and later took medical help to the southern part of the country to investigate beri-beri conditions.

With Col. Johnson on his previous missions was Dr. John M. Weir, formerly of Decatur, Ill., now with the United States Army Medical Corps at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

Col. Johnson has been stationed in Bogota in the combined capacity of Naval Attache in Colombia and Naval Attache for Air in Colombia and the Republic of Panama for the last two years.

Brazilian Paper Reduces Pages

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 9 (AP)—The shortage of newsprint in Brazil was emphasized today as the morning newspaper O Journal reduced its eight-column page to seven columns, following the lead of its afternoon affiliate, Diario da Noite. Brazillian publishers are using fast dwindling stocks of Canadian plus small amounts of Brazilian newsprint. They assert they will be forced to suspend publication in March unless new shipments are received.

Marines in Trinidad Guarded President

Surrounded Hotel and Lined Roadways

(The following story was written by Sergt. Sidney Epstein, 5121 Connecticut avenue N.W., a Marine Corps combat correspondent.)

TRINIDAD, British West Indies, Feb. 1 (Delayed).—Marines in Trinidad helped safeguard President Roosevelt and his party during the stopover here en route to and returning from the recent historic conference in Casablanca.

En route the Commander in Chief landed and spent the night at the Macqueripe Hotel, now a lodging for naval officers. Maj. H. U. Mustain of Valparaiso, Ind., commanding officer of marine barracks, was responsible for the President's safety, reinforcing the Secret Service escort.

From the moment the party arrived marines were never more than a few feet from the party. Only a few were visible—those who drove official cars—but others blended with the dense foliage that bordered the road, their weapons on full automatic.

All night leathernecks formed a ring of steel around the hotel, crews manned machine guns on the beach, and patrols guarded every approach.

The Trinidad population was not informed of the President's presence en route, but on the return trip they were prepared and gave the Chief Executive a roaring welcome.

While marines manned the "inner guard" around the hotel several hundred members of the seaman guard patrolled outer road defenses.

The President was accompanied to Trinidad by his chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy, who was forced by an attack of influenza to remain here. While waiting the President's return Admiral Leahy inspected installations on the island. Two marines who served as his orderlies were Platoon Sergt. George A. Schroeder, Yardville, N. J., and Platoon Sergt. Lawrence H. Morris, Boston.

16 Pilots Decorated For Action At Midway

Honolulu, Feb. 9 (AP)—Sixteen army air pilots, each the skipper of a Flying Fortress which helped drive off the Jap armada in the battle of Midway, have been decorated for "meritorious achievement," Seventh Air Force headquarters announced here.

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, issued ten air medals and six bronze oak-leaf clusters for heroism in the crucial battle of June, 1942. Many of the recipients since have been in action in the Solomons.

Among those who received the air medal is Capt. Clemence P. Tokarz, Port Richmond, Va.

44 IN PACIFIC GET MEDALS

FEB 10 1943

Two New York Men Are Decorated for Heroism.

Aboard a United States Destroyer in Pearl Harbor, Feb. 6 (Delayed) (A. P.).—"Unlimited admiration and gratitude for the performance of our cruisers and destroyers in the Battle of the Pacific" was expressed today by Vice-Admiral William L. Calhoun, commander of Service Force, Pacific, in presenting awards to forty-four officers and men.

The decorations included fourteen Navy Crosses, twenty-five Silver Star medals, three Distinguished Flying Crosses, one Air Medal and one Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

"These officers and men—and all of the comrades of the light forces—are deserving of our country's highest tribute," Admiral Calhoun said.

He added a wish that "the great army of civilian workers at home might see the unselfish, tireless devotion of these men of the light forces who have a right to expect from the industrial front at home a similar unselfish twenty-four-hour-a-day devotion to the task at hand."

Scarsdale Man Decorated:

Following were included in the list of awards:

Commander Eugene T. Seaward, U. S. N., Kittery, Me, Navy Cross; commanding officer of destroyer which successfully engaged enemy in second battle of Savo Island, October 11, 1942, and which reached port safely despite severed damage which caused its retirement.

Lieut.-Commander Vernon L. Lowrance, U. S. N., Winston-Salem, N. C., Navy Cross; commanding officer of submarine in successful war patrol in enemy-controlled waters.

Lieut.-Commander Robert A. Theobald Jr., U. S. N., Scarsdale, N. Y., and Lieut. George T. McDaniel Jr., U. S. N., Lynchburg, Va., the Navy Cross for leading fire-fighting parties on warships to extinguish flames and enable the ships to continue in action.

Frank Riduka, U. S. N., chief quartermaster, Pittsfield, Mass., Navy Cross for taking control in the steering engine room, after forced to abandon his station as helmsman and keeping his ship in position.

Oscar Lee English, United States Navy, boastwain's mate, Abderson, S. C., Navy Cross for jettisoning powder from a burning compartment during battle.

Ralph Pettengill, United States Navy, wartertender, New York, N. Y., Navy Cross. He shut off one boiler in a steam-filled fire room and continued to fire another boiler to enable his destroyer to continue in action, and when second boiler was put out of commission he directed escape of personnel and was last to leave the flooding fire room.

Received Silver Stars.

Those who received Silver Star medals included:

Lieut.-Commander Roy S. Benson, United States Navy, Concord, N. H., submarine commander; conducted an aggressive and successful patrol in waters close to the Japanese homeland.

Lieut. Julian D. Venter, U. S. N.R., New Haven, Conn.; on a ship damaged off Guadalcanal in night action, showed great skill and courage in bringing fires aboard the vessel under control.

Lieut. (J. G.) Herbert S. Damon, U. S. N. R., Tamworth, N. H.; assistant gunnery officer on a destroyer at the battle of Santa Cruz; maintained the fire of his battery throughout a long battle and personally manned one gun after its crew was forced temporarily to abandon station by smoke and flames.

Lieut. (J. G.) Paul H. Helder, U. S. N. R.; repair officer aboard ship damaged in second battle of Savo Island, directed emergency repairs to a flooded compartment.

Chief Electrician's Mate Murray W. Reynolds, U. S. N., Salem, Mass., who while seriously wounded directed his men in restoring electric power on his damaged vessel.

Chief Watertender Frank P. Reed, U. S. N., Bangor, Me., who volunteered to lead a hose to a most dangerous part of the fire raging aboard his ship damaged in action.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Everett L. Nix, U. S. N., Carroltown, Ga.; Chief Shipfitter Herman F. Blunt, U. S. N., Waterville, Me.; Radioman James L. Rakusin, U. S. N. R., Providence, R. I., who helped extinguish a gasoline fire aboard their destroyer in the battle of Santa Cruz.

MEDALS FOR MIDWAY

Honolulu, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—Sixteen Army pilots, each the skipper of a Flying Fortress which helped drive off the Jap armada in the battle of Midway, have been decorated for "meritorious achievement," Seventh Air Force headquarters announced here.

Lieut.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, issued ten Air Medals and six bronze Oak Leaf Clusters for heroism in the crucial battle of June, 1942. Many of the recipients since have been in action in the Solomons.

Among those who were awarded the Oak Leaf Clusters, after previous awards of the Air Medal of another engagement, was Major Ernest R. Manierre, Hartford, Conn.

Those plans call for a tremendous invasion of Europe, it was revealed by Director James F. Byrnes of the Economic Stabilization Board in a radio address. He announced the Presidential work week order in his broadcast and made known that it was part of a general home front program.

Immediately WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt ordered the lengthened work week into effect in 32 "critical labor shortage" areas dotted over a score of states. He indicated it would be applied to other areas later. However, it was predicted that in many areas which have plentiful manpower it might never apply.

Deputy Manpower Commissioner Fowler V. Harper said he did not think that "we will ever come to New York City, until or unless it gets a lot tighter in its labor situation than it is."

All Work Affected.

In the 32 areas, Harper announced, the order applies to all workers—clerks in retail stores, newspaper employes, domestic servants—everyone except those who normally work only part time.

And it is mandatory, he said, not merely a statement of policy which may be followed or disregarded. While the order is effective immediately, Harper said employers would be allowed several weeks to comply.

The President empowered McNutt to formulate general policies for carrying out the order, and authorized him to establish a longer or shorter work week in special cases where he finds such action would "more effectively contribute to the war effort."

The cities affected by McNutt's first ruling are:

Bath, Me.; Bridgeport, Waterbury, Hartford, and New Britain, Conn.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Springfield, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Somerville, N. J.; Baltimore and Elkton, Md.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Akron and Dayton, Ohio; Detroit; Manitowoc, Wis.; Sterling, Ill.; Brunswick, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Macon, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Panama City, Fla.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Wichita, Kans.; Beaumont, Texas; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Ogden, Utah; Las Vegas, Nev.; Portland, Ore.; San Diego, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.

McNutt directed that employers in these communities stop recruiting new workers at once, unless their minimum work week is already 48 hours.

Overtime Pay.

The sweeping Presidential order meant substantial increases in the weekly earnings of large numbers of people, in view of the federal law calling for time and a half overtime pay for work in excess of 40 hours by persons whose labor affects interstate commerce. The order made no change in that law or in union agreements calling for overtime pay.

"For the duration of the war," the order said, "no plant, factory or other place of employment shall be deemed to be making the most effective utilization of its manpower if the minimum work week therein is less than 48 hours per week."

In his radio address tonight, Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes announced that the Administration was determined to stand firm against any general increase in wages and prices, which could only, he asserted, bring distress to all.

Burdens to Be Borne.

Byrnes, sometimes called the "assistant President," told his radio audience that optimism over the war situation is not "wholly unwarranted," but can be justified

F.D.R. Sets 48-Hr. Work Week

FEB 10 1943

By WILLIAM T. PEACOCK

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9 (AP).—President Roosevelt tonight ordered a 48-hour minimum work week, wherever the War Manpower Commission deems it necessary, as part of "the fullest mobilization" of America to carry out 1943 war plans.

30.24- to 33

"only by our ability and willingness to accept the burdens and deprivations which will be required of all of us to carry through our war plans for 1943.

"These plans call for [illegible] substantial increase in our war production over last year's record-breaking goals," he continued. "They require at the same time the enlistment of additional millions in our armed forces. They contemplate, within a measurable period of time, the invasion of Europe, one of the greatest military operations ever planned in history — a military campaign which, no matter how successfully and brilliantly executed, will involve casualties such as this nation has never before endured."

Then, with the warning that the sacrifices precluded any hope of improving or even sustaining "our customary standards of living," he outlined this home front program:

1—The 48-hour minimum week.

2—No increase in hourly wage rates beyond that allowed by the War Labor Board's "Little Steel formula" except in extraordinary cases. (This formula permits a 15% rise since Jan. 1, 1941 to compensate for increased living costs.)

3—Control over prices of basic necessities with the aim of holding them at present levels.

4—Incentive payments to farmers to "enable us to increase production without increasing prices."

5—Service by all where most needed. "If some men can be drafted and sent abroad at $50 per month," Byrnes said, "every civilian must go where he can render the greatest service, even if it means less money."

6—Still higher taxes to close a 16 billion dollar "gap" between income and the amount of available goods. A part of the additional taxation on "the lower-middle income groups," he said, should take the form of postwar credits or compulsory savings.

48-Hour Work Week.

The War Manpower Commission estimated that a general 48-hour week would add the equivalent of 1,500,000 workers to the nation's labor force.

While it would mean an increase in weekly paychecks for those now working less than 48 hours—a 30% increase in the case of those working only 40 hours—Brynes argued this would not be inflationary.

"Overtime payments have been an effective aid to increased production during the war," he said. "Paying more for the same work makes for inflation. Paying more for extra work does not."

Many war industries already are working 48 hours a week, with some, notably the machine tool industry, working a much longer week. The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the scheduled work week in all manufacturing industries averaged 46 hours in November, the last month for which statistics are available. In durable goods industries, which include most war production, the average was just short of 48.

"The general adoption of the 48-hour week will enable us to get more work out of our limited labor supply," Byrnes said. "While overtime payments will add to the wage bill, the addition will be largely made up by the increased production secured. And we shall thereby release manpower for the armed forces, for war industry and for the farms."

He recognized that the higher costs might necessitate higher prices in some instances, saying on the general subject of prices:

"It is my purpose to exercise all the powers granted by law to prevent any further increase in the basic and essential cost of subsistence living.

"This policy of holding basic prices and basic wages firmly at their present levels does not preclude the limited use of price incentives or wage incentives to increase production. But such incentive payments must not be used as an excuse for a general increase in wages or prices."

Urges Farmers to Stick.

On the matter of most efficient use of the labor force, Byrnes said nothing of new legislation, such as a universal service law. The implication, rather, was that this could be accomplished by a general extension of the Manpower Commission's policy of denying draft deferment because of dependents to men in non-essential work.

After speaking of guiding men to needed employment, Byrnes referred specifically to the movement of farm laborers to industrial centers, and added:

"They were splendid farm workers; they are indifferent mechanics. As we have urged men to volunteer for military service, we should urge these men to return to the farms where they are needed, even if the compensation is less. If they refuse to go, their draft deferments should be cancelled."

Although not saying so directly, Byrnes hinted strongly that the Administration would not yield on its proposal to limit all income (after taxes) to $25,000 a year—a point of controversy between it and Congress.

"When many people are bearing great sorrows bravely and silently, there must be no feeling that anybody is trying to profit from the war," he said. "When heavy taxes are being imposed on those scarcely above the margin of subsistence, there should not be even the basis for a suspicion that people in the higher income brackets are not bearing their full share of the burden of war."

"The average weekly earnings of all factory workers (that is, the amount the worker takes home in his pay envelope) have increased more than 40% since January, 1941, and more than 60% since September, 1939," he said.

"Taking into account the rise of living costs—which must and shall be halted—the actual weekly purchasing power of the average industrial worker is still 36% more than it was in September, 1939.

Inflation Peril to All.

"In other words, the American industrial worker and his family today enjoy the highest purchasing power that has ever existed in this or any other country."

From 1939 to 1942, he said, farm prices increased an average of 71% while production costs rose 38% and production itself 20%.

Byrnes emphasized repeatedly that everybody would suffer under an inflationary spiral.

"There is no way," he declared, "of giving any one group of our people a substantial additional part of the nation's goods or income, without hurting all the rest of us."

Byrnes asserted that "an excess profits tax is no excuse for maintaining exorbitant prices or for saddling excess costs on the Government or on consumers." Then he added: "Accordingly, the Office of Price Administration today is reviewing the price situation and will reduce prices wherever exorbitant profits are found to exist."

KNOX URGES WEB OF BASES

AFTER WAR

Advocates Pacific Stepping Stones To Prevent Jap Aggression

Calls For Continuance Of Lend-Lease Act For Another Year

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 9—A post-war objective for the Pacific-American acquisition of stepping-stone aerial and naval bases stretching across the ocean to prevent future Japanese aggression—was advocated today by Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy.

"We must disarm Japan on the sea after the war," he said. "To keep her disarmed for a long time afterwards, we must have the bases from which to operate. We must have sufficient bases to prevent future aggression in that quarter of the world."

Knox testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, urging continuance of the Lend-Lease Act for another year.

Navy Lend-Lease

He expressed belief that lend-lease agreements would help to create a "friendly atmosphere" in post-war negotiations, but said he "is personally in favor" of beginning negotiations at once—"It is always easier to make a deal when the one with whom you are dealing wants something."

On the outgoing side of lend-lease, Knox reported the navy has:

Transferred to foreign countries "under a large arrangement" 285 vessels and ships, and 251 small craft and boats which are valued at about $127,000,000.

Transferred to the Allies materials and services with a value approximating $800,000,000 between March 11, 194', to the end of 1942. The United Kingdom received $764,000,000, Russia $20,000,000.

Overhauled and repaired 245 foreign naval vessels as of December 31, 1942, at a total cost of $117,850,000, "many of them large combatant ships, cruisers and aircraft carriers."

Delivered approximately 750 lend-lease naval airships to the Allies through January 23, 1943.

Stressing that lend-lease "has by no means been one-sided," Knox declared that United States naval ships are receiving, without charge, "Substantial help in foreign ports, such as repairs, stores, victualling, fuel, etc.

On Aid To China

"I am not for the moment discussing future plans," he testified. "But we know we are going into the countries where the population is overwhelming on our side on the way to conquering Germany." He said that the population of such countries could be equipped with arms under lend-lease and used in the fight against the enemy.

"Let us suppose, for instance, that we should carry out an attack through Serbia or Yugoslavia, where their men are among the best fighters in the world. It would be silly not to use them," Knox continued.

The Navy Secretary expressed belief it would be futile to allocate by percentage how much lend-lease should be devoted to China ,such as the ten per cent. figure proposed by Representative Curley (D., Mass.)

Difficulties Cited

He said the United States cannot expose its fleet for aiming in aid by water, supplies cannot be brought in through Burma, and air transport is limited by gasoline supplies.

Knox contended the Chinese understand the difficulties of terrain and transportation, and their chief pressure is for recapture of Burma —a step, he said, which depends upon "British initiative."

The 48-Hour Work-Week Order

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The text of President Roosevelt's executive order establishing a minimum forty-eight-hour work week follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Establishing a minimum war-time work week of forty-eight hours.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, as President of the United States, and in order to meet the man-power requirements of our armed forces and our expanding war-production program by a fuller utilization of our available man power, it is hereby ordered:

1. For the duration of the war, no plant, factory or other place of employment shall be deemed to be making the most effective utilization of its man power if the minimum work week therein is less than forty-eight hours per week.

2. All departments and agencies of the Federal government shall require their contractors to comply with the minimum work week prescribed in this order and with policies, directives and regulations prescribed hereunder, and shall promptly take such action as may be necessary for that purpose.

3. The chairman of the War Man-Power Commission shall determine all questions of interpretation and application arising under this order and shall formulate and issue such policies, directives and regulations as he determines to be necessary to carry out this order and to effectuate its purposes. The chairman of the War Man-Power Commission is authorized to establish a minimum work week greater or less than that established in Section 1 of this order or take other action with respect to any case or type of case in which he determines that such different minimum work week or other action would more effectively contribute to the war effort and promote the purposes of this order.

4. All departments and agencies of the Federal government shall comply with such policies, directives and regulations as the chairman of the War Man-Power Commission shall prescribe pursuant to this order, and shall so utilize their facilities, services and personnel and take such action under authority vested in them by law as the chairman determines to be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this order and promote compliance with its provisions.

5. Nothing in this order shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with any Federal, state or local law limiting hours of work or with the provisions of any individual or collective bargaining agreement with respect to rates of pay for hours worked in excess of the agreed or customary work week, nor shall this order be construed as suspending or modifying any provision of the fair labor standards act (act of June 25, 1938; 52 Stat. 1060; 29 U. S. C. 201 et seq.) or any other Federal, state or local law relating to the payment of wages or overtime.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
Feb. 9, 1943.

House to Put Winchell on Grill

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9 (AP).—Information on Walter Winchell's "full status" in the Navy will be sought from high Navy officials at a public hearing soon, Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Committee told the House today.

Vinson (D-Ga.) said the inquiry will be in response to questions propounded by Representative Clare Hoffman (R-Mich.). In a resolution last Thursday he had asked why Winchell, as a naval officer, had not been punished for certain statements he had made over the radio and in his newspaper column.

Knox replied to the resolution in a letter Vinson placed in the Record today. The Secretary said Winchell was on active duty as a lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve Jan. 31, 1943, when he broadcast:

"You bet I'm prejudiced against those in high office who guessed wrong before Pearl Harbor. They're still guessing wrong. I am not in the least comforted by their confessions of ignorance. What worries me most are all those damn fools who reelected them."

Knox replied "Yes" to the resolution's question whether the United States code did not provide for punishment by courtmartial of any one in the Navy "who is guilty of profane swearing, falsehood... or any other scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals." But to another part of the question the Secretary said the code applied only to the Army in calling for punishment of officers using "contemptuous" or "disrespectful" words against Congress.

Knox also was questioned why Winchell had not been punished for asking a radio audience July 12, 1942: "How about the voters going after those other saboteurs who landed in Congress?" and for saying in a column a few days later: "Another reason some Congressmen are demanding eight saboteurs be shot is that they might talk too much."

Knox replied:

"The above statements are not considered as scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals."

Network Warns Winchell, Pearson

Sharp notes have been sent to Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson, radio commentators, by the Blue Network, it was disclosed yesterday. Both were directed to refrain from "derogatory or insulting remarks" about members of Congress "or any other person holding any public office." Their Feb. 7 scripts were also blue-penciled by network representatives

Pepper Challenges Hoover's War Plan

[By the Associated Press] FEB 10 1943

Washington, Feb. 9—A proposal by Herbert Hoover that the nation balance its war effort for a knockout blow against Germany in 1944 instead of trying to do "too much too fast" in 1943 was challenged today by Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) and defended by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.).

Pepper told reporters he did not agree with Hoover's statement before a Senate appropriations subcommittee yesterday that "the knockout blow to Germany can be delivered more certainly in 1944 than in 1943."

Time "Favors Allies"

Pepper, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, also took issue with the former President's view that in the "race of exhaustion between nations" time is running so heavily in the favor of the Allies that, as Hoover said, "we do not therefore need try to do everything all at once."

"I think most Americans believe that the way to get a nasty job done is to throw all of your strength into the fight and get it over with," Pepper declared. "We've got the men and the resources to hit a body blow to Germany soon. It's just a question of mobilizing our full resources with a definite plan and policy."

Vandenberg, also a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he thought that was exactly what Hoover was driving at—a well-balanced program—when he told the committee that "if we attempt too much on the military side we may commit the fatal error of overstrain on the home front and thus damage our effectiveness in ultimate victory."

"I certainly indorse Mr. Hoover's approach to the problem," Vandenberg said. "I don't think we can leave it to the generals to say how our whole war program shall be paced, else we may find that we have defeated our ultimate objective by putting too much emphasis on the purely military phases."

"Growing Stronger"

Hoover said that the United Nations were carrying an effective war of attrition to the Axis home fronts, while Great Britain and the United States were steadily growing stronger on the military front.

While Pepper conceded this was true, he said he was worried also about the effect that a long war would have on Britain and the United States. It was better, he contended, to press for a quick decision than to depend too much on the effect of attrition on the enemy.

POSTHUMOUS CROSS TO PEARY COMMANDER

Navy Honors Lieut. Comdr. Bermingham, Lost in Australia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Navy reported today that a Navy Cross has been awarded posthumously to Lieut. Comdr. John M. Bermingham, of 2058 Watson Avenue, New York City. His widow, Mrs. Grace Bermingham, now lives at 8409 Talbot Street, Kew Gardens, L. I.

Lieut. Comdr. Bermingham, the Navy citation said, "gallantly gave up his life in the service of his country as commanding officer of the destroyer Peary, which was sunk at Darwin, Australia, in February, 1942, by Japanese dive bombers after she had engaged in variotrations in the China Sea area."

Five enlisted men have received letters of commendation from the Navy. They included John Costello, chief torpedo man, 58, of 2500 Webb Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., who was commended for saving the life of Donald Pierce Mackenzie, fireman first class, 19, of Lakeland, Fla.

Mackenzie fell overboard while returning from liberty ashore. Costello, who had been asleep near by, was awakened by the commotion of attempts at rescue, sprang from his bunk, dashed across a pier, jumped down to the stern of a moored warship and plunged into the icy water, from which he rescued the sailor.

The Sullivans Will Be Name Of Destroyer

Roosevelt Approves Title Honoring Five Brothers Lost in Solomons Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—President Roosevelt has approved the naming of a destroyer now under construction "The Sullivans" in honor of five brothers who are listed as missing from the cruiser Juneau, which was lost in action in the Solomon Islands in November.

The Navy, making the announcement today, said that Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan, of Waterloo, Iowa, has been invited to sponsor the new vessel, under construction in the San Francisco yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

No date has been set for the launching.

This will be the second Navy vessel named after five brothers who served their country. The destroyer O'Brien, which was launched several years ago, was named after Captain Jeremiah O'Brien and four of his brothers who, in the first naval engagement of the Revolutionary War, slipped out of a Maine harbor on a lumber sloop and successfully attacked a British sloop.

The five brothers on the Juneau were George Thomas, Francis Henry, Joseph Eugene, Madison Abel and Albert Leo Sullivan. They had been assigned to the ship in compliance with their request to the Navy that they be permitted to serve together.

The brothers enlisted together on Jan. 3, 1942, at Des Moines, Iowa, and trained at the Great Lakes, Ill., training station. The youngest was the only one married. Two, George Thomas and Francis Henry, had served previous four-year enlistments.

The destroyer which will carry the name "The Sullivans" previously had been assigned the name U. S. S. Putnam after a naval hero who perished in 1882 in the Arctic. Another destroyer will get the name Putnam.

Sullivans Speak at Hoboken

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 9 (AP).—Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan, mother of five sons who were listed as lost when the cruiser Juneau was sunk, urged several thousand workers at Todd Shipyard Corporation today to "work just a little harder" so they could "help win the war and end it sooner."

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are on a nation-wide tour conducted by the Navy Department. FEB 10 1943

"Keep your chin up, my boys kept telling me," Mrs. Sullivan said. "That's what I did when I heard the news, and that's what I'm doing now. I'm glad they joined the Navy, and I'm proud of them."

Mr. Sullivan said the country needs workers just as much as it needs an Army and Navy. He expressed the belief that if there had been more airplanes and ships at the Solomon Islands in the battle in which the Juneau was sunk, it would have been afloat today.

Thursday the Sullivans will be guests at a rally at the Star Electric Motor Company, Bloomfield.

Speak in Long Island City

Five thousand workers of the Ford Instrument Company, in the factories at 32-36 Forty-seventh Avenue and 27-10 Thomson Avenue, Long Island City, Queens, yesterday afternoon heard Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sullivan, of Waterloo, Iowa, who lost their five sons in the battle of the Pacific, urge greater efforts to give the boys now fighting at the front more materials to fight with. These workers are engaged in doing war work for the United States Navy. At 11:30 o'clock at night the address was broadcast to 2,000 more workers of the night shift.

"Get all the stuff you can to the boys at the front," said Mrs. Sullivan. "Each one of you make it your business to see that it gets there as quick as possible. That will win this war."

Mr. Sullivan followed his wife. He said he was not much of a speaker, but he added, "I'm backing up mother 100 per cent."

Mrs. Luce's First House Speech Calls Wallace Idea 'Globaloney'

By Ann Cottrell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, in her first speech in the House today, assailed Vice-President Wallace's policy advocating freedom of the air lanes and at the same time coined a new word—"globaloney"—to describe what he "calls his global thinking."

The blonde freshman of the House, who is also a playwright, had what theater persons would call a good house as an audience, for more than 150 Republicans and Democrats remained until 7 p. m.—far past dinner time for many—to hear her address. In her forty-minute speech, which she read with her careful enunciation, Representative Luce, wearing a simple black dress, a red scarf and red "wedgie" sandals, spoke seriously of America's destiny in the air in civil and commercial aviation in the post-war world. Although she did not specifically support a resolution before the House to form a permanent standing committee on civil and commercial aviation, she forcibly put forth reasons why such a committee should be formed if America is to hold its own in air commerce.

She set forth her reasons in a well thought out, witty, sometimes profound seventeen-page address which had as its core the fear that American air sovereignty is threatened by certain idealistic forces within the Administration, notably Mr. Wallace, who wish to have freedom of the air in the same manner we had freedom of the seas before the war.

Mrs. Luce, who turned out many dagger-pointed lines in her play "The Women," pushed home a few verbal stilettos at one man today—Mr. Wallace—who, she said, "has a wholly disarming way of being intermittently inspiring and spasmodically sound."

Referring to much of "what Mr. Wallace calls his global thinking," the thirty-nine-year-old woman representative called it "still globaloney." She added: "Mr. Wallace's warp of sense and his woof of nonsense is very tricky cloth out of which to cut the pattern of a post-war world."

Representative Luce's apparent "gunning" for Mr. Wallace specifically stemmed from his statements in the current "American Magazine," in which he says: "When this war ends we shall only be at the threshold of the coming air age. Freedom of the air means to the world of the future what freedom of the seas meant to the world of the past."

She Takes Exception

She took exception, as violently as gentlewoman's argument will allow, by telling attentive members that freedom of the seas "did not mean international peace." She pointed out that "the American merchant marine had languished and all but died in efforts to compete, under the policy of the freedom of the seas and internationalization of ports, with all cheap-labor, low-operating-costs, government-subsidy countries of the world."

Mrs. Luce added that freedom of the seas had not prevented either of the first two world wars; consequently "there is no reason to suppose that freedom of the air will prevent World War III." She carried the analogy of the pathetically small American merchant marine of pre-war days to a similar condition in American commercial air power after the war.

Referring to the future, the year 1949, she asked, "Shall I scan, like Sister Ann" in the tale of Bluebeard, "the skies in vain, searching for the shape of an American clipper against the skies? Will freedom of the air, like freedom of the seas, in the year '49 or '59, have made it impossible for America's merchant airways system to compete in the air against the low-cost countries of the world?"

"Virtuous Platitudes"

In working up to her attack on the Vice-President, whose policies, she suggested, were challenging America's air sovereignity, Representative Luce said that the Allies have no choice but to deal in "virtuous platitudes, like the Four Freedoms" in making any post-war plans, as "it would be infinitely dangerous to propose international settlements which Stalin might specifically dispose of tomorrow.

While waiting to see what Russia will do after the war, she said, the United States is rushing to two

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extreme ideas—isolation and all-out post-war co-operation. Members of the latter group, Mrs. Luce said, "have begun to shoot the works, at least verbally, for a bigger and redder and more royal New Deal for the whole world."

Between the two extremes there is agreement, she ventured, and that is that all sides believe in making this country secure from attack and in preserving the American living standards. To realize these minimum peace demands, Mrs. Luce declared, "America's position in the post-war air world is the key."

She stressed that the United States had civil and commercial air superiority before the war. But she added that members of the House advocate total militarization of the air lines. This would be a mistake, she told the members, in view of the fact that Great Britain is continuing to operate the British overseas merchant airways as a purely civilian organization. At this juncture she criticized Great Britain to the extent that she may use lend-lease planes in developing her commercial airways after the war.

Points Out Danger

She added that American commercial air power could not have flourished had we not had sovereignty of the skies over our own territory, but now, with certain forces, such as Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, favoring freedom of the air, it would mean that civilian and commercial planes of any nation would fly with impunity and without question over the harbors, rivers, mountains and land of any other nation. She pointed out the danger of this, despite, she said, the fact we trust our British allies and "as we may, I hope, trust our Russian allies tomorrow and today."

"The time has come for the Administration to redefine clearly what our air policy is or should be," Mrs. Luce said. "To this end, we must assemble here in this House that able body of men, of aviation-minded experts, who already exist, and allow them relentlessly to apply their full energies, time and thought to this all-important question." If such a course is not pursued and "this Administration and this Congress expouses the wrong air policy for this nation, we shall have most efficiently laid the groundwork for America's certain defeat in World War III."

Since the House was kept so late by other business today, Mrs. Luce had intended to read only a portion of her speech and then insert thte rest in The Congressional Record, if her audience got tired or hungry and walked out. Few walked out, and a request by Representative Joseph Martin, Republican, of Massachusetts, for ten minutes extra for Mrs. Luce was granted. Only one of her feminine colleagues, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, remained, however.

After her speech was over, Mrs. Luce was heckled by several members, but she managed to held her own.

FARLEY BACKS FLYNN'S RETURN TO PARTY POST

Ex-Democratic Chairman Says Such a Move Would Satisfy Him.

BRONX COMMITTEE ACTS

Re-elects Boss Who Resigned to Become Diplomat but Bowed to Senate Opposition.

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New Orleans, Feb. 9 (A. P.).—James A. Farley, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declared here today that continuance of his friend, Edward J. Flynn on the committee would be entirely satisfactory to him.

Mr. Flynn recently resigned the committee chairmanship to accept a presidential appointment as Minister to Australia but had his name withdrawn after controversy over the nomination was aroused in the Senate.

"It's entirely satisfactory with me and always was for Ed Flynn to remain a member of the national committee if that is his wish," Mr. Farley said in an interview. "He and I have been close personal friends for upward of twenty years."

Mr. Farley said he had no political plans and observed that Uncle Sam was doing a good wartime job, cities with shipbuilding were going to see their yards continue to hum in the post war period and "professional athletics are a wartime necessity."

Mr. Farley was stopping over here for two days on his return from a business trip to Mexico. He leaves tomorrow night for Birmingham and then goes to Atlanta and Lynchburg en route to New York.

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Back to Old Bronx Post.

Edward J. Flynn was re-elected chairman of the Bronx County Democratic Executive Committee in a ten-minute session today by the votes of seventeen of the twenty members present at the headquarters, 529 Courtland avenue, the Bronx.

James W. Brown, leader of the First district, presented the resolution for Mr. Flynn's re-election to his old post from which he resigned when his name was before the United States Senate for confirmation as special envoy to Australia. There were half a dozen seconding motions.

The three members of the committee not present were Francis X. Conlon, who registered a protest by telegram against the election; May Kennedy of the Ninth, who is ill, and Representative Charles A. Buckley of the Eighth, who resigned temporarily to give Mr. Flynn his seat as committee member.

Following his re-election, Mr. Flynn reasserted his statement made last evening that he would be a candidate for re-election as national committeeman from New York, and exepected to be chosen when the State committee meets at an unspecified date. He has received statements from a majority of the State committee, including the five New York county leaders, pledging him votes, he stated.

Mr. Flynn gave up three political jobs when the President nominated him for the diplomatic post he didn't get—the Bronx leadership, the national committeemanship and the chairman of the national committee.

As to Farley Opposition.

Although he has received something like a thousand letters from all parts of the country, urging him to stand again for national chairman, Mr. Flynn said, after the meeting:

"No, I would not accept it; I don't want it."

He added that a large number of his letters had come from Republicans, who have no vote in a Democratic committee. The election of today will hold until the spring primaries next year.

Ed Flynn's mastery of his home organizations, where he has ruled with an iron hand for twenty-two years, did not come as a surprise today to the politically wise. The entire county organization including the officialdom moved in to operate the machine he had perfected and it clicked without a hitch. He is back in the picture in the city party which gives him an important place in the State.

WOMAN IN BOMBER SAW TUNIS RAIDED

Miami, Fla., Feb. 9 (A. P.).—Returning from an assignment to North Africa, Miss Margaret Bourke-White, photographer and war correspondent, told here today of flying over Tunis on a bombing mission and watching explosions hurl columns of smoke and debris 4,000 feet in the air.

"Gen. Doolittle asked me if I wanted to go and I jumped at the chance," she said. "We took off and headed toward Bizerte, feinting to fool the Germans, and cut back toward Tunis. We caught them unprepared and the main Tunis airfield was literally jammed with transports, fighters and JU-88's. The American ships plastered the field with bombs and started enormous fires among the grounded planes.

"We were heavily attacked, and shot down ten ME-109's, without losing a single ship, but one American plane was shot down from a second flight."

Miss Bourke-White said she was not afraid when the flak and tracer bullets streaked toward her plane because "I'm never afraid when I'm working with a camera."

She was in North Africa when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill conferred in Casablanca.

"The secret was well kept," she said. "Even Elliott Roosevelt (the President's son) knew nothing. When he was ordered to Casablanca, he protested that he had more important work to do at the front. He was told that the Casablanca assignment was important, too."

Shoes Must Be Beyond Repair Before Nazis Grant New Pair

Writer Declares Proposed Quota Would Sound Liberal to Germans

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(Editor's Note: The writer, formerly of the Berlin staff of the Associated Press, bases the observations below on conditions prior to June, 1942, when he returned to Dallas.)

By ERNEST G. FISCHER.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 9.—Shortly before American internees left Germany about nine months ago, an applicant for a pair of shoes in Germany was required to make a written statement that his shoes were worn out beyond repair.

Had to Authorize Search.

Moreover, at the same time, the applicant for a shoe-purchase certificate was required to state in writing that Nazi agents were at liberty to search his premises to ascertain whether he was telling the truth about having no extra pair of shoes.

The American ration of three pairs of shoes per year would sound liberal to the average German. According to Reich official statistics, Germany's per capita consumption of street shoes during peacetime was one pair yer year. Under rationing, the theory is that the consumption has been cut drastically.

Today, assuming a German citizen swallows his pride and signs away the nominal inviolability of his private home, he is supposed to be able to buy the type of shoe designated for him.

The type is determined by his vocation, whether he is ditch-digger, letter carrier or office worker.

As far back as 1941, the rationing board in Munich reported that only about 60 per cent of the applicants for shoes that year received them.

Straw Found Impracticable.

An effort was made to solve Germany's shoe problem by making them of rye straw, but the necessary machinery for plaiting straw had not been perfected. A pair of straw shoes produced by handicraft, the Government found, represented a day's labor by one man, that, together with the cost of materials and distribution, brought the retail price to 16.50 marks ($6.60) per pair—too much for shoes which were good for only a few mouths.

Attempts were made to use cornhusks, such as are used in the American Southwest as covers for hot tamales, but the material proved too brittle for shoe manufacture.

R. A. F. PLANE CRASH UPSTATE KILLS TWO

Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 9 (A. P.).—Two bodies were removed today from the wreckage of a Royal Air Force Ferry Command training plane which crashed on Wilmington Peak, in the heart of the Adirondacks last night during a blizzard, and burned.

Acting Conservation Commissioner John L. Halpin said Conservation Department employees, the State police and about fifteen civilian volunteers used snowshoes through a fresh three feet of snow to reach the plane.

The names of the victims were not known immediately.

The Royal Air Force Ferry Command at Montreal announced that it was their training plane and confirmed the death of two men, but gave no further details.

The accident occurred a mile from Whiteface Memorial Highway, near historic Whiteface Mountain. Residents of the village of Wilmington said the aircraft, apparently lost, cruised overhead about twenty minutes before striking the mountain.

The State police, forest rangers and members of the Lake Placid ski patrol, carrying first aid equipment, reached the crash scene early today. Rescue work was postponed more than an hour by heat from the burning plane.

after the war and should be put under a mandate of a foreign power, the United Korean Committee in America has sent an open letter to Dr. Rufus B. von Klein-Smid, chancellor of the institute, asking redress.

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"It is difficult for us to see what right the institute had to draw such an unjust conclusion against the will of a valiant nation which has been resisting the mutual enemy continuously for thirty-seven years," the letter said in part.

Freedom Or No Peace

"The people of Korea do not want any peace if there is no freedom.

"You have done a gross injustice to the people who are fighting the common cause of freedom. We sincerely request that the full text of this letter be appended to the proceedings of your conference and that the institute take proper steps to redress the wrong done us by your conference."

Action Explained

The letter was signed by Yongjeung Kim, director of public relations for the Korean committee.

Participants in the institute conferences explained that the Korean problem was touched only in an informal round-table discussion and that opinions expressed were purely those of individuals.

John Roosevelt Ordered To Navy Duty in Oakland

CORONADO, Calif., Feb. 9.—Lt. (j. g.) John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, said yesterday he and his family will move to Oakland next week where he will report for Navy duty. He has been stationed here more than a year.

The Roosevelts have two children. Mrs. Roosevelt was the former Anne Lindsay Clark of Boston.

KOREANS PROTEST MANDATE RULE IDEA

Committee Demands Redress For Stand Taken By World Affairs Institute

Los Angeles, Feb. 9—Protesting against the conclusion of the Institute of World Affairs that Korea would be unable to govern itself

STATUS IN PACIFIC HELD STALEMATE

War Correspondent Sees Obstacles Facing Offensive By Either Side

Clark Lee escaped from Corregidor just before it fell and wrote the battle of the Coral Sea,

got the story of Midway and was on a carrier when we made our first landing in the Solomons.

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BY CLARK LEE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

New York, Feb. 9 — The military siutation in the Pacific today shapes up as a stalemate in its broader aspects, with both the United States and Japan facing powerful obstacles to any future offensives they may undertake.

Japan has been stopped, but we are not yet ready for the big advance. Our difficulty is getting at the Japs.

Once we get close enough to slug it out with them on the ground, at sea and in the air, we have proven ourselves their masters.

Dig In On Other Islands

Their withdrawal from Guadalcanal, announced today by Tokyo radio, is a clear cut admission of local defeat. But at the same time the Japanese haye undoubtedly taken advantage of the past six months to dig in strongly in the oh sietralnds of the Solomons and to establish positions to which they will cling tenaciously and stubbornly.

Despite the evacuation of the defeated Japanese from Guadalcanal, our war in the Pacific remains essentially one of attrition.

This campaign to weaken our enemies is being carried on throughout the Pacific by our submarines; and by our airplanes in the skies of the Aleutians and the South Seas.

In six months of ding-dong fighting in the Solomons our planes have inflicted far heavier losses on the enemy than we have suffered ourselves.

Surge To South Stopped

Japan's southward surge was stopped at Guadalcanal and the attempts to recapture the island have now probably been turned back once and for all.

General MacArthur, after capturing Papua, is putting pressure on the Japanese bases at Lae and Salamaua, further up the New Guinea coast, using planes to ferry troops and supplies over the mountains to our airfield a Wau, which lies in a hilly pocket only thirty-five miles from the nearest Japanese positions.

The British drive from India into northwestern Burma is making slow progress. This attack is not yet a major campaign to recapture Burma and reopen the Burma Road. Its immediate objectives seems to be to seize the Akyab airport, thus denying the Japanese a base within bombing distance of Calcutta and placing our own bombers within easy range of Rangoon.

Japan's armies are comparatively inactive on the fronts of China while the Chinese, lacking artillery and supported only by a small, though hard-hitting American air force, cannot take the iniative.

May Seek Negotiated Peace

Despite the serious local setbacks they have suffered, the Japanese probably find the present situation not too unfavorable from their long-range point of view. From statements made before the outbreak of war by high Japanese militarists, there is reason to believe that the Japanese would be entirely satisfied with a negotiated peace permitting them to hold the areas they have taken.

The Japanese may be fighting and planning with that end in view—to bring about a stalemate resulting in a negotiated peace which would give them time to organize their next drive toward an ultimate goal of world conquest.

The current fighting in the Pacific does not immediately threaten any of Japan's important bases or key conquered positions. Both the Solomons and New Guinea are many hundreds of miles from the Dutch East Indies, Borneo, the Philippines, Malaya and the other thickly populated and wealthy areas where the Japanese are extracting raw materials and attempting to unite the native peoples under the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics."

Enjoying Breathing Spell

At present, they are enjoying more or less of a breathing spell in the conquered areas, and the only pressure that we can apply there now is through submarine attacks on shipping, plus occasional air raids from Australia on the Netherlands East Indies.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, many Japanese officers told me that if war came with the United States it would be part of their plan to fight desperately to hold every inch of territory that they might seize. They contended a long, costly war would discourage the people of the United States.

Since they were turned back at Midway last June, the Japanese have made no major offensive gestures beyond their unsuccessful efforts to retake Guadalcanal. They still have the ships, planes and men for further drives.

The number of men of military age in Japan is estimated at between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000, of whom some 1,500,000—less casualties in the present war—are front-line troops. An additional 1,000,000 men are in uniform, and these forces have been supplemented by native "armies" and police forces in the captured areas.

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Expect To Fight Russia

At least a quarter million and, perhaps, twice that many Japanese troops are kept on permanent station in Manchoukuo facing the Red Far Eastern army across the border of Siberia, waiting for the war that nearly every Japanese believes is eventually inevitable.

I have talked to hundreds of Japanese officers and have never yet met one who did not believe that Japan would fight a second war against Russia.

However, under present circumstances, it may be the Russians rather than the Japanese who will choose the time for the war to start.

If the Japanese had been able to sustain the momentum of their original drives and swept on into India, Australia and New Zealand, they might have captured those countries last summer.

Face Americans Everywhere

Today the situation is different. American troops and planes face them everywhere, and the Japanese have had several costly lessons in the dangers of moving a seaborne force into waters controlled by enemy planes.

China is the one remaining soft spot and that may be where the Japanese will concentrate next.

When we begin our offensive in the Pacific, we will face the same problem that Japan does of moving invasion troops in ships against bases strongly defended by airplanes.

In New Guinea, where General MacArthur used airplanes almost exclusively in carrying troops to the Papuan battlegrounds, and in the Solomons, the distance between our bases and the Japanese positions are sufficiently short so that we might be able to employ planes for an offensive aimed eventually at the capture of Rabaul, Japan's key base in that area.

Must Disregard Losses

But the next jump from Rabaul is more than 700 miles to Truk and in attacking that stronghold, and, of course, in moving on Japan herself, our troops will have to be transported in ships supported by airplanes.

American naval officers with whom I have talked in the Pacific say that we will undoubtedly suffer heavy losses and that our invasion forces will have to be so large that we can disregard losses and keep going. We do not yet have those forces.

The date of our major Pacific offensive, therefore, depends on how soon our workers can turn out warships—especially carriers, transports, airplanes and all the tremendous quantities of supplies and materiel needed to equip our forces.

MARSEILLE ENVISAGED AS LORIENT OF SOUTH

German Plan for Big U-Boat Base on Mediterranean Reported

The Berlin radio broadcast a Transocean News Agency dispatch from Paris last night saying that Brest, a port on the Britanny peninsula, and other French coastal wtons "endangered by air raids," were to be evacuated by the civil population shortly.

The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, recalled that civilians in Lorient, another Britanny port and U-boat base hit hard by the Royal Air Force Sunday night, were to complete the evacuation of that city by today.

Although the Germans attributed these moves to air attacks, they are in line with general German precautions against an Allied invasion and possible French uprising to assist it.

Ten Dead In Naples.

In a broadcast picked up at New York by the Associated Press, the Rome radio said today that six Allied planes were shot down in raids yesterday on Palermo and Messina, and that ten persons were killed and sixty injured in Sunday's bombing of Naples by American planes.

TRAVELS IN A BROADCAST TO THE NATION, SCHEDULED TENTATIVELY FOR
NEXT SUNDAY OR THE FOLLOWING SUNDAY, FEB.21.
"HE WILL DEAL AT LENGTH WITH HIS RECENT TRAVELS AND TALKS WITH
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND WARN THE COUNTRY THAT IN SPITE OF OUR
SUCCESSES THERE ARE HARD DAYS AHEAD," SAID THE DAILY MAIL.
THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO RETURNED SUNDAY FROM HIS TRIP TO NORTH
AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY
THAT HE WOULD MAKE A STATEMENT SOON ON THE WAR SITUATION. SPEAKING
IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, CHURCHILL SAID HIS STATEMENT WOULD INCLUDE
REFERENCE TO THE CREATION OF A UNITED NATIONS WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, FEB. 9-(AP)-DR. ROBERT LEY, GERMAN LABOR MINISTER, TOLD
ARMAMENT WORKERS IN EASTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT THEY WOULD BE CALLED
ON TO BEAR ARMS IF TOTAL WAR MOBILIZATION MADE IT NECESSARY.
DR. LEY, WHOSE SPEECH OVER THE GERMAN RADIO WAS RECORDED HERE,
DECLARED:
"THE OTHER SIDE WORRIES WHETHER WE HAVE ENOUGH RESERVES.
"I NEED LOOK ONLY AT THIS HALL. XXX ALL THESE WORKING
MEN CAN CARRY A RIFLE. IF NECESSARY THEY WILL CARRY A RIFLE."
RG1007AEW

NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10-(AP)-LONDON'S MORNING NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WOULD DISCUSS HIS RECENT

S' 'POST-DISPATCH ASKED)

LONDON--FIRST ADD (DDD) LEY SPEECH. X X X A RIFLE."

THE BBC IN ITS DESCRIPTION OF LEY'S SPEECH SAID LAST NIGHT THAT LEY WAS "OBVIOUSLY DRUNK."

STOCKHOLM, FEB.9-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM TROMSOE, NORWAY, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT GERMAN AND NORWEGIAN POLICE RECENTLY ARRESTED A GREAT MANY PERSONS IN TROMSOE AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS AND TOOK THEM TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR THE TOWN.

SOME WERE RELEASED LATER, THE DISPATCH SAID, BUT MOST OF THEM STILL ARE INTERNED. IT SAID NO ACTUAL REASONS WERE GIVEN FOR THE ARRESTS BUT POINTED OUT THAT AUTHORITIES ARE GETTING MORE NERVOUS IN THE WHOLE OF NORTHERN NORWAY.

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NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB. 9-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS ADVANCED ON KHARKOV TONIGHT FROM ABOVE AND BELOW THE CITY IN AN UNBROKEN MARCH IMMINENTLY THREATENING BELGOROD, THE BIGGEST RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN KHARKOV AND FALLEN KURSK, AND, TO THE SOUTH, WERE INVESTING THE OUTSKIRTS OF ROSTOV.

FROM THE AREA OF KRAMATORSK COL.-GEN. N.F. VATUTIN STILL WAS UNHALTED IN HIS THRUST SOUTHWARD TOWARD MARIUPOL ON THE AZOV SEA WHERE BY REACHING THE SHORE HE COULD THROW UP ANOTHER ENVELOPING BARRIER AGAINST THE GERMAN CAUCASIAN ARMY CENTERED ABOUT ROSTOV AND CUT OFF BELOW THAT CITY.

THIS WAS A PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN POSITIONS BY SECTORS:

FATEZH, BETWEEN KURSK AND OREL, THE LATTER THE SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE PRESENT GERMAN LINE BEFORE MOSCOW---A CONTINUED RUSSIAN ADVANCE TO THE WEST AGAINST PICKED STORM TROOPERS.

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KURSK--THE RUSSIANS MOVING ON WELL TO THE WEST OF THAT RECAPTURED

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CITY, NOW DESCRIBED AS "A TREMENDOUS CEMETERY" AND APPARENTLY HEADED FOR LGOV TO GET ASTRIDE THE RAILWAY RUNNING 250 MILES SOUTHWEST DOWN TO KIEV. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES ONCE SEEMED AN ENORMOUS DISTANCE--BUT NOT ANY MORE FOR RUSSIAN COLUMNS WHICH HAVE BEEN MAKING AS MUCH AS 50 MILES BETWEEN SUNRISES.

GOSTISCHEVO--THE MOST IMMEDIATE RUSSIAN THREAT HERE WAS TO BELGOROD WHICH STANDS ABOUT 50 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST OF KHARKOV AND CONTROLS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE NORTH OF THAT CITY.

WEST OF KUPYANSK--HERE THE RUSSIANS HELD A STRONG LINE OF RECAPTURED VILLAGES AND WERE PREPARING FOR A DIRECT ATTACK ON KHARKOV FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

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BARVENKOVA--RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE ONLY 30 MILES SHORT OF LOZOVAYA, THE JUNCTION OF THE KIEV-VOROSHILOVGRAD RAILWAY AND THE KHARKOV-CRIMEA LINE.

THE SOVIET ARMY ORGAN RED STAR, SURVEYING THIS VAST AND ACTIVE FRONT, THUS SUMMED UP:

"TODAY'S OFFENSIVE IS A RELIABLE GUARANTEE OF EVEN BIGGER VICTORIES IN THE FUTURE."

(THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED OF THE WHOLE OF THE SOUTHERN RUSSIAN FRONT: "GERMAN TROOPS STOOD IN HEAVY DEFENSIVE BATTLE AGAINST ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THROUGH AND OUTFLANK GERMAN POSITIONS, CONDUCTED WITH LARGE FORCES."

(IT ADDED: "AGAINST RENEWED ENEMY ATTACKS IN THE ESTUARY REGION OF THE DON"--THAT IS, ABOUT ROSTOV--"OUR OWN COUNTER-ATTACKS ARE IN PROGRESS. ON THE LOWER DON, IN THE ENTIRE DONETS AREA AND WEST OF THE OSKOL RIVER SECTOR THE SOVIETS RENEWED THEIR ATTACKS ON A BROAD

FRONT.

("THEY WERE REPULSED AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING OR CHECKED BY COUNTER-ATTACKS. THE FIGHTING STILL IS CONTINUING. IN FIERCE DEFENSIVE BATTLE OUR UNITS ARE STANDING THEIR GROUND AGAINST A NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR ENEMY IN UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS.")

THE RECAPTURE OF KURSK, WHICH HAD BEEN ONE OF THE MAJOR NAZI POSITIONS, WAS THUS IN PART DESCRIBED BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER PRAVDA:

"EVERYWHERE WE SEE GERMANS DEAD ON THE STREET CROSSINGS; GLOOMY OFFICERS AND MEN WITH THEIR HANDS RAISED CREEPING OUT OF THE BACKYARDS AND BASEMENTS. GENERAL SCHNEIDER, COMMANDING THE KURSK DEFENSES, HAD ASSURED THE GERMANS IN HIS ORDERS: 'WE MUST HOLD OUT A LITTLE AND RELIEF WILL ARRIVE.'

"THE GERMANS PROVED UNABLE TO HOLD OUT."

NIGHT LEAD PEYROUTON--WITH LONDON DE GUALLE

ALGIERS, FEB. 9-(AP)-GEN.HENRI GIRAUD'S ADMINISTRATION MADE ITS FIRST SMALL START TOWARDS "REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT" IN NORTH AFRICA TODAY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CREATION OF AN ALGERIAN "PERMANENT COUNCIL OF WAR AND ECONOMY."

THE COUNCIL, ESTABLISHED BY MARCEL PEYROUTON, GOVERNOR OF ALGERIA, IS MADE UP OF 26 EUROPEAN AND 12 MOSLEM MEMBERSINCLUDING THREE REPRESENTATIVES OF TRADE UNIONS, THE PRESIDENTS OF THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF ALGIERS, ORAN AND CONSTANTINE AND A WIDE VARIETY OF OTHER OFFICIALS.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COUNCIL'S CREATION, PEYROUTON SAID ITS WORK WOULD BE "ADVISORY" WITH FINAL POWER RESTING IN HIMSELF.

"THIS COMMITTEE IS SIMILAR TO ONE I SET UP IN TUNISIA TEN YEARS AGO WHICH WORKED VERY WELL," PEYROUTON SAID. "IT GIVES THE PUBLIC A CHANCE TO PARTICIPATE IN ALGERIA'S PROBLEMS."

IT WILL DEAL WITH ALL PRODUCTION, TRANSPORT AND DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS.

THE INCLUSION OF TRADE UNIONS AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE GAVE THE COUNCIL A DEMOCRATIC TINGE WHICH HAD BEEN MISSING FROM NORTH AFRICA UNDER THE VICHY REGIME. TRADE UNIONS AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE HAD BEEN IN COMPLETE ECLIPSE SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE IN 1940 AND THE AXIS PRESSURE ON VICHY.

IN ANNOUNCING THE CREATION OF THE COUNCIL, PEYROUTON SAID "THE PRESENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ARE SO COMPLICATED ... THAT THE ALGERIAN ADMINISTRATION, CAREFUL TO GIVE THEM THE BEST OF SOLUTIONS, DEEMED IT NECESSARY TO PROVIDE REPRESENTATION FOR ALL FORMS OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY."

SETTING UP OF THE COUNCIL COINCIDED WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE LOCAL PRESS THAT GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, ONE OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S PRINCIPAL LIEUTENANTS, WAS IN ALGIERS CONFERRING WITH GIRAUD.

CATROUX, WHO ARRIVED SEVERAL DAYS AGO, HAS HELD ALMOST CONTINUOUS CONFERENCES WITH GEN. GIRAUD AND GEN. JEAN MARIE BERGERET.

AFTER GOING TO SYRIA TO CLEAN UP HIS AFFAIRS THERE, CATROUX IS SLATED, ACCORDING TO WELL INFORMED SOURCES, TO RETURN AND TAKE A HIGH POST IN THE GIRAUD ADMINISTRATION. WHILE HE WOULD ACT AS A CONTACT BETWEEN THE GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE FACTIONS, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HE WOULD NOT BE THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF DE GAULLE BUT RATHER ONE HAVING THE CONFIDENCE OF BOTH GROUPS.

30.24 - 1039

DE GAULLE IS EXPECTED TO SEND A REGULAR LIAISON COMMITTEE TO ALGIERS HEADED BY GEN. D'ASTIER DE LA VIGERIE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD TUNISIAN (AVE) X X X BY GUNFIRE.

THE AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO WERE OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF MESSERSCHMITTS YESTERDAY AFTER THE RAID ON GABES INCLUDED:

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STAFF SERGEANT GUNNERS OF MARAUDERS (WHO SHOT DOWN ONE MESSERSCHMITT 1@ EACH): DONALD J.SENECA, MUSKEGON, MICH.; ROBERT H. WAGNER, BARNESBORO, PENN.; WILLIAM F.RANDALL, ALBANY, ORE.; ROBERT L.WEBB, 6090 BLAIR PLACE, CINCINNATI, O.; HENRY E.GORCH, 183 SCHOLES STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; HARRY FIESENBAUM, 9339 WEST FLOURNOY STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SERGEANT GUNNERS OF BILLY MITCHELL BOMBERS (WHO RACKED A MESSERSCHMITT APIECE): ALBERT HUGHES, SEATTLE, WASH.; R.H.BRUNNER, DICKSON, CALIF.; L.G.MEYERS, HOME, OHIO; JOHN J.GRACE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

PILOTS OF P-38'S (WHO EACH SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT): LIEUT. LLOYD E.ATTEBERRY, WILDER, IDAHO, HIS THIRD VICTORY; CAPTAIN WILLIAM B.PETERSON, OMAHA, NEB., HIS SECOND VICTORY; LIEUT.LOUIS A.TOUSON, DETROIT, MICH., HIS SECOND VICTORY; LIEUT.DALE L.HOFFINGTON, YUMA, ARIZ.; LIEUT.WILLIAM M.HIERONYMOUS, TEMPLE, TEXAS; LIEUT.JOHN A.CAPUTO, JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY; LIEUT.GERALD L.ROUNDS, SENTON, MICH.

THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE RELEASED THE NAMES OF THREE B 26 GUNNERS WHO SHOT DOWN ONE MESSERSCHMITT EACH IN SUNDAY'S RAID ON CAGLIARI, SARDINIA. THEY ARE STAFF SERGEANTS DEAN B.SMITH, CALION, OHIO; ALBERT L.DALTON, ANDERSON, MO., AND WILLIAM E.TEETS, NEWTON, N.J.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB.9-(AP)-ALLIED BOMBERS HIT TWO AXIS SHIPS IN A NEW ATTACK ON THE TUNISIAN PORT OF SOUSSE AND SET PARKED AIRCRAFT AFIRE IN A RAID ON AN AIRDROME AT GABES, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY. FEB 10 1943

"THERE IS NOTHING TO REPORT FROM OUR LAND FORCES," THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

IT REPORTED THAT A BRITISH SUBMARINE OPERATING OFF THE ITALIAN WEST COAST SANK FOUR SHIPS IN A SINGLE DAY BY TORPEDOES AND GUNFIRE.

MEDIUM BOMBERS CARRIED OUT THE ATTACK ON GABES "CAUSING FIRES AMONG BUILDINGS AND AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "THIS RAID MET STRONG OPPOSITION FROM ENEMY FIGHTERS, 18 OF WHICH WERE SHOT DOWN."

IN THE ATTACK ON SOUSSE, WHERE HEAVY BOMBERS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON TWO SHIPS, BOMBS BURST ON QUAYS AND A SEAPLANE BASE.

IN ALL FIVE ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID LIGHT BOMBERS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS MET NO ENEMY OPPOSITION IN ATTACKS ON ENEMY TROOPS AND VEHICLES ELSEWHERE ALONG THE TUNISIAN FRONT. FEB 10 1943

THE BRITISH SUBMARINE P211 WAS SAID TO HAVE SUNK TWO SOUTHBOUND SCHOONERS, ONE CARRYING AMMUNITION, BY SHELLING THEM CLOSE TO THE ITALIAN COAST. LATER THE SAME DAY THE P211 TORPEDOED AND SANK A 2,500-TON MOTOR VESSEL. THE SUBMARINE THEN CAME TO THE SURFACE AND DESTROYED A 700-TON STEAMER BY GUNFIRE.

BY RUTH COWAN

ALLPED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FEB 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)- BACK IN PEACETIME IT WAS ONE OF THE AMERICAN MALE'S FAVORITE JOKES TO DERIDE WOMEN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS. BUT THE LITTLE WOMAN AT THE WHEEL HERE HAS THE ENDORSEMENT OF UNCLE SAM'S MAIN GENERAL IN THE

FIELD.

FROM NO LESS A PERSONAGE THAN LIEUT.GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF WAR, COMES WORD THAT THE NEWLY-ARRIVED PIONEER DETACHMENT OF WAACS IS DOING ALL RIGHT IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT.

FEB 10 1943

HERE IN THIS CROWDED TOWN, IT'S BECOMING A COMMON SIGHT TO SEE PRETTY AMERICAN GIRLS IN OLIVE DRAB DRIVING JEEPS AND OTHER ARMY CARS, AND THE GENERAL SAYS THEY'RE DOING A GOOD JOB.

ALREADY WAAC AUXILIARY PEARL N.HARGRAVE, A FORMER PILLAGER, MINN., TEACHER, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO DRIVE ONE OF THE STAFF CARS THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER MAY CALL FOR AT ANY TIME. HER CALLS SO FAR HAVE NETTED HSR ONE AND TWO-STAR GENERALS AS PASSENGERS.

OTHER AUXILIARIES DRIVING ARMY CARS INCLUDE DOROTHY J.GOULD OF DOS PALOS, CALIF.; ETHEL PONDER OF SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS; CORNELIA G.GARDNER OF PASSAIC, N.J.; JEAN JAMES OF BRIGHTON, MASS.; MARY H.LOVELL OF CURTICE, OHIO; INEZ G.SCOTT OF SHEDD, ORE., AND RUTH PERCHARD OF PERTH AMBOY, N.J.

AND IF THE WAACS ARE DOING GOOD AT THE WHEEL, THEY'RE ALSO FAST BECOMING EXPERTS AT OTHER TOUGH NON-COMBATANT TASKS.

"GENERALLY SPEAKING, THEY MAKE BETTER SECRETARIES AND FILE CLERKS THAN DO MEN SOLDIERS. THEY ARE ADEPT AS TELEPHONE OPERATORS."

H THESE WORDS FROM AN ARMY MAN AS BUSY AS GENERAL EISENHOWER MAY SOUND A LITTLE FLAT, BUT TAKE IT FROM ME, IT'S HIGH PRAISE FOR THE GIRLS WHO ARE DOING THESE JOBS TO RELIEVE SOLDIERS FOR COMBAT DUTY.

ON DUTY IN THE GENERAL'S OFFICE AS A STENOGRAPHER IS AUXILIARY NANA RAE, WHO AS EDITOR HELPED PUT OUT THE "WAAC RADIO NEWS SERVICE" ABOARD THE TROOP TRANSPORT THAT BROUGHT THE WAACS TO NORTH AFRICA.

MANNING SWITCHBOARDS ARE, AMONG OTHERS, AUXILIARIES LOUISE VALLEY OF BUFFALO, N.Y.; CARMEN N.CONTRERAS OF NEW YORK CITY AND ANNETTE MURPHY OF ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND.

BETTY O'LEARY OF PITTSBURGH, LENORE FISHER OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,

AND DORIS C.ROBINSON OF ALTUS, OKLA., ARE ASSIGNED TO THE SECRETARIAT AT HEADQUARTERS.

HS[illegible]DAUGOLDSMITH OF NOBLESVILLE, IND.; BETSY T.SNYDER OF BALTIMORE AND HILDA G.GAULT OF MARYSVILLE, PA.-- ARE AT WORK IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE SECTION.

SECRETARIAT AT HEADQUARTERS.

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THREE AUXILIARIES--FREDA GOLDSMITH OF NOBLESVILLE, IND.; BETSY T.SNYDER OF BALTIMORE AND HILDA G.GAULT OF MARYSVILLE, PA.-- ARE AT WORK IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE SECTION.

WHILE THESE AND MANY OTHER WAACS ARE TAKING OVER JOBS THROUGHOUT THE AREA, OTHER AUXILIARIES ARE KEEPING THE HOME FIRES BURNING-- MEANING THE WAAC COOKS AND BAKERS.

HELPING OUT IN THE VICTUAL DEPARTMENT ARE SERGEANT GERTRUDE LUND OF LOS ANGELES, CORPORALS MARGERY BARRETT OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., MARY A.MURRAY OF GALINA, ILL., AND HAZEL ZIMMERMAN OF PORTLAND, ORE., AND AUXILIARIES RUTH D.HURLBERT OF PORTLAND, MINN.; MIMI A.NELSON OF SEATTLE, VINCENTA R.TORRES OF WILCOX, ARIZ.; DOROTHY M.WISE OF CANTON, OHIO, AND MARION DE GRAY OF MILWAUKEE.

CAIRO, FEB.9-(AP)-DROPPING THEIR CAMERAS AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE, STAFF SERGEANTS HURHL WADE OF PORTLAND, ORE., AND JERRY J.JOSWICK OF CHICAGO TOOK OVER MACHINEGUNS AND WARDED OFF ENEMY PURSUIT PLANES

30.24 - 1041

ON YESTERDAY'S DAYLIGHT RAID BY AMERICAN BOMBERS ON MESSINA, SICILY.

SENT UP WITH THE B-24 LIBERATORS TO MAKE A PICTURE STORY OF THE RAID, THE BOYS BROUGHT BACK AN EYEWITNESS STORY BUT FEW PICTURES. THEY WERE TOO BUSY WITH MESSERSCHMITT 109'S.

"WE FIRED A COUPLE OF HUNDRED ROUNDS APIECE AT THEM," SAID JOSWICK. "BUT WE COULDN'T SEE OUR RESULTS. MY AIM WAS JUST GETTING GOOD WHEN MY OXYGEN MASK GAVE ME TROUBLE."

BOTH CAMERAMEN, WHO HAVE HAD PLENTY OF EXPERIENCE IN OPERATIONAL FLYING, REPORTED AN UNUSUALLY HEAVY ATTACK OVER MESSINA.

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"IT LOOKED AS IF THEY SENT UP A PRELIMINARY BARRAGE AHEAD OF US TO R[illegible]LE THE BOMBARDIERS," THEY SAID, "BUT IT DID NO GOOD. WE GOT [illegible]HIP RIGHT ON THE NOSE."

WADE AND JOSWICK ALSO TOOK PART IN THE RAID ON NAPLES SUNDAY.

"WE DID A REAL JOB ON THEM THAT TIME," THEY SAID. WADE ADDED: "WE WERE JUST COMING OVER VESUVIUS AND I GOT ONE SWELL PICTURE OF THE MOUNTAIN THROUGH THE BOMB BAY DOORS WITH BIG BOMBS FRAMING THE CRATER.

FIRST LEAD LIBYAN

CAIRO, FEB.9-(AP)-UNITED STATES B-24 LIBERATORS, STRIKING AGAIN BY DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY, BATTERED THE SICILIAN FERRY PORT OF MESSINA WITH DIRECT HITS ON OIL STORAGE TANKS, THE PORT POWER STATION AND THE WATERFRONT.

ONCE AGAIN THE LIBERATORS PROVED THEIR FIGHTING QUALITY. AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE SAID "A SIZEABLE FORCE OF FIGHTERS ATTACKED OUR FORMATION WITHOUT RESULTS. AT LEAST ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 WAS SHOT DOWN AND OTHERS WERE DAMAGED. ALL OUR AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY."

THE ATTACK ON MESSINA FOLLOWED BY A DAY THE HEAVY RAID BY AMERICAN [illegible]OMBERS ON THE ITALIAN CITY OF NAPLES AND INDICATED A STEPPING UP OF [illegible]HE ALLIED PLANE TO POUND THE STRATEGIC AXIS SUPPLY CENTERS IN THE [illegible]EDITERRANEAN ON A REGULAR SCHEDULE.

MESSINA IS THE SICILIAN TERMINUS OF THE TRAIN FERRY ACROSS THE [illegible]TRAIT OF MESSINA FROM THE ITALIAN MAINLAND AND THE PORT OF ENTRY FOR [illegible]ANY SUPPLIES SHIPPED TO THE ISLAND FROM ITALY.

ONE ENEMY FIGHTER WHICH ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT THE ALLIED PLANES IN [illegible]HE MESSINA RAID WAS SHOT INTO THE SEA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. TWO [illegible]ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST ON THIS RAID AND [illegible] OPERATIONS.

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ALLIED TORPEDO AIRCRAFT ATTACKED A MERCHANT VESSEL NORTH OF SICILY SUNDAY NIGHT AND DAMAGED IT BADLY, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE TRIPOLITANIA-TUNISIA FRONTIER AREA WHERE THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY FACES THE AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIA WAS ON A SMALL SCALE, IT WAS STATED, AND GROUND ACTION WAS CONFINED TO PATROL ACTIVITY AND ARTILLERY EXCHANGES.

(EDITORS: DISREGARD "SENT IN ADVANCE" SLUG.)

ALLIED HEADQUATERS IN AUSTRALIA--FIRST AD[illegible] [illegible]NNOUNCED TODAY.

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WAU, WHICH IS 35 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SALAMAUA, IS THE SITE OF AN ALLIED AIRDROME AND IT WAS IN THAT VICINITY THAT ALLIED AIR FORCES LAST WEEK SCORED THE BIGGEST SINGLE DAY'S TRIUMPH OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR BY DOWNING OR DAMAGING MORE THAN 40 JAP PLANES.

IN THAT AREA, WHICH ALSO INCLUDES THE TOWN OF MUBO, ALLIED PATROLS FREQUENTLY HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE JAPS DURING WHICH APPROXIMATELY 300 OF THE ENEMY PREVIOUSLY HAVE BEEN SLAIN.

"OUR FORWARD ELEMENTS ARE EXERTING INCREASING PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY," THE NOON COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID CONCERNING ACTIVITY AROUND WAU AND MUBO.

"APPROXIMATELY 100 ENEMY DEAD WERE COUNTED."

THE COMMUNIQUE'S WORDING MADE CLEAR IT WAS THE ALLIES ON THE OFFENSIVE IN THIS CASE WHEREAS RECENTLY JAP LOSSES IN THE AREA GREW OUT OF ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO PUSH ON ALLIED-HELD GROUND.

SINCE THE FALL OF THE PAPUAN PENINSULA TO THE ALLIES, THE WAU-MUBO SECTOR HAS BEEN BROUGHT INTO PROMINENCE BECAUSE IT IS ON THE APPROACHES TO THE JAP-HELD BASES OF LAE AND SALAMAUA IN NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA.

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IN THE AIR, HEAVY BOMBERS RANGED INTO THE CELEBES, NEAR KENDARI, AN 8,000-TON JAP SHIP WAS BOMBED WITH UNOOSERVED RESULTS.

ATTACK PLANES AND LONG RANGE FIGHTERS BOMBED AND STRAFED THE LAE AREA.

A LARGE FO[illegible] OF B-24S (LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS) BLASTED THEIR WAY THROUGH JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES TO SMASH AT THE JAP'S MAIN ISLAND IN THE CELEBES.

THEY SHOT DOWN ONE JAP FIGHTER AND FORCED THE OTHERS TO FLEE DURING A DAYLIGHT FLIGHT TO THE TARGET, THEN POUNDED BUILDINGS, INSTALLATIONS AND DISPERSED AIRCRAFT.

THE RAID IN THE LAE AREA CENTERED ON THE TOWN OF MALAHANG. THE ATTACK, IN THE FACE OF SLIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT OPPOSITION, WAS MADE BY A-20S AND BEAUFIGHTERS.

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BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

WITH ADVANCED U.S.TROOPS ON GUADALCANAL,FEB.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TRYING DESPERATELY TO STEM THE AMERICAN DRIVE CORNERING THEM AT THE NORTHWEST TIP OF THE ISLAND, JAPANESE FORCES ON GUADALCANAL ARE RESORTING TO MANY OF THEIR OLD TRICKS OF CUNNING---AND SOME NEW ONES.

ONE RUSE, EFFECTIVE WITH EQUAL DEADLINESS FOR PERPETRATOR AND VICTIM ALIKE, IS WORKED IN THIS FASHION:

A JAP SOLDIER, HOPELESSLY SURROUNDED, PULLS THE PIN FROM A HAND GRENADE AND PLACES THE GRENADE UNDER HIS ARMPIT. THE PRESSURE OF HIS ARM KEEPS THE LEVER DOWN AND PREVENTS THE GRENADE FROM EXPLODING.

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THE SOLDIER THEN LIES DOWN AND PRETENDS TO BE DEAD. IF AN AMERICAN COMES UPON THE "BODY" AND MOVES IT, THE GRENADE LEVER IS RELEASED AND THE RESULTING EXPLOSION WILL KILL OR INJURE BOTH THE AMERICAN AND THE JAP.

ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE ENEMY ARE BRAVE AND FANATICAL ENOUGH TO RESORT TO SUCH TRICKS, OTHERS---ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN CUT OFF AND ARE EXTREMELY HUNGRY AND WEAK---SOME TIMES DON'T PUT UP MUCH FIGHT TO AVOID CAPTURE.

WELL FED, WELL CONDITIONED JAP TROOPS HAVE BEEN FOUND FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH SICK AND UNDERFED ONES. EVIDENTLY THE JAPS WHO HAVE COME UP FROM THE BACK AREAS AND THOSE WHO HAVE FOUGHT ALONG THE BEACH HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED WITH SUFFICIENT FOOD, BUT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN LONG ON THE FRONT LINES AND ON PATROLS INLAND HAVE RECEIVED INADEQUATE RATIONS.

ONE PRISONER CAPTURED TODAY WAS EATING COFFEE GROUNDS THROWN OUT BY AMERICANS. ON THE OTHER HAND UNITS OF OUR TROOPS PARTICIPATING IN THE DRIVE ALONG THE COAST HAVE FOUND SEVERAL WELL STOCKED FOOD DUMPS.642ACW

NEW DELHI, FEB 9-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE BLENHEIM BOMBERS ATTACKED PAUKTAWGYI, JAPANESE OCCUPIED VILLAGE IN BURMA, YESTERDAY AND LAID THEIR BOMBS ACROSS THE TARGET, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE WAR BULLETIN ALSO ANNOUNCED A JAPANESE AIR ATTACK ON THE NORTH-WEST ARAKAN BORDER BUT SAID DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN VERY SLIGHT.

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NIGHT LEAD PLANE

MONTREAL, FEB 9-(AP)-THE ROYAL AIR FORCE FERRY COMMAND OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT NAMES OF TWO MEN KILLED IN A TRAINING PLANE CRASH NEAR LAKE PLACID, N.Y., LAST NIGHT, WOULD BE ANNOUNCED TOMORROW.

THEY GAVE NO OTHER DETAILS EXCEPT TO SAY THAT AN INQUIRY INTO THE CRASH WAS UNDERWAY.

A DISPATCH FROM LAKE PLACID HAD TOLD OF THE PLANE CIRCLING THAT AREA FOR SOME TIME AND THEN CRASHING INTO FLAMES ON THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APEW -OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT A NIGHT ATTACK BY A GROUP OF ARMED MEN ON THE AIR AND NAVAL BASE AT QUINTERO HAD BEEN FRUSTRATED.

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INVESTIGATORS SOUGHT TO LEARN THE PURPOSE OF THE ATTACK, ALTHOUGH GEN. ARMANDO CASTRO, AIR FORCE COMMANDER, DESCRIBED IT AS LESS IMPORTANT THAN AT FIRST BELIEVED.

THREE MEN ATTACKED THE SENTRY AT THE BASE'S RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TOWER. OFFICIALS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE GROUP INTENDED EITHER TO TRANSMIT FALSE, CONFUSING ORDERS OR STEAL DOCUMENTS. THE GROUP FLED, HOWEVER, WHEN THE SENTINEL SUCCEEDED IN FIRING A SHOT WHICH AROUSED OTHERS AT THE BASE.

THE ATTACKERS ESCAPED IN AN AUTOMOBILE, ALTHOUGH ALL ROADS WERE ORDERED BLOCKED.

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QUINTERO, CHIEF AIR AND NAVAL BASE OF THE SOUTHEASTERN PACIFIC, IS LOCATED ABOUT 20 MILES NORTH OF VALPARAISO, THE LARGEST PORT ON SOUTH AMERICA'S WEST COAST.

UNDATED ITALIAN PREFECTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A GENERAL RESHUFFLING OF ITALIAN PREFECTS, OR DISTRICT GOVERNORS, IS BEING CARRIED OUT FOLLOWING LAST FRIDAY'S HOUSECLEANING OF THE CABINET, IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

THE PURGE OF OLD OFFICIALS AND THE APPOINTMENT OF NEW ONES "IS REGARDED AS A MEASURE AKIN TO THAT OF CHANGES RECENTLY MADE IN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT," THE BROADCAST SAID.

AMONG THE CHANGES MADE WAS THE APPOINTMENT OF A MAN NAMED VACCARI FROM VENICE TO BE PREFECT IN NAPLES, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF VICE-GOVERNOR UCELLI OF ROME TO THE POST OF PREFECT IN MILAN.

VACCARI, SAID THE BROADCAST "WILL NOW HAVE A DIFFICULT TASK OF HEADING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS HEAVILY BOMBED TOWN (NAPLES)", WHILE UCELLI WAS SPOKEN OF AS A MAN "OF SUFFICIENT ENERGY TO COPE WITH SITUATIONS ARISING FROM AIR RAIDS."

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APPARENTLY THE NEW PREFECTS WERE NOT NAMED TO THE POSTS BECAUSE THE FORMER OFFICIALS FAILED IN AIR RAID CRISES, HOWEVER. CARLO TIENGO, THE FORMER PREFECT OF MILAN, WAS ELEVATED TO MINISTER OF CORPORATIONS IN THE CABINET RESHUFFLE LAST WEEK, AND UMBERTO ALBINI, NAPLES PREFECT, WAS SIMILARLY PROMOTED TO UNDERSECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ROME RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT SIX ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN RAIDS ON PALERMO AND MESSINA, SICILY, AND REPORTED THAT 10 PERSON WERE KILLED AND 60 INJURED IN THE BOMBING OF NAPLES SUNDAY BY U.S. PLANES.

THE ITALIANS ALSO SAID THAT 12 ATTACKING PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN A RAID ON GABES HARBOR, IN TUNISIA, AND THAT GERMAN FIGHTERS BROUGHT DOWN FOUR MORE IN AIR DUELS OVER TUNISIA.

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THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM ROME, SAID THAT ALLIED GROUND FORCES WERE REPULSED IN AN ATTACK ON THE LIBYA-TUNISIA FRONTIER.

IT SAID TWO ITALIAN SUBMARINES SANK A 10,000 TON SHIP AND A TORPEDO BOAT IN ALGERIAN WATERS.

BY GLENN BABB

THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS THAT ANOTHER AXIS PEACE OFFENSIVE IS IN THE MAKING OR ALREADY UNDER WAY. IN THE FEW REMAINING NEUTRAL CAPITALS OF EUROPE THERE HAS BEEN A REVIVAL OF REPORTS OF AXIS PEACE MOVES, ESPECIALLY OF EFFORT TO SET UP CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS COULD BE APPROACHED.

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GERMANS OR ITALIAN PEACE FEELERS, HOWEVER, SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN AS INDICATIONS OF IMPENDING AXIS COLLAPSE, EITHER COLLECTIVE OR SEPARATE.

SOME OF THESE GESTURES HAVE BEEN MADE WHEN HITLER FELT HIMSELF STRONGEST. THE PEACE OFFENSIVE IS MERELY ONE OF THE WEAPONS IN THE AXIS ARMORY OF TOTAL WAR AND MUST BE SO RECOGNIZED AND DEALT WITH.

IN NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND ESPECIALLY, MUSSOLINI'S APPOINTMENT OF HIS SON IN LAW, COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, AS AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN IS REGARDED AS AN EFFORT TO ESTABLISH CONTACTS THROUGH WHICH ITALY MIGHT ASCERTAIN HER CHANCES OF COMING TO TERMS WITH HER ENEMIES. BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, IT IS POINTED OUT, MAINTAIN ENVOYS IN VATICAN CITY WELL KNOWN TO CIANO WHEN HE WAS FOREIGN MINISTER AND ITALY WAS AT PEACE WITH BOTH POWERS. HAROLD H. TITTMANN, JR., REPRESENTS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DURING THE ABSENCES FROM VATICAN CITY OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY, MYRON C. TAYLOR, AND FRANCIS B. C. OSBORNE HAS BEEN BRITISH MINISTER TO THE HOLY SEE FOR MANY YEARS.

ONE SWISS COMMENTATOR ASSERTS THAT CIANO, BEREFT OF THE TITLE OF FOREIGN MINISTER, ACTUALLY IS RECOVERING SOME OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE. WHEREAS HITHERTO HE HAS BEEN LITTLE MORE THAN A MESSENGER BETWEEN IL DUCE AND THE FUEHRER HE WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY IN THE SERENE, NEUTRAL, PACIFIC ATMOSPHERE OF VATICAN CITY TO ESTABLISH RELATIVELY INDEPENDENT CONTACTS WITH THE ENVOYS OF NEARLY EVERY LAND.

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OF COURSE THIS SPECULATION LEAVES OUT OF ACCOUNT THE "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" DECLARATION WITH WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL CLOSED THEIR CASABLANCA MEETING. THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE, IN THE LIGHT OF THAT STATEMENT, THAT EITHER THE AMERICAN OR THE BRITISH ENVOY WOULD ENTERTAIN FOR A MOMENT ANY APPROACH FROM THE SUAVE CIANO. BUT ONE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE TOTALITARIAN MENTALITY IS AN INABILITY TO BELIEVE THAT SOME STATESMEN AND GOVERNMENTS ARE CAPABLE OF SAYING EXACTLY WHAT THEY MEAN. IT PROBABLY WILL TAKE A LOT OF DIPLOMATIC REBUFFS AND MILITARY DEFEATS TO CONVINCE ROME AND BERLIN THAT "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" MEANS JUST THAT.

ONE PURPOSE OF THE CURRENT OR IMMINENT PEACE DRIVE WILL BE TO

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DIVIDE THE ALLIES, ESPECIALLY THE ANGLO-SAXON POWERS FROM RUSSIA. THE BOLSHEVIST BOGEY, WHICH HITLER IS USING ON THE ONE HAND TO WHIP UP MORE HELP FROM HIS SATELLITES FOR HIS ARMIES AND HIS FACTORIES, WILL BE EMPLOYED IN APPEALS, DIRECT OR IMPLIED, TO RUSSIA'S WESTERN ALLIES TO RALLY BEHIND GERMANY IN HER ROLE OF PROTECTOR OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION AGAINST THE RED TIDE FROM THE EAST. THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT SUCH AN APPEAL TO BRITAIN WAS ATTEMPTED BEFORE HITLER ATTACKED THE SOVIET UNION. RUDOLF HESS HIMSELF MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE BEARER OF SUCH A MESSAGE. AND THERE IS STRONGER REASON TO BELIEVE THAT IT WILL BE RENEWED NOW THAT GERMANY IS CONFRONTED WITH THE PROSPECT OF DISASTER AT THE HANDS OF THE RED ARMY.

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IN FACT ONE SUCH CALL ALREADY HAS BEEN SOUNDED. ON THAT BLACK ANNIVERSARY OF JAN.30 GOERING HAD THIS TO SAY: "TODAY GERMANY STANDS ON GUARD FOR THE WHOLE OF EUROPE. WHETHER THEY ARE ALLIES, NEUTRAL, HOSTILE OR FRIENDLY, THEY (THE NATIONS) ALL MUST REALIZE THAT IF THIS GERMANY WERE TO COLLAPSE THE RUSSIANS WOULD NOT STOP OUT OF SHEER RESPECT SO AS NOT VIOLATE, LET US SAY, SWEDISH OR SWISS NEUTRALITY. AT THAT VERY MOMENT BOLSHEVISM WOULD SWEEP ACROSS EUROPE TO ITS TIP."

THAT KEYNOTE WILL BE REPEATED AND ELABORATED MANY TIMES IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS IN THE PROPAGANDA ON WHICH HITLER HAS RELIED ALMOST AS MUCH AS ON HIS ARMY AND AIR FORCE TO DIVIDE AND DESTROY HIS ENEMIES

ZD BOYLE

NEW YORK, FEB. 9-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF THE SOLOMONS, ONE PHASE APPARENTLY ENDED WITH THE REPORTED JAPANESE ABANDONMENT OF GUADALCANAL, HAS COST THE NIPPONESE ALMOST TWICE AS MANY NAVAL AND MERCHANT VESSELS AS IT HAS THE UNITED STATES, AN UNOFFICIAL TABULATION OF NAVY ANNOUNCEMENTS REVEALED TODAY.

THE JAPS LOST A TOTAL OF 57 NAVAL AND MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK, COMPARED TO UNITED STATES LOSSES, REPORTED TO DATE, OF ONLY 29 VESSELS.

ACTUAL SINKINGS, HOWEVER, DO NOT REVEAL THE FULL COST OF THE BATTLE TO JAPAN. MORE THAN 100 NIPPONESE SHIPS WERE DAMAGED, MANY OF THEM REQUIRING WEEKS TO REPAIR. AN ADDITIONAL SEVEN VESSELS WERE LISTED BY THE U.S. NAVY AS "PROBABLY" SUNK.

HARD-HITTING U.S. NAVY SURFACE CRAFT PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN RUNNING UP THE TOLL OF JAP LOSSES. AN UNOFFICIAL COUNT SHOWED THE SURFACE CRAFT SANK 23 JAP SHIPS, "PROBABLY" SANK TWO OTHERS AND DAMAGED 12 OTHERS IN SIX-MONTHS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

AMERICAN AIRMEN--FLYING CARRIER-BASED AND LAND-BASED PLANES-- DESTROYED 11 VESSELS AND DAMAGED 71 OTHERS. THE AIRMEN WERE CREDITED WITH "PROBABLY" SINKING THREE OTHER SHIPS.

WARSHIPS, AIRPLANES, AND ARTILLERY BASED ON GUADALCANAL,----WORKING IN COMBINATION---WERE CREDITED WITH SINKING 23 ENEMY SHIPS AND DAMAGING SEVEN. THE ACCURATE AIM OF ONE LAND-BASED ARTILLERY UNIT ON GUADALCANAL DAMAGED A DESTROYER.

OTHER JAP SHIPS WERE ANNOUNCED DAMAGED IN NAVY COMMUNIQUES, BUT THE ATTACKING FORCES WERE NOT SPECIFIED.

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FORCES OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, PARTICIPATING IN THE SOLOMONS BATTLE, CLAIMED THE SINKING OF ONE CRUISER AND ONE GUNBOAT AS WELL AS DAMAGING ABOUT 32 OTHER JAP SHIPS IN THE AREA.

MACARTHUR'S CLAIMS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING COMPARISON OF SOLOMONS SINKINGS TO AVOID POSSIBLE DUPLICATION.

THE [illegible]BLE IS BASED ON NAVY COMMUNIQUES.

TYPE	JAP	UNITED STATES
BATTLESHIPS	1	0
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	0	2
CRUISERS	13	6
DESTROYERS	2	

TYPE	JAPAN	UNITED STATES
BATTLESHIPS	1	0
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	0	2
CRUISERS	13	6
DESTROYERS	22	13
TRANSPORTS	12	5
CARGO SHIPS	8	0
AUXILIARIES	0	1
MISCELLANEOUS	1	2
TOTALS	57	29

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE DEATH OF COL. GEN. CURT HAASE, 62, DESCRIBED AS THE COMMANDER OF THE THIRD GERMAN ARMY IN THE BREAK-THROUGH IN NORTHERN FRANCE IN 1940, WAS ANNOUNCED LAST (TUES) NIGHT BY THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

UNTIL RECENTLY GENERAL HAASE HAD COMMANDED GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS ON THE SOMME IN NORTHERN FRANCE. HE DIED IN BERLIN, THE BROADCAST SAID, AND ADOLF HITLER HAS ORDERED A STATE FUNERAL FOR HIM.

GENERAL HAASE WAS DECORATED BY HITLER FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN FRANCE. BEFORE THE WAR HE COMMANDED THE BERLIN GARRISON.

RUSSIANS ONLY 22 MILES FROM KHARKOV, TIGHTEN THEIR ARC IN ROSTOV AREA; JAPANESE THROWN BACK IN NEW GUINEA

MOSCOW, Feb. 10.—The Red Army's arc of assault on Kharkov, most important Nazi communications hub in the entire region east of the Dnieper River, closed in today with the capture of Chuguyev, only twenty-two miles southeast of the threatened city, and the occupation of Volchansk, only thirty-six miles to the northwest.

The fall of these two railroad towns was announced in a special communique as the Russian forces swept toward the great prize with the same apparent momentum that had toppled two other huge German winter-defense centers in the last seventy-two hours.

The fall of Chuguyev on the direct Kharkov railway to Kupyansk, which the Russians already had captured, put into Russian hands the last city which had blocked the southeastern approaches to Kharkov on the western bank of the northern Donets, and provided the Red Army with an excellent base for a final drive on Kharkov itself.

The steel city of the Ukraine was now within reach of long-range Russian guns which everywhere were accompanying the fast-moving Soviet infantry, tanks and ski troops.

Threa. From East Reported

(The possibility that the Russians had moved even closer to Kharkov directly to the east was indicated in the midnight communique, recorded in London. It announced also the capture of the district center of "Pechenegi," which may be the town of Peschenaya, only eighteen miles east of Kharkov. The Soviet occupation of Byeli-Kolodez, ten miles south of Volchansk on the Kursk-Kupyansk railway, also was reported.

(South of Rostov, the communique announced the capture of Akhtari, Sea of Azov terminal of the railroad from Krasnodar. This closed one of the two coastal railway terminals available for evacuation of German troops from Krasnodar in the Caucasus, and the communique declared: "The coast of the Sea of Azov, from the mouth of the River Don to Akhtari, has been completely cleared of the enemy." Akhtari is only about sixty miles from Temryuck, on the Taman Peninsula, the broken land bridge toward the Crimea. The town is about 110 miles southwest of Rostov and eighty miles northwest of Krasnodar.

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(In all sectors, the regular communique said, the Russians captured large quantities of booty, indicating that the Nazis were abandoning their positions in haste.

Cut Railroad Northeast of Rostov

(On Rostov itself the Russians increased the pressure enormously by slicing the railway less than eighteen miles northeast of the city despite stubborn resistance, the communique reported. With the city already under Soviet artillery fire and menaced by large forces which had driven to the south bank of the Don directly across from its streets, the Russians said they had cut the railway between Rostov and Novocherkassk, eighteen miles to the northeast.)

In the Kharkov sector the capture of Volchansk greatly strengthened the Russian flank in the drive from the northeast on the Ukraine center.

NAZIS YIELD CHUGUYEV, VOLCHANSK

Russians Press Toward Steel City From Two Directions

Sharp Fighting Reported As Armies Make 24-Mile Advance

FEB 11 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 10—Mobile Red army forces and ski troops, eating up the miles in swift assault on Kharkov from two directions, have stormed into Chuguyev only twenty-two miles southeast of the big Ukrainian city, a special Russian communique recorded by the Soviet monitor announced tonight.

In the other direction, the Russians took Volchansk, only thirty-six miles northeast of Kharkov.

Moving with the swiftness of a winter storm, which the Germans seeming were powerless to check, the Russians had advanced twenty-four miles from Belgorod and seven miles from Shebekino, both reported captured yesterday, to take Volchansk.

On Kursk-Kupyansk Line

Volchansk is on the Kursk-Kupyansk railway and southeast of Belgorod.

The Russian forces advancing in an arc upon the steel city of the Ukraine thus were on a twenty-four-mile front and pressing closely from the northeast.

Chuguyev is on the direct railway from Kupyansk to Kharkov. On another railway running from Millerovo to Kharkov, the Russians were last reported at Balakleya, twenty-five miles to the southeast of Chuguyev.

The southeastern front in the advancing arc was thus twenty-five miles wide.

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Fall After Sharp Fights

Both Chuguyev and Volchansk fell after sharp fighting, the Russians said, and the Germans spoke of the front as "incoherent."

Seeking to explain the swift, surprise assaults which were bowling over German bases one after the other in the Kharkov perimeter, a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said abnormally heavy snowfalls all along the front from Orel to the Donets basin so reduced the range of German divisions and hindered observation that the Russians frequently were able to slip through the Germans' "thin line of bases and strongpoints."

Matching the German confusion in the north, was the report from the Rome radio that the Russians had landed new forces on the Black Sea coast in the south for an attack on the German rear at Novorossisk and the Taman peninsula.

Never Announced By Reds

The Germans announced the landing of Russian marines in that sector several days ago, but reported that most of them were wiped out. The Russians never have announced the landing.

The report, if true, indicated the Russians were attempting to block off the backtracking German Caucasus army from the Crimea and that the landing detachments were being reinforced.

While the tide of Russian success around Kharkov, where the main German base east of the Dnieper was gravely menaced, was running strongly, the Russians had fewer results to report in sectors further south around Rostov and Kramatorskaya, where they were attempting to cut off Rostov.

Here the Germans were rushing in heavy reinforcements of tanks and infantry and mounting heavy counter-attacks to block the Russian drive.

Three-Sided Threat To Major German Base Increases

(Map on Page A-6.)

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Feb. 10.—Strong Russian Army forces are pouring through the Belgorod gap in German defenses north of Kharkov, the only point on a 200-mile front where the invaders still hold the line from which they launched their 1942 offensive, battle-front dispatches reported today.

The great Upper Donets industrial city, which the Germans have held since October, 1941, thus was menaced by a tightening semi-circle of assault, with the Red Army roughly 40 miles from its limits to the north, east and south.

At the same time the Russians announced the repulse of desperate enemy counterattacks against a second semi-circle closing on Rostov and against the Kramatorsk wedge to the northwest which, if carried south toward the Sea of Azov, might pinch off the whole Rostov defense force.

Advances Made in Snow.

The Russians reported their greatest gains in the snow-piled chalk hill country between Kharkov and Orel, where the stronghold of Kursk and the important rail junction of Gelgorod fell in 48 hours of whirlwind assault.

(The German communique reported a tightening of the Nazi defense in this sector and said "German divisions in many places not only stopped the enemy advance but threw the Soviets back eastward, inflicting heavy casualties on them.")

Bedgorod, 50 miles northeast of Kharkov, was won back by a swift two-way attack which carried through scores of villages which the Germans had fortified heavily, Pravda reported.

Meets Counterattacks.

Lt. Gen. Moskalenko smashed through north of the city where he encountered German counterattacks. By noon Monday heavy fighting had reached the northern outskirts. Under cover of darkness a second Russian force moved into position south of Belgorod and in a surprise dawn attack slashed into the southern suburbs.

The German defenses were said to have crumbled then before the simultaneous attack from north and south by monster tanks which smashed openings through which ski troopers and infantrymen swarmed into the city.

Izvestia said most of the defenders, virtually cut off from escape, were killed or surrendered.

The attack was pressed swiftly on to heighten the menace to Kharkov, and a second force widened the gap in the German defenses by capturing Shebkino, only 40 miles northeast of Kharkov.

New Gains Above Kursk.

In new gains northwest of Kursk the Red Army drove westward through a heavy snowstorm. The gains in the Kursk-Belgorod sector also were made over heavy snow, but in the North Caucasus the winter was described as unusually mild, with the steppes soggy and deep with mud almost as far north as Rostov.

Below Kharkov, Russian troops trying to drive southward around the Donets basin to the Sea of Azov met determined German resistance and the Soviet columns closing in on Rostov were fighting off bitter German tank unit counterattacks, it was reported.

1,200 Enemy Troops Killed.

(The Red Army smashed into a number of towns in the upper part of the Donets basin, killing more than 1,200 of the enemy and knocking out more than 30 tanks and armored cars, the Russian midday communique recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London said.)

The newest Russian gains came on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the formal Russian withdrawal from the war with Germany in 1918. It was generally regarded that the fall of Kharkov would deprive the Germans of any sizable communications center until they could fall back on Kiev and set up a defense line behined the Dnieper River.

Report Kharkov Evacuation

LONDON, Feb. 11 (Thursday) (AP).—Reports from Stockholm early today said the Germans have begun to evacuate Kharkov.

Allies Set Stage For Effort to Smash Rommel

Alexander Says 8th Army Is Rolling Into Tunisia, Can Turn Mareth Line

FEB 11 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The promise of an imminent attack on Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was seen in the announcement of General Sir Harold Alexander at Cairo today that the British 8th Army is rolling forward into Tunisia, while American bombers and new fighter plane teams from North African bases kept up their assaults.

"The enemy's forces have been completely eliminated from Egypt, from Cyrenaica, Libya and Tripolitania and the 8th Army is advancing," the British Middle East commander told a press conference.

General Alexander said the Mareth line, sixty-five miles inside Tunisia and only forty miles long, could be turned by motorized forces sweeping around its end, but he did not say the line was now under attack. He expressed the belief that Rommel would husband his depleted forces behind the French fortifications as long as he was not threatened with being cut off.

The German radio has been heralding an impending attack in Tunisia from the east for several days, and the Italian high command communique today betrayed concern over "massed motorized vehicles and concentrations of troops" of the British which it said were bombed by the Axis air force.

In Tunisia there was inactivity by the land armies because of the weather, but American Flying Fortresses showered bombs on twenty-five to forty planes parked about the Kairouan airfield.

The Italian communique acknowledged many casualties, saying the dead and injured were among the population—the city is a Moslem holy center—but the Allied communique said most bombs fell where they harmed Germans and Italians.

A new fighter plane combination, Airacobras and American-piloted Spitfires, made its appearance on the Tunisian front. With the Airacobras whizzing low and the Spitfires acting as watchdogs overhead, the combination killed 100 Germans along the Gafsa-Maknassy road in the south and strafed another 200 troops at Mezzouna, near Maknassy, an Allied headquarters spokesman said.

No Allied planes were lost, although the Italian communique said sixteen Allied planes were downed in Tunisian air battles and four more in a raid on Trapani, Sicily.

A British Cairo communique reported the loss of one plane in raids which included Palermo, Sicily, where fires were started.

American Mitchell bombers raided Candia and Kastelli Pediada airdromes on Crete last night and set a large fire, an American communique from Cairo announced. No planes were lost.

Meanwhile, in the first Axis attempt to bomb captured Tripoli, two German Heinkel planes were shot down in flames by British night fighters on Monday night.

In commenting on the British advance across North Africa, General Alexander said: "These successes have been equally shared by the three services and the United States air force."

He explained that the Allies were getting their air forces into position to hit heavier blows and said if they could get airfields near Tunis and Bizerte they could hit the enemy day and night with bombers attacking with fighter escort.

Frenchmen of the Lafayette Escadrille shot down two German Focke-Wulfs and the Fortresses shot down another, the spokesman said.

BRITISH RESUME AFRICAN ADVANCE

Alexander Says Eighth Army Is On March; U. S. Bombers Batter at Foe Ahead

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London, Feb. 10 (AP).—The British Eighth Army has resumed its advance into Tunisia in preparation for a knockout blow at the remnants of Marshal Rommel's Africa Corps as American bombers softened enemy communications in the Mediterranean war theatre, official announcements disclosed today.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander told newspapermen in Cairo that the Eighth Army had "completely eliminated" Axis forces east of the Tunisian frontier. The British Commander in Chief in the Middle East tersely added: "And the Eighth Army is advancing."

Report Troops Massed

Gen. Alexander disclosed no details of the advance into Tunisia by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's desert-hardened troops. An Italian communique described the fighting in that area as "activity by patrol elements" and reported that "massed motorized vehicles and concentrations of troops were effectively hammered by Axis air force formations."

Apparently timed with the Eighth Army's advance on the other hand, were sharp aerial blows at the Axis forces in Tunisia, where bad weather continued to hinder land operations, and at strategic points in the Axis supply lines in the Mediterranean.

Tonight the German-controlled Paris radio said that important Allied forces had launched a new attack on the Axis troops at Faid Pass, but had been repulsed with losses.

[Previous attacks on the Faid Pass were made by American troops.]

Flying Fortresses of the Twelfth United States Air Force bombed the German air base near Kairouam, inland from Sousse, in Tunisia, and the Italian communique admitted that this raid was intensive, and that it caused many casualties. The Italians claimed that German fighters shot down sixteen planes over Tunisia, but the Allied communique said flatly that none of the raiders was missing.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS, the British radio declared that the island of Lampedusa is no longer being used as an Axis air base. "The island lies on the Axis supply line between Sicily and North Africa, and continued air attacks from Malta have put it out of business," London added.]

100 Germans Slain.

At least 100 German troops were killed, meanwhile, in strafing attacks by a new aerial combination of Airacobras and American-flown Spitfires on the South Tunisian front, an Allied air force spokesman said, and the "none of our aircraft is missing."

The Fortresses, spearhead of the drive to destroy the German Air Force before it can take the air in full force, covered the Kairouan field with fragmentation bombs, blanketing a group of from twenty-five to forty planes seen parked there. During the sweeps, on the other hand, the Lafayette Escadrille shot down two Focke-Wulf 190s while the Fortresses accounted for another, the spokesman said.

The Airacobras, mixed with the American Spitfires, formed a battle team that was acclaimed an outstanding success. The air force spokesman said that they attacked enemy troop formation, machine-gun posts and trucks in addition to the strafing attacks along the Gafsa-Maknassy Road. On sweeps in the Pont du Fahs area, Spitfires of the Royal Air Force shot up a truck load of troops and a gun post, it was also stated.

Palermo Is Attacked.

Continuing their softening up of Axis communications, Allied bombers also fanned out over the Mediterranean, Cairo announced, to attack important supply centers on the mainland of Italy and the port of Palermo on Sicily, where a number of fires were started on Monday night. Allied planes also dropped explosive and incendiary bombs at several places along the Calabrian coast of southern Italy, the Italians said, describing the damage as "limited." The Italians claimed that anti-aircraft artillery shot down four Allied planes over Trapani, Sicily. As a matter of fact, the Axis air forces reacted weakly to the Allied aerial offensive. Allies fighters shot down two bombers which attempted to raid Tripoli.

Discussing the problems by which the Allies are confronted, Gen. Alexander declared at Cairo that so long as the enemy is able to hang on in North Africa Allied operations will be hamstrung, and that was one important reason why the Axis must be driven out of Tunis.

The Mareth Line remains, apparently, the only position behind which Rommel can attempt a stand, for there is no evidence of any new fortifications prepared north of that defense works, and Gen. Alexander said he was confident the line could be turned by sufficiently strong forces, for it extends inland from the coast only about forty miles. When the French built the line they were not thinking in terms of highly mobile armored forces, but simply of throwing up a barrier against infantry attack, he declared.

"The enemy stand in North Africa depends mainly on supply lines," Gen. Alexander also noted, explaining that the Allies were now getting their air forces into position to strike heavier blows. If they could get air fields near Tunis and Bizerte they could hit the enemy day and night with bombers attacking with fighter escort, he observed. At present, Allied landing fields are not close

White Plains Soldier Weds In North Africa

Marriage to French Girl Is First at Headquarters; Elliott Roosevelt Present

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 10 (AP).—The first American soldier to wed a French girl at Allied Headquarters, Sergeant Frank M. Cheney, twenty-eight years old, of White Plains, N. Y., returned to duty today after a brief wedding trip.

The marriage ceremony of Sergeant Cheney, a member of the Army Air Forces, and Mlle. Sylvia Cavalier, twenty, of Algiers, on Feb. 7, was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, who is in command of Sergeant Cheney's unit. Sergeant Cheney met his wife Dec. 15.

Axis Attack Reported

London, Feb. 10 — (AP) —The Vichy radio announced today that Axis troops in Tunisia have launched an attack against the British Eighth Army to forestall a British offensive.

The broadcast was heard here by the Associated Press.

There was no further announcement from Vichy immediately as to the scope of the attack or the direction it took nor was there any confirmation of the report from other sources.

Mareth Line Flanking Viewed As Easy Task

Cairo, Feb. 10 (AP)—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander announced today that the British Eighth Army, after its sweep of Libya, is advancing into Tunisia, and he declared he was confident the short Mareth fortified line of Marshal Erwin Rommel can be easily flanked. WHITEHEAD

[Apparently, the Eighth Army is thus passing under the command of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, American commander in chief in North and West Africa. Eisenhower has been made commander of a new African theater of operations extending to the Tripolitan border, and a Washington announcement said such units of the Eighth Army as entered Tunisia would come under his direction.]

"The enemy's forces have been comptely eliminated from Egypt, from Cirenaica, Libya and Tripolitania, and the Eighth Army is advancing," the Middle East commander said at a press conference, his first since the days when Rommel was within sixty miles of Alexandria.

Extends Only Forty Miles

He said he expected Rommel would make a stand as long as possible behind the Mareth line, a prewar system of trenches, barbed-wire and concrete pillboxes sixty-five miles inside the Tunisian border, but pointed out that it extends only forty miles into the desert.

He then expressed his confidence that the line could be turned by sufficiently strong forces, which could swing around the end through hill country much like that traversed into Tripoli.

When the line was built by the French, he said, the engineers were not thinking of mobile forces such as have warred back and forth across the Libyan desert.

Might Stand Near Gabes

However, he expected Rommel would stay in that line as long as he was not threatened with being isolated in southern Tunisia, he said.

When driven out, the Axis general's next best position for a stand would be near Gabes, where there is a twenty-mile land bottleneck between the coast and the Chott Djerid, a dry salt bed in summer, but a lake at this time of the year.

"The enemy stand in North Africa depends mainly on his supply lines," the general said, and he explained that the Allies were getting their air forces into position in forward bases, where they could bomb Tunis and Bizerte day and night with fighter protection, which is not now possible.

[Apparently the reference was to bombers under Middle East command. Bombers under North African command already are able to bomb the Axis ports with fighter protectio n from advanced air bases.]

Cairo, Feb. 10 (AP)—Billy Mitchell medium bombers of the American air forces raided airdromes at Candia and Kastelli Pediada on Crete yesterday evening, a United States communique announced tonight.

A big fire was set in the vicinity of one of the targets, the announcement said, but further results were obscured by clouds. All the planes returned safely.

Africa War Writers Praised

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (AP).—General Sir Harold Alexander, British commander in chief in the Middle East, praised war correspondents today for their activities in the North African campaign. "Your work has been admirable both in stories and pictures," he said. "You have been praised at home and abroad. On behalf of the Army, I wish to thank you very much indeed not only for your work but for your wise discretion."

GETS FIVE DECORATIONS

Major P. G. Cochran Receives D. F. C., Air Medal, 3 Clusters

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters were awarded to Major Philip G. Cochran of Erie, Pa., leader of a P-40 squadron, who was engaged in fifty missions against the enemy on the North African front.

He shot down two planes and last month bombed German field headquarters in a one-man raid.

VAST NAZI FIGHTER FORCE IN TUNISIA

London, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Hitler has concentrated one-fifth of Germany's fighter strength in Tunisia, a Royal Air Force commentator said today, adding that this alone shows what a big job the Allies face in throwing the Axis out of North Africa.

The number of planes was not disclosed, but the spokesman said that the German fighter force in Tunisia was in addition to the sizable German and Italian air strength built up in Sicily, Sardinia and on the Italian mainland for supporting operations and as a precaution against invasion. He agreed that so vast a fleet of fighters in Tunisia must create a traffic jam, but he said that the Germans had solved the problem somewhat by scattering the planes at improvised landing fields.

EISENHOWER'S JOB MULTIPLE

Directs Allied Ground Forces, Politics And Economics In North Africa

According To Grapevine, His Authority May Soon Be Even Greater

FEB 11 1943

By W. W. GALLAGHER

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 10—Let's take an inside look at Lieut. Gen. "Ike" Eisenhower and what it takes to be a "commander in chief" in twentieth-century warfare.

Because, if our personal grapevine is right, not too long after this appears in print, the one-time Kansas cowboy will be "supreme commander" of some of Britain's and America's finest armies, Britain's battle - tried Mediterranean fleet, and a great slice of Britain and America's air strength.

Some Of Britain's Finest

Under him, too, again if that grapevine is right, will be some of Britain's finest soldiers, General Sir Harold Alexander and General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and the Royal Navy's fighting sea-dog admiral, Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham.

(Eisenhower was appointed last week to command of Allied ground forces in North Africa, his area of command extending eastward through Tunisia to the Tripolitanis border.)

As supreme commander, Eisenhower would have charge of an area as large as the continental United States, teeming with fighting men and a good share of political trouble.

Task Of Coordination

All this he will be charged with welding into a coordinated weapon to hurl first at an estimated 170,000 Axis troops in Tunisia commanded by one of Hitler's favorite field marshals, and later at Hitler himself.

War used to be a simple affair of turning your opponent's flank with the "mostest number of troops."

But if the North African campaign has proved anything, it is that the commanding general of the Allied military forces must be more than a military man.

It takes one kind of skill and courage to lead troops into battle.

In Face Of Sure Criticism

It took another kind of courage for Eisenhower to make a deal with the late Admiral Jean Darlan, even to save American lives and to launch the Tunisian campaign, in the face of the storm of criticism he knew would arise in the United States and Britain.

It takes one kind of skill to send thousands of troops overseas equipped down to the last howitzer and safety pin but another kind to know when to do without those tanks you need so badly and send a shipload of calico for civilian use instead.

The war has developed a thousand complexities never dreamed of by Alexander the Great.

Solomon's Simple Task

Politics walks hand in hand with invading armies, and Solomon and his thousand wives had a simple task in keeping the household peace compared with Eisenhower and his thousand political problems.

Mistakes have been made, but Eisenhower's success may be measured by the confidence reposed in him by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

He is a personal favorite with both. Perhaps it is because those two hard-boiled political warriors like a tough-minded general willing to "stick his neck out."

Tough But Diplomat

Because Eisenhower can be tough when he has to be, and is willing to forsake personal popularity for military expediency, some have seen in him the "Old Hickory" quality of Andrew Jackson; but Ike has something of the diplomat in him, too.

As lieutenant general, he is outranked by Admiral Cunningham, who is commander of the fleet; by Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Alphonse Juin, woh are full generals. Alexander and Montgomery are full generals, also, and Tedder holds a higher rank as air chief marshal in the RAF.

That men like Giraud and Juin take orders from the lanky American lieutenant general should rank Ike near the top of American diplomats.

Galaxy Of Experts

Under Eisenhower's wing, too, are Robert Murphy, with his corps of State Department diplomats and a galaxy of economic experts from the United States and Britain seeking both to bring in the necessary goods to this Axis-stripped country and at the same time put to the United Nations' use the natural resources here.

About half the supreme commander's time is taken up by civilian and political affairs and the rest by military matters.

This, however, should be enough for Eisenhower has been a sixteen-hour-a-day general since the zero hour when he stood on the Rock of Gibraltar and watched the first American and British convoys of the vast fleet side into the Mediterranean.

Chief Of Staff's Orders

So hard does Ike work that Gen George C. Marshall on his recen visit to this headquarters gave "orders" to Eisenhower's aides a follows:

"You must not allow the genera to get to his office before 10 o'clock Make him ride horseback and take some exercise. It is up to you to keep him healthy. There are bi things in store for him."

NAZI AIRMEN RAID 20 ENGLISH TOWNS

Take Toll of Dead and Injured in Hitting School, Churches, Stores and Restaurant

R. A. F. STRIKES IN FRANCE

Caen Rail Yard Blasted, Armed Trawler Damaged—Big Guns on Strait of Dover Duel

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—In their most widely spread raids since the Battle of Britain, German planes bombed and machine-gunned twenty towns today, hitting a school, churches, houses, stores and a restaurant and killing a number of persons and injuring many others.

It was a raid carried out in the latest German fashion—the biggest buildings in sight were made the targets as they came within view of the speeding planes.

Despite the wide area covered, the enemy force was believed not to have exceeded ten planes, three of which were destroyed.

Meanwhile, Royal Air Force planes were pounding railroad yards at Caen, France.

Today's German raiders swooped from low-hanging clouds, and some approached London to give the capital a bombless alert.

A girls' school in one of the Home Counties was destroyed. Several girls, the school caretaker and a visiting school officer were injured. The school session was over for the day.

In a town in Southern England one bomber scored a direct hit on a furniture store next to a large department store, causing casualties of undisclosed number. Windows in a nearby postoffice were splintered. An old church was stripped of its stained-glass windows and roof.

Two enemy planes were destroyed and another was shot down into the English Channel, an Air and Home Security Ministries communiqué said. It acknowledged that the raiders had caused a "number of casualties, some of which were fatal."

Another old church was damaged in one of the Home Counties and large stores were smashed; a government - operated "British Restaurant" suffered a direct hit, with a number of persons reported killed.

For several hours rescue parties searched for victims in the wreckage of the restaurant, which was struck during a rush hour. Many of those persons who were buried in the wreckage were believed to be dead.

A third church was almost demolished in yet another town, and two persons were killed.

Other south coast towns were reported bombed and machine-gunned during the afternoon and early evening.

A passenger train was machine-gunned along the coast, but no one was struck. The raiders then went along to bomb a town, and several persons were buried under one house that suffered a direct hit. A freight train in the same area was raked with gunfire.

The alert in London was the first since Jan. 20, when forty-two children and five teachers were killed in a school in the suburb of Lewisham.

Ventura bombers of the R. A. F. smashed at the railroad yards at Caen in the morning, and later fighter - bombers damaged an armed trawler off the Netherland coast.

Three British planes were lost, the Air Ministry reported.

The German raiders fanned out wide over Southern and Southeastern England and most of the attacks were made by single planes from rooftop height.

An inn said to be the oldest in one southeast town was struck and it was feared that casualties there were heavy. More than six persons were hospitalized with serious injuries and others were believed trapped.

SIX RAIDERS NEAR LONDON, ALERT SOUNDS

It Lasts Only Short Time, But Store Is Wrecked In South England

Church There Is Stripped Of Windows And Roof. Girls' School Hit

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 10—A German air raider scored a direct hit on a furniture store adjoining a large department store in the shopping district of a south England town today, causing an undisclosed number of casualties.

Switchboard operators remained at their posts as bombs shattered the windows of a nearby postoffice.

An old church in the same town was stripped of stained glass windows and roof, and another bomb killed two persons.

Girls' School Is Hit

This raider was one of several

German planes—believed to include a new type of hard-hitting fighter-bomber — that approached London and gave the capital a bombless alert warning during the supper rush hour.

German planes also hit a girls' school in the nearby home counties, injuring a visiting school official, the caretaker and some children who had not left the grounds after school had closed for the day.

It was the second hit in the last three weeks on a school in the London area.

Church Badly Damaged

A church was badly damaged in the home counties in a town where two large stores also were smashed.

efense workers were on the job for several hours clearing debris from trapped victims, and a number of persons were killed in a Government restaurant which suffered a direct hit.

The alert was sounded here at 5 P. M. and the city's anti-aircraft guns opened fire as the German raiders tried to crash through the capital's defenses. The all clear sounded a short time later.

First Since January 20

It was London's first alert since January 20, when German bombers blasted a school at the suburb of Lenishham and killed forty-two children and five teachers.

Six German fighter-bombers were reported over the home counties headed in the direction of the capital, using low clouds for cover.

Thousands of Londoners were hurrying home in crowded buses and subways, but there were no reports of bombs being dropped after the alert had been in effect for several minutes and few bothered to go to the shelters.

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Meanwhile tonight the Air Ministry announced that the railway yards at Caen, in northwestern France, were attacked by bombers of the Royal Air Force today.

The Berlin radio said that British planes bombed parts of western Germany from a great height last night, but that the damage was negligible. In British circles it was suggested that R. A. F. reconnaissance operations had probably led to the German report.

5 Report RAF Raid On Western Germany

Night Aerial Operations Limited, British Say

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Berlin radio reported today that British bombers bombed parts of Western Germany from a great height last night but said damage was negligible. The broadcast was recorded here by Reuters.

British sources said RAF operations in small force over Germany, probably armed reconnaissance, likely led to the German reports.

It was suggested that the RAF also might have been engaged in mine laying off the German coast, but there was no operation of sufficient strength to warrant an early official statement that a large RAF bomber fleet was out.

The Air Ministry announced today that Beaufighters of the RAF Coastal Command encountered four German planes over the Bay of Biscay yesterday and shot down three of them.

Raid Photos Show Twin Motor Works Wrecked

London, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Lancia Motor Works, which employed 4,500 men and turned out twelve and a half per cent. of Italy's total output of trucks, was destroyed in six RAF raids on Turin near the end of last year, the Air Ministry said today.

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Economic Warfare said the pictures taken by reconnaissance planes pieced together a complete story of the "devastation" of Turin.

The ministries reported that seventy industrial plants were hit, sixty-five acres of the city "severely affected" and twenty-four public buildings damaged.

In the attacks, the ministry said, the RAF lost thirteen planes.

Nazi Hit-Kun Bomber Takes2,200-Pound Load

Several New Messerschmitt Types Felled in Britain

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP).—The Germans are using a new type of heavily armed Messerschmitt carrying 2,200 pounds of bombs to harry Britain in hit-and-run daylight raids, the Ministry of Aircraft Production announced today.

The new fighter bomber, the ME-201A-1, could be used as a long range fighter, dive-bomber or ground-strafer, the ministry said. Several of the new planes have been shot down over Britain.

The official reports said this latest weapon was a twin-engined low-wing monoplane with a crew of two—a pilot-bombardier and a radio operator-rear gunner. Its top speed is estimated at between 370 and 380 miles an hour at 18,000 feet. Armament consists of two fixed 7.9 mm. machine guns, two fixed 20-mm. Mauser cannon in the nose and two 13-mm. guns.

A large quantity of ammunition is carried, the report said, and vital parts of the plane are protected by 900 pounds of armor plate. Six self-sealing fuel tanks holding 550 gallons of gasoline are fitted in the wings.

EDEN DISPUTES DE GAULLE DATA

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Puts Holdover Prisoners in Africa at Only 5409.

London, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's estimate that 15,000 persons were still held as political prisoners in North Africa was contradicted in effect today when Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gave the House of Commons figures indicating that only 5,409 persons were still in custody, and not all these were held for political offenses.

Gen. de Gaulle declared yesterday that the majority of prisoners were Frenchmen imprisoned for wanting to continue the fight against Germany, or Spaniards who took part in the Spanish civil war.

Mr. Eden told the House that 302 prisoners had been released in French Morocco up to February 3, with 1,444 remaining in custody pending investigation. Another 3,965 were held in Algerian prisons, but these included offenders against criminal laws, he said.

The Foreign Secretary said Algerian authorities were releasing many of these and that a mixed commission would receive full details for an inquiry into the other cases.

Asked to comment on the contrast between his figures and those of Gen. de Gaulle, Mr. Eden said: "I am giving information reaching me from the Minister in Algiers and I am quite sure that his information as far as he can check it is correct."

Earlier he told the House he would work in co-operation with Minister of Information Brendan Bracken in seeking means to keep the public more fully informed on the political, economic and social situation in North Africa.

CHURCHILL AGAIN DELAYS REVIEW

Prime Minister Visits Commons But Parries All Questions

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 10.—Prime Minister Churchill appeared in the House of Commons again today and parried questions in the Churchillian manner, but the members had to sit through another day's session without hearing his promised war review.

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The public, too, waited impatiently for the speech which many observers predicted would be one of the greatest of Churchill's career.

Food Statement Awaited

Besides giving the fullest review yet of his dramatic conferences with President Roosevelt at Casablanca and with President Ismet Inonu in Turkey, Churchill was expected by well placed observers to emphasize the U-boat menace and give further information on Britain's food supply. His statement yesterday that "we are dipping into our reserves" caused concern in all British homes.

Churchill brought the House down today with every reply to questioners.

Questions Put Off

For instance, when Emanuel Shinwell, a Laborite member, asked if the Prime Minister would accept the guidance of the House on an exchange of ministers, Churchill cracked back: "On any ommasion that it agrees with my opinion."

When Rear-Admiral Tufton P H. Beamish, a Conservative, suggested that an interchange of ministers "has sometimes the effect of reducing prejudice and too rigid loyalties," Churchill retorted:

"I am always getting criticized because ministers in particular offices get changed too much."

Churchill Perends U-Boat 'Confusion'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Emanuel Shinwell, a Laborite member, proposed in the House of Commons today that the British and the United States Navies use a uniform U-boat sinking tally system so official statements would "not lead to confusion."

Prime Minister Churchill, sitting at the government bench, replied quickly, "We like to confuse the enemy."

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, promised that the entire U-boat situation would be covered in a report to Parliament, and asked that further questions await the statement.

AVIATION IN U. S. EYED BY BRITISH

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London, Feb. 10 1943 (A. P.).—Declaring that commercial aviation in the United States is developing with phenomenal rapidity the Marquis of Londonderry proposed in the House of Lords today that British air transport be sponsored by a ministry of its own or a revised ministry of transport.

Lord Londonderry did not mention a speech yesterday by Representative Clare Boothe Luce in which she contended that United States commercial air superiority was waning.

His speech continued in the House of Lords a debate started in the Commons December 17 when Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, promised "bold measures to assure Britain a place in the air transport system of the world."

Capt. Balfour's statement was made in response to alarm expressed by several members of the Commons that the United States was outstripping Britain in air transport.

Outlining a Labor party plan for State control of overseas airways, Lord Strabolgi asserted that the United States would reach a 1943 goal of 120,000 planes of all types, of which 24,000 would be transports.

Paris Reports Sea Fight

Broadcasts Attack on British Convoy Heard at Tangier

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP).—The German-controlled Paris radio broadcast today a report from Tangier that the noise of a naval battle was heard at the Spanish Moroccan port city from the direction of Gibraltar.

The Paris broadcast, heard by The Associated Press, said that Tangier reported a British convoy was being attacked. The Tangier account said British warships were dropping depth charges, indicating that the attack was made by submarines.

Asks Anglo-U. S. Amity

Cardinal Hinsley Says It Is Key to Peace of World

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP).—Arthur Cardinal Hinsley said today that he is convinced the peace and prosperity of the world depend in large measure on Anglo-American understanding and co-operation. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster spoke at a luncheon honoring Francis P. Matthews of Omaha, Neb., Supreme Knight of the American and Canadian Knights of Columbus.

"When peace comes . . . the bond of union which first and foremost must be drawn tighter than ever is the union between the Catholics of America and the Catholics of this country," Cardinal Hinsley said.

JEEPS TO PLOW ENGLISH FARMS

London, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—American Jeeps, the handy-andies of the United States Army, are going to plow now.

The quarter-ton vehicles, which have been used to haul generals and even Presidents, hunt tanks and carry the wounded to hospitals, will be pressed into service in the spring plowing program in England to raise food for part of the American armed forces here. They already are being employed to clear thousands of acres of agricultural land.

BATTLE REPORTED IN YUGOSLAVIA

London, Feb. 10.—(AP)—The German radio reported last night that large scale battles were in progress in western Croatia between Axis troops and Yugoslav guerrillas.

The broadcast said that German, Italian and Croatian soldiers had stormed mountain heights held by Yugoslav patriots and captured key positions at Udbina and Korenica. The guerrillas made repeated counterattacks, but were repulsed, it was reported.

Other sources with contacts in the Balkans reported that the Germans were working at top speed to fortify strong natural defensive positions in Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary against a possible United Nations offensive against Europe from that direction.

Berlin Is All Set For Big-scale Emergency

London, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said tonight that the Nazi party has set up a huge communal feeding center in Berlin for use "in case of a sudden large-scale emergency." The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said that the center was capable of feeding vast numbers of people.

British Submarine Overdue

London, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight that the submarine P48 was overdue and presumed lost. The vessel was one of a class of submarines started since the war began. Its details are secret.

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Mihailovic Honored By Gen. de Gaulle

London, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle of the Fighting French today awarded a Croix de Guerre with palms to Gen. Draja Mihailovic, commander of Yugoslav Nationalists who have been harassing German occupation armies. The Fighting French leader in his citation called Gen. Mihailovic a legendary hero who had helped prepare the final assault against the enemy.

On The Southeast Coast Of England, Feb. 10 (AP)—Big guns on both side of the Dover Strait engaged in a fierce bombardment tonight, with the British opening fire about 9 o'clock and the Germans answering almost immediately.

Shellfire warnings sounded in the Dover area shortly before some shells fell in the vicinity.

The shelling ceased after forty-five minutes, during which nearly one hundred rounds were fired. No casualties were reported in this area.

Poland Claims Baltic Rights

London, Feb. 10 (AP).—Broader access to the sea is one of Poland's necessities after the war, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in Exile, declared today.

In a broadcast observance of Polish Navy Day and the anniversary of Poland's acquisition of an outlet on the Baltic coast after the first World War, Sikorski said that "after the second World War we should

stand firmly on the sea to guarantee for Poland her indispensable direct connection with the world."

Capacity of Sub Base At Lorient Believed Cut 75% by Raids

Marseille Mentioned As Possible New Home For Nazi Wolfpack

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Naval observers estimated today that the capacity of the great German submarine base at Lorient, France, had been reduced 75 per cent by Allied aerial hammering, but they expressed the belief new bases were being built, and mentioned Marseille, on the French Mediterranean coast, as the possible site of a new and powerful U-boat home.

The evacuation of 45,000 persons from the old port district of Marseille may mean, these observers said, that Hitler intends to expand the submarine facilities there to provide a great base for pack attacks on Allied shipping in the Mediterranean.

The Germans, it was pointed out, must make some preparations against the loss of Tunisia, which would give Allied ships the advantage of aerial cover over convoys moving from Gibraltar to the Eastern Mediterranean. In this event, Hitler is expected to turn his "best weapon" — the submarine — against Mediterranean shipping.

Lorient Civilians Being Removed.

The new base at Marseille, it was said, probably would be patterned after the U-boat base at Lorient on the Atlantic coast of France.

Although the evacuation of civilians from Lorient is underway, observers said this does not mean the Germans plan to give up the base despite the terrific punishment it has been taking. It would be a difficult job to knock out the base completely since the submarine pens are under 12 feet of concrete and hard to find, they said.

While the bombing of Lorient's workshops has slowed up servicing and the Germans are known to have diverted a large number of U-boats to other ports, they are still trying to keep a sizable fleet at Lorient, observers said.

In addition to the evacuation of all but necessary persons from Lorient, due to be completed today, the Berlin radio broadcast a Paris dispatch last night reporting that Brest and other French coastal towns "endangered by air raids" were to be evacuated by their civil populations shortly.

Battles In Progress in Croatia.

Meanwhile, Hitler was having trouble in another part of his occupied domain. The German radio reported during the night that large-scale battles were in progress in Western Croatia between Axis troops and Yugoslav guerrillas.

The broadcast said German, Italian and Croatian soldiers had stormed mountain heights held by Yugoslav patriots and captured key positions at Udbina and Korenica. The guerrillas made repeated counterattacks, but were repulsed, it was reported.

Other sources with contacts in the Balkans reported the Germans were working at top speed to fortify strong natural defensive positions in Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary against a possible United Nations offensive against Europe from that direction.

FASCIST PRESS SHIFTS WAR VIEWS

FEB 11 1943

"We Will Win" Slogan Of Duce's Paper Becomes "They Won't Win"

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 10—Sweeping Russian victories over the Axis, loss of the Italian Empire in Africa and bombing of Italy's cities are bringing increasingly into the open in the Fascist press long-harbored doubts of the people about the eventual outcome of the war.

Mussolini's newspaper *Il Popolo D'Italia*, instead of continuing to use its war-worn slogan *"Vinceremmo"* — "We Will Win" — appeared yesterday for the first time with the motto *"Non Vinceranno"*— "They Won't Win."

The changed version of a slogan which had become the butt of countless Italian wartime jokes—was used in referring to the victories of the great Russian offensives and the progress of British and American armies in North Africa.

Lira Is Depreciated

Effects of lowered Italian morale also appeared in depreciation in the value of the lira in relation to the currencies of other countries whose citizens are still willing to accept it in exchange for their own countries' money.

This drop in value has been pronounced since the fall of Tripoli, metropolis of Italy's colonial power, before General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army.

Although the Fascist press raged when British authorities set the value of the lira at Tripoli at 480 to the pound sterling (equal to about 8-10 of a cent each for lira in terms of the dollar) the British ratio was about equal to what Italians in their own country are willing to pay for the francs of neutral Switzerland.

7-10 Of A Cent Value Now

Current rates paid in Italy for Swiss francs are about 5,000 lire for 155 Swiss francs and some rates have been quoted more disadvantageously still for the lira.

[These rates are not directly translatable into terms of the dollar but on the basis of the last Swiss franc rate quoted here in September they would indicate a value for the lira of about seven tenths of an American cent. The lira was last quoted in 1941 in New York at about 5 cents.]

A Rome dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Tribune de Geneve* said Italian papers were "multiplying their cries of alarm at the Red army invasion of Europe" and that Rome circles said "it is no longer possible to delude ourselves."

This change in attitude, the correspondent reported, was "a contrast to that of only a few weeks ago."

Germans Renig On Trade

Italian trade troubles have added to the gloom of the picture. It's Axis partner, Germany, owes money and goods to Italy as to all the other countries, including starving Greece, and these debts are increasing.

German deliveries of coal to Italy are reported to have decreased sharply. This shortage showed itself in one way in an Italian decree of February 5 forbidding sale of all commercial stocks of liquor, except for medicine, reserving them for use as synthetic fuels in Italian war industry.

Other reactions to Allied military successes have included a new wave of arrests in occupied Norway because of increased resistance to German authorities. The Norwegian legation here said that hundreds had been seized in the principal towns of the west coast and in central Norway.

"Lucky" Luciano Loses Plea For Suspension

New York, Feb. 10 (AP)—Charles "Lucky" Luciano, convicted vice overlord, today lost his plea for suspension of two 10-to-20 year sentences pending against him. His counsel had argued that Luciano had given vital and secret information to military authorities.

Luciano now is in Great Meadow Prison serving a 10-to-15-year sentence. All three sentences were imposed, to run consecutively, after Luciano was convicted in 1936 on charges of compulsory prostitution.

Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook indicated that he gave careful consideration to the application and said that if Luciano is aiding the war effort and assisting the authorities, "and he continues to do so and remains a model prisoner, executive clemency may become appropriate at some future date."

Russo-Turkish Amity Gains

Lawrence Steinhardt, U. S. Ambassador, Plays Important Role in Improving Relations.

FEB 11 1943

Ankara, Feb. 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—With Anglo-American-Turkish relations seemingly well settled, at least for some months in the future, by the Adana conference, the sharpest diplomatic eyes in Ankara are turning toward Russo-Turkish relations, which many believe will be the keystone of the entire war and post-war positions in this part of the world.

Turkish-Russian relations once were definitely cool, but recently much progress has been made toward amicable eye-to-eye views, with the good offices of the American Ambassador, Laurence A. Steinhardt, playing a valuable role. He is ideally equipped for this because of his successful ambassadorial mission to Moscow and continued excellent personal relations with the Russians and his friendship with the Turks.

Significantly slender, blond and sharp-faced Sergei Alexandrovich Vinogradov, the Russian Ambassador, recently entertained the Turkish Premier, Sukru Saracoglu; the Turkish Defense Minister, Gen. Ali Riza Artunkal; the Turkish Interior Minister, Recep Peker; the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, and Mr. Steinhardt at a dinner at the Soviet embassy.

Only fourteen persons were present, the others being Soviet service attaches and counselors.

Possibly tying in with this on the opposite side was a farewell dinner at the Italian Embassy for the recalled Italian Ambassador, Ottavio de Peppo. Foreign Minister Numan Menemenioglu, the most prominent Turkish guest, was called aside by the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, for a two-hour confab, as compared with the sixteen-minute formal call von Papen made on him after the announcement of the Adana conference between Saracoglu and Winston Churchill.

Their subject, of course, was undisclosed. It was more than likely, however, that the Turks thoroughly and attentively examined the dinner conversations in both camps.

Turks Shrewd Statesmen.

The Turks are shrewd and careful statesmen who never have been known to leap without looking. Evidently they are looking and listening acutely with their minds on the extent and the direction of their own future national actions, even though they've taken a long step with the Adana conference.

Despite all sorts of trial Axis balloons, the Turks and the British are sticking firmly to the Adana communique as the final, definitive word of what occurred —only that, and nothing more.

Regardless of the extent of the Adana sessions, however, it seems apparent that Turkish relations with Britain and America were pretty well mapped and that Turkish-Russian relations are the next item in clearing the decks.

What direction these relations will take is considered of the utmost importance, not only for the principles involved but because they affect the whole of southeastern Europe, due to Turkish and Russian mutual interests on such questions as the Dardanelles and the Balkans.

The best sources say sudden developments are unlikely, but they are hopeful for steady progress toward a culmination mutually of advantage to the United States and desirable for the Turks, the Russians and the United Nations.

JAP FORCES CLEARED FROM GUADALCANAL; U. S. SINKS 2 WARSHIPS

Halsey Aide Puts Foe's Losses at Over 30,000 in Solomons Battle.

FEB 11 1943

An Advance Base in the South Pacific, Feb. 10.—(AP)—Major Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of American troops on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, reported officially today that "Guadalcanal has been taken completely and there is no longer any vestige of any Japanese organized forces on that island."

Gen. Patch's report was contained in a message to Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander of U. S. naval forces in the South Pacific.

Capt. Myles Browning, Halsey's chief of staff, announced that the last enemy resistance was overcome at 4:25 p. m. (Guadalcanal time) yesterday.

The Japanese previously had evacuated an unknown number of high ranking officers by destroyers and submarines but there was no indication of a mass removal of troops.

"It was not a definite surrender," Browning said. "Our flanking force closed the pincers on the enemy and a blot-out took place. There was no more space for the Japs to occupy."

There was no report here yet of the number of Japanese killed or captured.

Much Booty Captured

Considerable booty was said to have been taken, including much in the way of medical stores, but in this regard, too, there were no details.

"There is reason to believe the Japs were successful in moving out some of their people," Browning said. "An interesting development in that respect is the strong indication they made a deliberate effort to evacuate their senior officers when they perceived the situation was hopeless, leaving their junior officers and men to take the rap."

"There's nothing startling about that. It's the expected commentary on their psychology."

Browning stated that Japanese losses in the Solomons campaign from the time of the American landing, Aug. 7 through Feb. 9 were unofficially, 30,000 to 50,000 men, including many thousands wiped out in their own landing operations.

Official reports said more than 1100 enemy planes were actually observed to have been shot down. Seventy-two Japanese ships were sunk, and 11 probably sunk. The figure in plane losses excludes hundreds crippled and probably unable to reach their home bases.

Predicts New Action

"The Japanese have been completely eliminated from Guadalcanal," Capt. Browning said.

"We are now going to take offensive action in which the complete seizure of Guadalcanal has an important part. I am not at liberty to say what."

Capt. Browning said "The Army, Navy and Marines and their respective air components all had an equal share in this victory, but you must bear in mind the Marines did the heavy spadework in the early months when the going was toughest."

American losses were not announced, but Army and Marine officers previously reported ratios of one U. S. plane destroyed to every 10 Japanese and one American casualty to every seven for the enemy. Navy losses were put at a scale of one ship to three of the Japanese.

"To tell you the honest truth," Browning said in elaboration of his report on the final capitulation of Guadalcanal, "I do not know whether there was any mass surrender by the enemy at the end. Gen. Patch said all the remaining Japs either were eliminated or captured."

"Jumping Off Point"

"So that people in the United States will not go hogwild over the victory," Browning emphasized that "Guadalcanal was never of any importance except for its airfield and as a jumping off point for future operations.

"Guadalcanal now is a secure and relatively comfortable advance base for such operations," he continued. "Our desire to take the island was made up of two parts, the first of which was to deny the Jap its use for similar purposes against us. That has been accomplished effectively ever since last August."

"Our other intention was to make the island secure and to organize it for our own purposes in a future offensive against the enemy. Guadalcanal's final and complete capture

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makes the successful accomplishment of our second purpose."

As to the time of the evacuation of Japanese officers, the naval spokesman said "I think a week preceding the surrender is probably a good bet." The success of this undertaking, he added, "is unlikely and the senior Jap officers may have been trapped."

Replying to a query whether any isolated enemy units remained on Guadalcanal, Browning said "No."

May Be Survivors

"Of course," he went on, "it is a big island, jungle covered, and it is inevitable there should be survivors in relatively inactive areas. But, as Gen. Patch reported, there is no vestige of any organized force left."

"We consider that the island is completely dominated and in possession of U. S. forces."

The captain evaded a question, "Will Japan muster its strength and try to retake Guadalcanal?" with "That would mean a major campaign on the part of the Japs."

Asked regarding the difference in the number of enemy troops estimated to have been landed on the island and the number known to have been captured or killed, Browning said:

"Sickness has accounted for an enormous number, who have been buried and not been found. My guess is there are many dead Japanese on Guadalcanal from among the disorganized forces in the jungle who have not been seen."

Admiral Halsey congratulated Gen. Patch for the work of the United States forces.

"Having sent Gen. Patch to do a tailoring job on Guadalcanal I am surprised and pleased at the speed with which he removed the enemy's pants to accomplish it," Admiral Halsey said.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN PACIFIC COMING

Capt. Browning of Navy Says Seizure of Guadalcanal Has Important Part in Plan

ISLAND IS TAKEN FULLY

No Organized Resistance Left, Gen. Patch Reports—High Enemy Officers Taken Out

AN ADVANCE BASE, in South Pacific, Feb. 10 (AP)—A new drive in the South Pacific was promised today following the success of America's first great offensive by land, sea and air in the Solomons. A Navy spokesman said the Japanese had been completely eliminated from Guadalcanal after losses of 30,000 to 50,000 men, 1,100 planes and seventy-two ships during the last six months in the Solomons.

"We are going to take offensive action in which the complete seizure of Guadalcanal has an important part," said Captain Myles Browning, Chief of Staff to Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., commander of the United States Forces in the South Pacific. "I am not at liberty to say what."

Major Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of American troops on Guadalcanal, reported officially today that "Guadalcanal has been taken completely, and there is no longer any vestige of any Japanese organized forces on that island." General Patch's statement was contained in a message to Admiral Halsey.

Captain Browning announced that the last enemy resistance was overcome at 4:25 P. M. (Guadalcanal time) yesterday. The Japanese previously had evacuated an unknown number of high ranking officers by destroyers and submarines, but there was no indication of a mass removal of troops.

"It was not a definite surrender," Captain Browning said. "Our flanking force closed the pincers on the enemy and a blot-out took place. There was no more space for the Japs to occupy."

There was no report here whether the survivors, trapped in the blot-out near Cape Esperance, had surrendered. Considerable booty was said to have been taken, including much in the way of medical stores, but in this regard, too, there were no details.

"There is reason to believe the Japs were successful in moving out some of their people," Captain Browning said. "An interesting development in that respect is the strong indication that they made a deliberate effort to evacuate their senior officers when they perceived the situation was hopeless, leaving their junior officers and men to take the rap.

"There's nothing startling about that. It is the expected commentary on their psychology."

"So that the people in the United States will not go hog-wild over the victory," Captain Browning stressed that "Guadalcanal was never of any importance except for its airfield and as a jumping-off point for future operations."

Official reports said more than 1,100 enemy planes were actually observed to have been shot down. Seventy-two Japanese ships were sunk and eleven probably sunk. The figure on plane losses excludes hundreds of crippled and probably unable to reach their home bases.

Admiral Halsey sent a jubilant message of congratulation to General Patch, who took command on Guadalcanal last month.

"Having sent General Patch to do a tailoring job on Guadalcanal I am surprised and pleased at the speed with which he removed the enemy's pants to accomplish it," Admiral Halsey said.

Halsey Hails Patch on Jap Pants; Implies Foe Is in Undress Parade

An Advance Base in the South Pacific, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., commander of the United States naval forces in the South Pacific, jubilantly hailed the victory on Guadalcanal with a play on words.

"Having sent Gen. Patch to do a tailoring job on Guadalcanal," he said, "I am surprised and pleased at the speed with which he removed the enemy's pants to accomplish it."

PRECISION HITS BLAST JAP BASE

U. S. Flyers at 10,000 Feet 'Lift' Kendari Target.

FEB 11 1943

Somewhere in Australia, Feb. 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Flying for more than twelve hours and covering at least 2,000 miles, Liberator heavy bombers battled weather and enemy fighters today to deliver the strongest smash against Kendari, in the Celebes, yet launched from Australia.

Kendari, facing the Banda Sea north of Western Australia, is known to be the site of one of the largest Japanese air bases in this theater of war. Some fourteen miles from Kendari the enemy has massed huge ground installations to support its aerial forces.

Tired crews landing tonight at one of northern Australia's "bush" airdromes said the weather on the long bombing raid was one solid front 700 miles wide.

The flight of Liberators was led by Capt. Charles Jones of Tulsa, Okla. Standing alongside the landing strip as the last of his big ships came in he said:

"After that fighting talk I gave the boys last night they brought back one of those perfect 'before and after' jobs. They virtually lifted the rectangle target area off that island."

Worked at 10,000 Feet.

The flight was broken into elements of three planes. Each leveled at 10,000 feet over the target area and made perfect, uninterrupted runs.

Returning pilots reported the anti-aircraft fire to have been inaccurate and almost negligible in its strength, enabling the bombardiers free time to get a line on the buildings stretching along the center of the area, south of the runways.

Two elements in the flight concentrated on Kendari Harbor. They sighted a 6,000-ton transport and dropped bombs which straddled the ship. (A communique from Allied Headquarters on February 10 set the weight of this vessel at 8,000 tons.) Weather conditions prevented a complete observation of results, but near misses were claimed.

Some Japanese fighters rose into the soup-thick clouds in search of the Liberators, but the Americans avoided too close contact. After a flight longer than the Royal Air Force's London-to-Turin raids, the American bomber pilots were not anxious to tangle with fighter planes with fuel bases close at hand.

One of the pilots was Harold Robertson of Buffalo, N. Y.

Japanese Lie On Buna Nailed By MacArthur

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Foe Didn't Evacuate Area, but 'Perished,' He Says; Lists New Allied Gains

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 11. (Thursday) (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur's communique today virtually called Emperor Hirohito a liar, saying Lieutenant General Tomatare Horii and his army did not evacuate the Buna area of New Guinea at the end of January, as the Japanese asserted yesterday, but had "perished."

This pointed commentary was included along with announcement of a fresh Allied ground victory on the approaches to Salamaua and Lae, the next Japanese bases of importance since the victory at Buna sealed triumph for the Allies in the Papuan Peninsula. The communique announced that the main enemy force has been encountered in the Wau area, thirty-five miles southwest of Salamaua, and forced back for six miles, after which the Allied artillery continued to harass the retreating Japanese.

The communique referred to yesterday's statement in a Japanese Imperial Headquarters communique that its troops had pulled out of Buna.

"It is a complete fabrication and must be regarded as propaganda rather than as a military report," said the MacArthur communique.

It marked the first time General MacArthur has given the lie direct to the Japanese, and his language was typically forthright and incisive.

He said "the necessity for such subterfuge" as the Japanese claim "in the name of the Emperor himself represents a moral defeat even greater perhaps than the physical one he has suffered."

The report of the Japanese setback at Wau followed yesterday's disclosure that the Allies had seized the initiative in that area."

An Allied spokesman said 125 of the enemy had been slain. Despite the success reported today, the fighting remains on a comparatively small scale, although increasing in intensity.

Below that battle zone, in the Kumusi River area, the communique reported that fifty more enemy stragglers have been killed.

NEW GUINEA DRIVE PUSHED BY ALLIES

Patrols Kill 100 Japs Below Salamaua; Lae and Celebes Bases Are Bombed

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 10.—(AP)—Forward elements of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's army are pressing the Japanese southwest of Salamaua, New Guinea, with increasing force and an additional 100 Japanese warriors have been killed, an Allied communique said today.

The Allied and Japanese forces are in contact in the Wau-Mubo area, 35 miles southwest of the Japanese supply centre of Salamaua. It was the Allied airport at Wau which enticed the Japanese into an aerial fight last week in which more than 40 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged.

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Today's communique indicated the Allied ground forces were carrying the fight to the Japanese whereas previously the Japanese had been driving on Allied positions.

Allied attack planes and long-range fighters bombed and strafed Japanese positions at Lae, another Japanese supply point a few miles northwest of Salamaua.

Heavy Allied bombers caused extensive damage to the airport and shipping facilities at Kendari in the Celebes, the communique said, and an 8000-ton vessel was reported bombed. Results were unobserved.

U.S. FLYERS HIT AT BASES NEAR GUADALCANAL

Hint Of Campaign Seen To Extend Victory To Other Islands

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Fires Set At Munda In One Of 3 Raids—Barge Sunk 60 Miles Away

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 10 — Widespread attacks by American airmen on Japanese bases in the South Pacific, possibly presaging a campaign to carry quickly to adjoining islands the victory for United States forces on Guadalcanal, were reported by the navy today.

Flying out to the northwest, bombers and fighter planes hit hard at three bases of the unsuccessful attempt by the Japanese to gain control of the Solomon Islands.

Complete Control Gained

Those raids, the navy's communique indicated, ca mealmost simultaneously with the announcement by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch that his troops on Guadalcanal had gained complete control of the island.

One force of bombers attacked the Japanese positions at Kolombangara Island, 190 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. Marauder medium bombers dropped their loads while Airacobra and Lightning fighters flew alongside.

No opposition was reported in the navy communique, which added that results of the raid were not observed.

Fires Set At Munda

In the same general area on the night of February 9 (Guadalcanal time) Dauntless dive bombers swept down on Munda in another of the many raids on that Japanese airfield 180 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

Large fires were started, but no additional damage details were reported. Lightning and Wildcat fighter escorts accompanied the dive bombers.

Another of the widening aerial assaults on the Japs took Airacobra fighters into action in the northern Russell Islands, sixty miles northwest of Henderson Airfield.

At that nearest enemy-occupied position the fighters strafed and sank a barge off Hooper Bay and set roaring fires in fuel oil stored in floating drums.

Much Equipment Taken

On the ground, the navy said, troops on Guadalcanal on February 9 (Guadalcanal time) advanced half a mile west of the Segilau river in the vicinity of Doma Cove, while from the northwest other troops moved eastward as far as Visale. No opposition was encountered and a large amount of enemy equipment was captured.

Those ground actions could have been the final engagements that made it possible for General Patch to announce at his headquarters that complete control of Guadalcanal had been gained.

Allies Gain 6 Miles at Wau; Harass Retreating Japanese

By The Associated Press.

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, in Australia, Thursday, Feb. 11—The main Japanese force has been thrown back six miles at Wau, New Guinea, the Allied High Command announced today. This engagement marked a step-up in the tempo of the ground war on the approaches to Salamaua, which is thirty-five miles northeast of Wau. Yesterday's communiqué had told of the slaying of 100 Japanese in patrol offensives by the Allies.

[A United Press dispatch, dated "With the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, Feb. 5," stated that our fliers had turned back two Japanese flotillas attempting to reach Guadalcanal, sinking two and possibly five enemy destroyers. No information on such actions has yet been released in a communiqué of the Navy Department. The dispatch said the actions were part of the sea-air sparring in the Solomons area. A Japanese dispatch quoted by the German radio asserted that thirteen United States war vessels, including ten torpedo boats, were sunk between Feb. 1 and 7, The Associated Press reported.]

"The main enemy force has been thrown back more than six miles," reported the noon communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. "Our artillery is heavily harassing his retreat."

Below that battle zone in the Kumusi River area, where more than a month ago the Japanese landed troops in a futile attempt to maintain their tottering hold on the Papuan Peninsula, the communiqué reported that fifty more Japanese stragglers had been killed.

Concerning that recent defeat of the Japanese in Papua, today's communiqué gave the lie to Japanese military efforts to brush off their loss there as a holding effort.

"The statement in the Imperial Japanese Headquarters communiqué of yesterday that 'the Japanese in New Guinea after completion of their mission evacuated the Buna area at the end of January' has no base of fact," General MacArthur's communiqué pointed out. "It is a complete fabrication and must be regarded as propaganda rather than as a military report.

"The necessity for such a subterfuge in the name of the Emperor himself represents a moral defeat even greater perhaps than the physical one he has suffered. There was no evacuation of Japanese from Buna at the end of January. At that time the last scattered remnants of the enemy were so surrounded that evacuation no longer was possible.

"General [Tomatari] Horii and his army perished."

SILVER STARS GIVEN TO 7

Medical Corps Officers Honored for Gallantry Under Fire

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Silver Star was awarded today to seven Army Medical Corps officers for gallantry in action during a Japanese bombing and strafing of an American field hospital in New Guinea last July 12.

The officers were: Hardin, Parker C., major, Charleston, Ill.; Shields, Herbert B. Jr., major, Enid, Okla.; Day, Lemuel E., major, Chicago; Taylor, Lloyd W., captain, San Francisco; Edwards, William E., captain, Albany, Ind.; Gutow, Julius J., 1st lieutenant, Detroit, and Brooks, Nathan, 1st lieutenant, Detroit.

The death of Major Day was reported early in January. He was said to have died of exhaustion after weeks of incessant work in the jungle.

Ross Winning Malaria Bout; His Toll of Japanese Put at 22

Ex-Boxing Champion Says He Lost Memory 10 Days Under Mortars' Pounding

The following, written by Sergeant Saul W. Sniegel, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, was distributed by The Associated Press:

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Jan. 12 (Delayed).—Corporal Barney Ross, United States Marine Corps, former world boxing champion in three divisions and recently chosen to receive the Edward J. Neil Memorial Trophy as "the man who did most for boxing in 1942," is recovering at a naval hospital from his fourth attack of malaria.

It was disclosed here that Ross, who fought on Guadalcanal from Nov. 4 to Jan 3, killed twenty-two Japanese during the Nov. 19 action, which caused his selection as the '42 winner of the Neil Trophy. Previously he had been credited with ten.

The doughty corporal fired 280 rounds of ammunition and threw twenty hand grenades Nov. 19 while standing guard over three wounded buddies at an advanced position. Before help reached the quartt, Ross said, thirty-three enemy bullets rocheted off a log protecting them. Some struck his steel helmet. At the time he was suffering his first attack of malaria.

There are many boxing fans among the armed forces here. Nearly all have found excuse to visit the hospital and call on the Chicago ring veteran. A recent visitor was a naval officer who told Ross that Fred Apostoli, another top-flight boxer, was a crew member of his ship.

In good spirits, Corporal Ross reported his condition as "pretty fair."

"This is paradise," he declared. "We even have sheets here. Out there we went fifteen days without a bath and without having our socks off."

Fingering small patches of hair above his ears, he said: "See that gray in my hair? I got that overnight. For ten days I had a complete loss of memory from the pounding of the mortars. I couldn't even remember my name. I imagine it was like being knocked out."

Barney had to say "imagine," for he never was knocked out during seventy-nine professional bouts.

He had nothing but praise for his fellow marines. "Those boys are doing a great job," he said. "I just can't describe the heroism they're displaying day in and day out."

BIGGEST JAP BASE IN BURMA BOMBED

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—United States bombers attacked Mingaladon yesterday, leaving the biggest Japanese air base in the Rangoon area ablaze and pitted with bomb craters, a communique of the Tenth Air Force announced today.

On the same day Blenheims and Wellingtons of the Royal Air Force started fires on the river jetty and railroad yards of Sagaing, near Mandalay, and caused heavy damage to the enemy's Magyichaung supply base near Akyab, in western Burma.

The text of the American communique said:

"Bombers of the tenth United States Air Force yesterday attacked the principal Japanese air base in the Rangoon area—Mingaladon.

"All the bombs fell in the target area, causing five fires, one of them large. Hits also were reported on runways."

A British communique said that in addition to attacking Sagaing and Magyichaung, the R. A. F. damaged railway objectives at Thazi Junction, bombed railway trucks and Japanese road camps, and damaged four steamers and other smaller craft on the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers.

GANDHI BEGINS 21-DAY FAST; INDIA IS ALERT

FEB 11 1943

Goes On Fruit-Juice Diet And Authorities Watch For Disturbances

Protests Own Confinement And Action Taken Against Congress

GROVER

[By the Associated Press]

Bombay, Feb. 10—With India apprehensively alert, Mohandas K. Gandhi started a twenty-one-day hunger strike today—to subsist on citrus fruit juice mixed with water, but not to "fast unto death" as he threatened on previous abstentions—in protest against his confinement behind barbed wire in the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona.

The 73-year-old, wispy patriarch imposed the limited diet upon himself after long correspondence with Lord Linlithgow in which the Vicedoy advised against it for reasons of health and then added bluntly that it constitutes "political blackmail for which there can be no moral justification."

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Has Joint Objectives

Gandhi went ahead with the joint objective of compelling the Government to alter its policy of locking up members of the All-India Congress party "for the duration" and in protest against the "leonine violence" which Ghandi accused the Government of using to suppress the civil-disobedience campaign.

News of the latest of Gandhi's dramatic hunger strikes, which set the authorities on the watch for disturbances which might result, was announced in India and was sent to London for publication elsewhere in the empire under carefully calculated plans, indicating the serious consideration of the Government.

Restraint Is Urged

Newspapers of India were advised to observe restraint in order to avoid stirring up undue excitement.

For India it was a tremendous event for, although Gandhi is a prisoner, he continues to be the most important of all the myriad millions of Indians.

Gandhi in his letters to the Viceroy denied the Congress party was responsible for slayings, trainwreckings and other violence and demanded his unconditional release from the palatial surroundings where he was confined last August 9 after a new civil disobedience campaign broke out against British rule.

Letter From Gandhi

"Your letter gladdens me to find I have not lost caste with you," Gandhi wrote the Viceroy. "My letter of December 31 was a growl against you; yours is a counter-growl. . . .

"Of course I deplore happenings that have taken place since August 9 last.

"To sum up: 1—If you want me to act singly, convince me that I was wrong and I will make ample amends. 2—If you want me to make any proposal on behalf of the Congress, you should put me among the Congress' working committee members. I do plead with you to make up your mind and end the impasse."

Expresses "Reluctance"

In reply the Viceroy expressed his "own natural reluctance to see you wilfully risk your life" and added his conviction that such fasting was "a form of political blackmail."

The Government of India, in its "statement in regard to Gandhi's hunger strike," said it deplored "the use of fasting to achieve political ends."

"There can in their (the Government's) judgment be no justification for it and Mr. Gandhi has himself admitted in the past it contains an element of coercion," the formal statement said.

The Government said it was prepared to set Gandhi at liberty for the duration of his fast so that he might "have his own medical attendants and also receive visits from friends with permission of the Government. . . . If he fasts while in detention he does so solely on his own responsibility and at his own risk."

This is Mr. Gandhi's ninth fast in twenty-five years. The first in October, 1918, lasted three days in support of a cotton mill workers' strike at Ahmedabad. The second, in February, 1922, lasted five days, in condemnation of his Indian followers for burning a policeman alive. The third, of twenty-one days, was in September, 1924, on behalf of Hindu-Moslem unity.

In Yerawada jail he undertook a "fast unto death" which lasted thirteen days in September, 1932. It ended when the British Cabinet withdrew its decision to have separate elections for Untouchables, which Mr. Gandhi contended would split Indian ranks.

His fifth fast lasted twenty-one days in May, 1933, and was undertaken as a form of purification for his followers. The sixth, in August, 1934, was directed against over-zealous reformers. His seventh, in the same month, lasted a week. He undertook it to compel the British to permit him to edit his weekly publication Harijan from jail. He went without food again for four days in April, 1939, over a local political problem.

The hunger strike has also been used against Mr. Gandhi. In October, 1934, he declared himself "a dead weight" on the Congress party and offered his resignation. Seven of his followers fasted until he changed his mind.

Study of Hebrew Curbed in Holland

London, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The study of classical Hebrew, long required for theologians, has been prohibited in Netherlands junior colleges by a decree of the Secretary-General of Education, Aneta reported today.

30.24 — 1053

Indian Government's Statement on Gandhi's Fast

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 10 (CP).—The text of the statement issued today by the Indian government on Mohandas K. Gandhi's hunger strike follows:

M. K. Gandhi has informed the Viceroy he proposes to undertake a fast of three weeks' duration from Feb. 10. It is to be a fast according to his capacity and during it Mr. Gandhi proposes to add the juices of citrus fruit to water, making the water drinkable, as his wish is not to fast to death, but to survive the ordeal.

The government of India deplore the use of the weapon of fasting to achieve political ends. There can, in their judgment, be no justification for it, and Mr. Gandhi has himself admitted in the past it contains an element of coercion.

The government of India can only express their regret Mr. Gandhi should think it necessary to employ such a weapon on this occasion and should seek a justification for it in anything which the government may have said or done in connection with the movement initiated by him and his co-workers in the Congress party.

The government of India have no intention on their part of allowing the fast to deflect their policy. Nor will they be responsible for its consequences on Mr. Gandhi's health. They cannot prevent Mr. Gandhi from fasting. If was their wish, however, that, if he decided to do so, he should do so as a free man and under his own arrangements so as to bring out clearly that responsibility for any fast and its consequences rested exclusively with him.

"At His Own Risk"

They accordingly informed Mr. Gandhi he would be released for the purpose and for the duration of the fast of which he had notified them and with him any members of the party living with him who may wish to accompany him.

Mr. Gandhi, however, has expressed readiness to abandon his intended fast if released, failing which he will fast in detention. In other words, it now is clear that only his unconditional release could prevent him from fasting. This the government of India is not prepared to concede. Its position remains the same: That is to say, it is ready to set Mr. Gandhi at liberty for the purpose and duration of his fast. But if Mr. Gandhi is not prepared to take advantage of that fact and if he fasts while in detention he does so solely on his own responsibility and at his own risk.

He would be at liberty in that event to have his own medical attendants and also to receive visits from friends with permission of the government during its (the fast) period.

The government of India proposes to issue in due course a full statement on the origin and development of the movement which was initiated last August and measures which it has been compelled to adopt to deal with it, but they think this is a suitable occasion for a brief review of events of the last few weeks.

Mr. Gandhi in his correspondence with the Viceroy had repudiated all responsibility for the consequences which have flowed from the "Quit India" demand which he and the Congress have put forward.

This contention will not bear examination. Mr. Gandhi's own statement before the movement was launched envisaged anarchy as an alternative to the existing order and referred to the struggle as a "fight to the finish in the course of which he would not hesitate to run any risk however great."

"An Open Rebellion"

As much has been made of his offer to meet the Viceroy, it is necessary to point out that at a press interview July 14, after the Congress working committee resolution was passed, Mr. Gandhi stated there was no room left in the proposal for withdrawal or negotiation; there was no question of one more chance; after all, it was an open rebellion which was to be as short and swift as possible.

His last message was: "Do or die."

The speeches of those most closely associated with Mr. Gandhi have been even more explicit and have given a clear indication of what the Congress high command had in mind in launching their attack—an attack which would, if realized, have most seriously imperiled the whole cause of the United Nations—against the government as by law established and against agencies and services by which the life of the country is being conducted—in a period, be it noted, of exceptional stress and strain and of grave danger to India from Japanese aggression.

The instructions issued by various Congress organizations contained in leaflets which were found to be freely circulating in almost every part of India—and which, on the evidence, cannot all be disowned as unauthorized—gave specific directions as to methods which were to be employed for bringing the administration to a standstill.

A circular of July 29 emanating from the Andhra Provincial Congress committee is an instance in point. It is noteworthy in this connection that in widely separated areas all over the country identical methods of attack on railways and other communications were employed, requiring the use of special implements and high technical knowledge. Control rooms and block instruments in railway stations came in for special attention and destruction of telegraph and telephone lines and equipment was carried out in a manner which denoted careful planning and close knowledge of their working.

"Violent and Subversive"

If these manifestations of rebellious activities are to be regarded as the result not of Congress teachings but as a manifestation of popular resentment against the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders, the question may well be asked to which section of the public belong the tens of thousands of men engaged in these violent and subversive activities.

If it is claimed it is not Congress men who have been responsible it would be extraordinary, to say the least, if blame were to be laid on non-Congress elements.

The country is, in effect, asked to believe that those who own allegiance to the Congress party have behaved in an exemplary, non-violent manner and that it is persons who are outside the Congress fold who have been registering resentment at the arrest of leaders of the movement which they did not profess to follow.

A more direct answer to the argument is to be had in the fact that known Congress men have been repeatedly found engaged in incitements to violence or in prosecuting Congress activities which have led to disorders.

That political parties and groups outside the Congress party have no delusions on that subject may be judged from the categorical way in which they have dissociated themselves from the movement and condemned the violence to which it has given rise. In particular, the Moslem League has on more than one occasion emphasized the character and intentions of the policy pursued by the Congress party.

As early as Aug. 20 last, the working committee of the (Moslem) League expressed the view, reiterated many times since, that by the slogan "Quit India" what was really meant was supreme control of the government of the country by the Congress and that the mass civil disobedience movement had resulted in lawlessness and considerable destruction of life and property.

Other elements in the political life of the country have expressed themselves in similar vein, and if the followers of the Congress persist in their contention that the resultant violence was not part of their policy or program they are doing so against the weight of overwhelming evidence.

Mr. Gandhi, in his letter to the Viceroy, has sought to fasten responsibility on the government of India. The government of India emphatically repudiate that suggestion. It is clearly preposterous to contend that it is they who are responsible for the violence of the last few months which has so gravely disorganized the normal life of the community and, incidentally, aggravated the difficulties of the food situation—at a time when the united energies of the people might have been devoted to the vital task of repelling the enemy and of striking a blow for the freedom of India, the (British) commonwealth and the world.

Gandhi's and Viceroy's Letters

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LONDON, Feb. 10 (CP).—Excerpts from letters between Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, exchanged before Gandhi began his fast today, follow:

FROM GANDHI

Dec. 31, 1942

Your arrest of me, the communique you issued afterward . . . Colonel Amery's (L. S. Amery, British Secretary for India) attack on me and much else I can catalogue go to show that, at some stage or other, you must have suspected my bona fides. . . .

I am quite capable of seeing myself as others see me, but in this case I have failed hopelessly. I find all statements made about me in government quarters in this connection palpable departures from trust. . . .

I am expected to condemn so-called violence of some people reputed to be Congress men, although I have no data for such condemnation save heavily censored reports of newspapers. I must own I thoroughly distrust these reports. . . .

You have placed me in a palace where every reasonable creature comfort is ensured. I have freely partaken of the latter, purely as a matter of duty, never as a pleasure, in the hope some day those that have power will realize they have wronged innocent men.

I had given myself six months. The period is drawing to a close. So is my patience. The law of Satyagraha (civil disobedience) as I know it prescribes a remedy in such moments of trial. In a sentence, it is: "Crucify the flesh by fasting." The same law forbids its use except as a last resort. I don't want to use it if I can avoid it. This is the way to avoid it. Convince me of my error or errors and I will make ample amends.

FROM THE VICEROY

Jan. 13, 1943

I have been profoundly depressed in recent months, first, by the policy adopted by the Congress in August, secondly, because, while that policy gave rise. . . . throughout the country to violence and crime (I say nothing of risks to India from outside aggression), no word of condemnation for that violence and crime should come from you or from the working committee. . . .

It has been a real disappointment to me, all the more when I think of these murders, burning alive of police officials, wrecking of trains, destruction of property, misleading of these young students which have done so much harm to India's good name and to the Congress party. . . .

If I'm right in reading your letter to mean that, in the light of what has happened, you wish now to retrace your steps and dissociate yourself from the policy of last summer, you have only to let me know and I'll at once consider the matter further. And if I've failed to understand your object you mustn't hesitate to let me know without delay in what respect I've done so and tell me what positive suggestion you wish to put to me. . . .

FROM GANDHI

Jan. 19

My letter of Dec. 12 was a growl against you. Yours is a counter-growl. It means you maintain you were right in arresting me and you are sorry for the omissions of which, in your opinion, I am guilty. The inference you draw from my letter is, I'm afraid, incorrect. . . .

I wanted to fast and should still want to if nothing comes out of our correspondence and I have to be a helpless witness to what's going on in the country, including the privations of millions. . . .

If I don't accept your interpretation of my letter you want me to make a positive suggestion. This I might be able to do only if you put me among the members of the working committee of the Congress.

If I could be convinced of my error or worse, of which you are, evidently, I should need to consult nobody, so far as my own action is concerned, to make a full and open confession and make ample amends. But I haven't any conviction of error. . . .

Of course, I deplore the happenings which have taken place since Aug. 9 last. But haven't I laid the whole blame for them at the door of the government of India? Moreover, I couldn't express any opinion on events which I cannot influence or control and of which I've but a one-sided account. . . .

To sum up, if you want me to act singly, convince me I am wrong and I will make ample amends. If you want me to make any proposal on behalf of the Congress you should put me among the Congress working committee members. I do plead with you to make up your mind to end the impasse.

FROM THE VICEROY

January 25

The course of events and my familiarity with what has been taking place left me no choice but to regard the Congress movement, and you as its authorized and fully empowered spokesman at the time of the decision last August, as responsible for the sad campaign of violence and crime and revolutionary activity which has done so much harm and so much injury to India's credit. . . .

I'm very glad to read your unequivocal condemnation of violence. . . . But events of these last months and even events happening today show it is not met with the full support of certain, at any rate, of your followers. . . .

And I cannot, I fear, accept as an answer your suggestion that the "whole blame" has been laid by you yourself at the door of the government of India. We are dealing with facts in this matter and they have to be faced. . . .

If, therefore, you are anxious to inform me you repudiate or dissociate yourself from the resolution of Aug. 9 and the policy which the resolution represents, and if you can give me appropriate assurances as regards the future, I shall, I need not say, be very ready to consider matters further.

FROM GANDHI

January 29

I've pleaded and would continue to plead till the last breath that you should at least make an attempt to convince me of the validity of the opinion you hold that the August resolution of the Congress is responsible for the popular violence that broke out Aug. 9 last and thereafter, even though it broke out after the [illegible] rest of principal Congress workers. Wasn't the drastic and unwarranted action of the government responsible for the reported violence? . . .

The resolution is in no way a retraction by the Congress of its policy of non-violence. It's definitely against Fascism in every shape and form. It tenders co-operation in the war effort under circumstances which alone can make effective and nation-wide co-operation possible. . . .

You throw in my face the fact of murders by persons reputed to be Congress men. I see the fact of murders as clearly, I hope, as you do. My answer is, the government goaded the people to the point of madness. . . . Add to this tale of woe the privations of poor millions which I cannot help thinking might have been largely mitigated if not altogether prevented, had there been a bona-fide national government responsible to a popularly elected assembly. If, then, I cannot get soothing balm for my pain, I must resort to the law prescribed by Satyagrahis (followers of civil disobedience, namely, a fast according to my capacity.

FROM THE VICEROY

Feb. 5

The government of India never made any secret of their reasons for holding the Congress and its leaders responsible for the deplorable acts of violence, sabotage and terrorism that have occurred since the Congress resolutions. . . . A body which passed a resolution

part of a concerted plan conceived long before the arrest of Congress leaders." I've seen no evidence in support of such a serious charge. You admit part of the evidence has yet to be published. The speech of the Home member . . . may be taken as the opening speech of the prosecution and nothing more . . . you've condemned men and women before trying them and hearing their defense . . . the proof should correspond to the canons of Englis' jurisprudence.

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You've left me no loophole for escape from the ordeal I've set before myself. I begin it Feb. 9 with the clearest possible conscience . . . if I don't survive the ordeal I shall go to the judgment seat with the fullest faith in my innocence. Posterity will judge between you as the representative of an all-powerful government and me as the humble man who tried to serve his country and humanity through it.

In such terms is hardly entitled to disclaim responsibility for any events that followed it. There is evidence that you and your friends expected this policy to lead to violence; and that you were prepared to condone it; and that the violence that ensued formed a part of a concerted plan conceived long before the arrest of Congress leaders. The general nature of the case against the Congress was publicly stated by a Home member in his speech in the Central Legislative Assembly Sept. 15, and if you need further information I would refer you to it. . . .

I need only add that all the mass of evidence since come to light confirmed the conclusions then reached. . . .

To accept the point of view you put forward would be to concede that the authorized government of the country, on which lies the responsibility of maintaining peace and good order, should allow a subversive and revolutionary movement, described by you yourself as open rebellion, to take place unchallenged. . . .

The decision whether or not to undertake a fast with its attendant risks is clearly one that must be taken by you alone and the responsibility for which and for its consequences must rest with you alone.

FROM GANDHI

Feb. 7

Your letter, from a Satyagrahis standpoint, is an invitation to fast. No doubt the responsibility for the steps and its consequences will be solely mine. . . .

You say there is evidence that I —I leave my friends out for the moment—"expect this policy to lead to violence," that I was "prepared to condone it." And that 'violence that ensued formed a

South African Gets Tank Post

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 10 (AP)—Major Gen. W. H. Evered Poole, 41, today was appointed commander of the First South African Armored Division, succeeding the late General Daniel Pienar, who was killed in an airplane crash. General Poole received the D. S. O. for "great gallantry" and devotion to duty" at the start of the Alamein offensive last October.

Envoy To Moscow Back At Ankara For 3-Day Parley

Ankara, Feb. 10 (AP)—M. C. Acikalin, Turkey's Ambassador to Russia, returned to the capital today for three days of conferences with the Foreign Minister and possibly President Ismet Inonu, after being called back from Egypt, where he was on his way to Moscow.

His recall came after the Adana conference of President Inonu and Prime Minister Churchill.

Two hours after his return the German military and air attaches here left Ankara, possibly for Berlin.

Although officials declined to comment, it was believed widely that new Turkish-Russian developments were shaping up and that possibly a basis was being established for a reexamination of the common interests of the two countries in the Straits and the Balkans.

AUTONOMY IS ASKED IN PUERTO RICO VOTE

Legislature Unanimously Passes Plea to Congress for Plan

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Senate and House approved unanimously tonight a concurrent resolution petitioning Congress to end Puerto Rico's colonial regime and define a permanent political status through popular vote.

In the action, unprecedented since the island came under American rule, bitter political opponents embraced one another. Leaders prepared to send the request to Washington, possibly followed by a legislative commission.

The vote followed an afternoon of inter-party conferences while 1,500 persons waited vainly in the galleries for the legislators to inform Governor Rexford G. Tugwell that they were ready to receive his message.

Mr. Tugwell's speech may be given tomorrow or possibly not until Friday.

The resolution was the outgrowth of a conference of major party leaders last week. Socialist leaders who had refused to attend that conference joined today in favoring the resolution.

The resolution declared:

"The colonial system of government ought to be totally and definitely abolished in Puerto Rico, and the form of this definite political status ought to be democratically decided through the free vote of the people themselves."

BRAZIL REVEALS VAST GERMAN FIFTH COLUMN

Conspiracy Stems From Nazi Colony in Interior of That Nation

FEB 11 1943

PLOTTED TO AID INVASION

Army Officers Implicated in Ring —Paid Agents of Reich Said to Direct Intrigue.

Porto Alegre, Brazil, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The discovery of a Nazi-inspired conspiracy centering around Cruz Alta, a city in the interior of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and purportedly involving Brazilian Army officers, enlisted men, civilian and church officials was announced today in an official report.

"All elements in the conspiracy have been jailed," authorities said, without disclosing the number involved but indicating it was large. The report said the plot included a vast conspiratorial organization which penetrated the army, urging soldiers to desert and shoot down Brazilians in case of an Axis invasion.

Many of the military personnel were accused of stealing arms and munitions from Government depots and carrying materials to secret deposits for revolutionary use.

Large German Population.

Among the accused were an Army lieutenant and three Lutheran pastors, all residents of a section heavily populated by Germans and people of German descent.

Previous investigations of Nazi infiltrations into Rio Grande Do Sul, southernmost State of Brazil bordered by Uruguay and Argentina, always listed the German Lutheran Church organization as one means of building underground groups.

The charges said that those involved had established night encampments where salaried Nazis trained recruits for conspiracy and military service.

Authorities said the conspirators possessed detailed plans of military establishments and vital utilities of the entire region and apparently were about to start a well directed uprising when seized.

RAID ON BIG CHILE BASE FRUSTRATED

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Officials said today that a night attack by a group of armed men on the air and naval base at Quintero had been frustrated Monday night.

Investigators sought to learn the purpose of the attack, although Gen. Armando Castro, air force commander, described it as less important than at first believed.

Three men attacked the sentry at the base's radio communications tower. Officials said that they believed that the group intended either to transmit false, confusing orders or steal documents. The group fled, however, when the sentinel fired a shot which aroused others at the base.

The attackers escaped in an automobile, although all roads were ordered blocked.

Quintero, chief air and naval base of the southeastern Pacific, is located about twenty miles north of Valparaiso, the largest port on South America's west coast.

U. S. BOMBS KISKA, SOLOMONS BASES

Barge, Floating Oil Drums Destroyed in Northern Russell Islands.

Washington, Feb. 10.—(AP)—Bombing attacks on Japanese at Kiska in the Aleutian Islands in the North Pacific were reported by the Navy today in a communique which told also of aerial and ground activity in the Solomons, possibly preceding the withdrawal of Japanese from Guadalcanal.

Results of the aerial activity in the Aleutians were not reported.

The communique said that on Feb. 8, Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell medium bombers dropped bombs on the enemy camp area at Kiska and on installations at North Head. Seven float-type Zeros were observed on the water but no attempt to intercept was made. All United States planes returned.

On Feb. 9 (Solomons time) Airacobra fighters strafed and sank an enemy barge off Hooper Bay in the northern Russell Islands. A number of floating drums of fuel oil were destroyed in the same vicinity. During the evening, a force of Marauder medium bombers with Airacobra and Lightning escort bombed Japanese positions on Kolombangara Island in the New Georgia group. Results were not reported. Also during the evening, Dauntless dive bombers with Lightning and Wildcat escort, attacked Japanese positions at Munda on New Georgia Island. A large fire was started.

United States ground forces on Guadalcanal Island, the communique said, advanced to positions one-half mile west of the Segilau river in the vicinity of Doma Cova. On the northwest coast of the island United States troops advanced to the northeast as far as Visale. No opposition was encountered. A large amount of enemy equipment was captured.

CLARE LUCE OPENS DISPUTE

Says U. S. Should Become Mistress Of Skies In First House Speech

Wallace And Mrs. Roosevelt Both Call For Freedom Of Air

FEB 11 1943

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Feb. 10 — Clare Boothe Luce got reaction galore today to her first speech to the House.

Vice-President Wallace issued a statement.

Mrs. Roosevelt added her comment.

And all over official Washington, there was pro-and-con about the talk in which the Republican "gentlewoman from Connecticut" said, in effect, that America should become mistress of the skies just as Britannia rules the waves.

Response From Wallace

That brought a response from Wallace, to whom Mrs. Luce had paid her respects while disagreeing with what she called the "globaloney" of some of his global thinking.

"I am sure," Wallace stated, "that the Republican party is not against either freedom of the seas or freedom of the air after the war is over.

"I am sure that the vast bulk of Republicans do not want to stir up anomosity against either our Russian or English allies at the present time.

"None of us wishes to use those methods of preparation for World War III which will make World War III inevitable."

Sovereignty Of Skies

Wallace evidently was referring to Representative Luce's statement that she doubted Americans would permit abandonment of "sovereignty of American skies, deeply as we trust our British allies of today and tomorrow, and as we may, I hope, trust our Russian allies tomorrow and today."

She said "We have been insensibly, but steadily, losing our commercial air supremacy abroad," and asserted that the wrong United States air policy now would lay the "groundwork for America's certain defeat in World War No. 3."

Mrs. Roosevelt told her press conference that there "must be free access to the travel lanes of the world."

Mrs. Roosevelt Comments

When reporters observed that Mrs. Luce had questioned whether we should permit foreign planes to fly over American territory after the war, Mrs. Roosevelt asked:

"Are we going in for a peaceful world or aren't we?"

Then a member of the Capital's female press contingent—men don't go to Mrs. Roosevelt's conferences—sought Mrs. Roosevelt's comment on Representative Luce's remark that post-war plans would have to await our knowledge of what was "inside Stalin's head."

"We can't be inside people's heads," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "We have to take what they say. We know what Mr. Stalin has said, what Mr. Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the President have said."

The *Congressional Record*, out today, devoted twelve pages to Luceana. The playwright and wife of Henry R. Luce, magazine publisher, took seven and a half pages in the *Record's* appendix to present excerpts from a civil aviation debate in the British House of Commons. The other four and a half pages carried the text of her speech.

CENSORSHIP RULES CHANGED

Price Announces Revision Of Codes For Press And Broadcasters

FEB 11 1943

Publishing 'Secret War Plans' Without Authority Is Banned

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 10 — Byron Price, Director of Censorship, today announced a revision of the voluntary censorship codes for the press and for broadcasters which he said "simply represents progress 1 administration ot keep pace with the progress of the war."

"Newspapers and broadcasters have seen singularly cooperative in observing the voluntary code," Price told a press conference.

The censorship director said the code revisions, in keeping with changes in the war situation, placed greater emphasis on the necessity of having an appropriate

authority for news involving such subjects as war prisoners, the identity of troops overseas and diplomatic exchange ships, and lifted some restrictions on war production.

Revised Code

On war production, the revised code: Omits from censorship restriction war production contracts because other Government agencies have suitable controls; omits from code restrictions the category "capable of adaption for war production" from restrictions on secret war designs and formulas; omits, except in the case of secret designs, weapons and formulas, former restrictions on publishing exact types of war products; permits local and national roundup stories on war production as long as they do not reveal production rates of specific products.

Added to the code is a ban against publishing "secret war plans" without appropriate authority.

Urged To Appeal

The revised code also emphasized to newspapers in a special note that "whenever anyone else, in any part of the country, makes a request which appears unreasonable or out of harmony with the code, you are at liberty to appeal at once to the Office of Censorship."

Winchell Answers Criticism for Not Following Script

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Decries 'Loss of Free Speech' on Radio; Sees Press Still Holding Out

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Mark Woods, president of the Blue Network, says several commentators have violated the network's policy by departing from prepared texts to discuss controversial subjects in an "inflammatory manner" and that network editors have been reminded that broadcasts must conform to regulations.

Although Mr. Woods' statement, issued yesterday, did not identify the commentators to whom he referred, newspapers here published reports that the action was aimed at Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson, columnists and commentators.

In an interview in Miami, Fla., last night, Mr. Winchell declared:

"I'd like to say this—which I can't say on the radio any more—the fathers and mothers of this country who have sons and other kin fighting and dying to preserve freedom of speech and press should realize that the war is already lost back home.

Newspaper Only Thing Left.

"The only thing left is the newspaper. I hope the newspapers will fight harder for freedom which the radio has so meekly surrendered.

"The Blue Network has been very liberal and generous, and I can't squawk. They reminded me that there were certain rules that must be followed. They told me they knew I wanted to stay on the radio and they wanted to help me stay.

"However, the fact remains that certain people would like to stop Drew Pearson and me, and my fangs have been removed and my tpye-writer fingers rapped with the butt of a gun."

One published report here said broadcasts by Mr. Pearson and Mr. Winchell were consored to eliminate criticism of members of Congress in connection with a coming trial in Washington of 33 persons charged with sedition.

Knox Files Reports.

In Washington yesterday Secretary of the Navy Knox told the House Naval Affairs Committee that statements Representative Hoffman, Republican, of Michigan, attributed to the columnist while Mr. Winchell was on naval duty were "not considered as scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of public morals."

The Knox report was filed in answer to a series of questions propounded in a resolution introduced by Mr. Hoffman. The resolution said Mr. Winchell made contemptuous remarks about Congress and as an officer should be punished under the United States Code.

Information on Mr. Winchell's "full status" in the Navy will be sought from high Navy officials at a public hearing soon, Chairman Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee told the House yesterday, adding that the inquiry will be in response to Mr. Hoffman's questions.

Radio Talk Quoted.

The Secretary said Mr. Winchell was on active duty as a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve January 31, 1943, when he broadcast:

"You bet I'm prejudiced against those in high office who guessed wrong before Pearl Harbor. They're still guessing wrong. I am not in the least comforted by their confessions of ignorance. What worries me most are all those darn fools who re-elected them."

Mr. Knox also was asked why Mr. Winchell had not been punished for asking a radio audience July 12, 1942: "How about the voters going after those other saboteurs who landed in Congress?" and for saying in a column a few days later, "Another reason some Congressmen are demanding eight saboteurs be shot is that they might talk too much."

Lease-Lend Totals 10 Billion

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And It Is Going to Our Allies at That Rate Annually Now, Stettinius Testifies.

Washington, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius disclosed today that American lend-lease aid now was being supplied to the nation's allies "at an annual rate in excess of $10,000,000,000." He reported also that the amount furnished Russia had "increased sharply" during January over that for the previous month.

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The information was contained in a prepared statement issued after an executive session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, at which he appeared to amplify his arguments on the necessity for continuing the lend-lease act another year.

Mr. Stettinius also reported that the total lend-lease aid extended from the beginning of the program through January 31 of this year now amounts to approximately $9,064,000,000. He previously furnished the figures up to the end of last year.

For last month, the lend-lease aid supplies by this country totalled approximately $801,000,000, he reported.

"Aid supplied to this country on a reverse lend-lease basis," he said, "continues to rise. The two latest developments in this field are the reciprocal aid agreement signed with the Belgian Congo and the commodities which are being shipped in substantial quantities from North Africa." He offered no indication in the statement as to the nature of those commodities.

His pres sconference, did not go into details.

An official Cuban delegation recently rteurned to Havana after spending several weeks in Washington conferring with United States Government officials on the Cuban sugar problem and other conomic matters.

Cuban Sugar Crop Deal About Made

Washington, Feb. 9 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today that he believed negotiations between Cuba and the United States for the disposal of Cuba's 1943 sugar crop have been practically concluded except for certain formalities which are being cleared up.

Welles, replying to a question at his pres sconference, did not go into details.

CHINA TREATY BACKED

Washington, Feb. 10 (A. P.).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee quickly gave unanimous approval today of a proposed treaty relinquishing American extraterritorial rights in China. Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the committee, announced that he would ask tomorrow for Senat ratification.

The terms of the treaty, agreed upon by representatives of the State Department and the Chinese Republic on January 11, would abrogate some rights established in China as far back as 1844. These included a United States court at Shanghai. Since 1906 the court exercised jurisdiction over both civil and criminal litigation involving American nationals.

81 Names Are Added To Navy Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—The Navy announced today eighty-one casualties in Navy forces, including forty-one dead, twenty-three wounded and fourteen missing.

This brings to 22,972 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,568 dead, 4,101 wounded and 12,303 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK

Dead

DIAMOND, JOSEPH J., a marine; mother, Mrs. Anne Diamond, 509 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn.

WASHVILLO, LEO J., a marine; mother, Mrs. Anne Diamond, 309 Caton Avenue, nue, Syracuse.

NEW JERSEY

Dead

PRASTER, RALPH ALBERT, machinist's mate (previously reported missing); father, George A. Prasier, Prospect Street, South Bound Brook.

Wounded

LAKOMCZYK, WILLIAM J., a marine; mother, Mrs. Julia Lakomczyk, 1811 Chestnut Avenue, Trenton.

Missing

STOLTE, JAMES WILLIAM; father, George Stolte, 197 Sherman Street, Perth Amboy.

CONNECTICUT

Wounded

CARPENTER, GEORGE V., a marine father, Frank O. Carpenter, 46 Mille Street, New Haven.

Missing

SHEPARD, JOHN WILLIAM; father, Howard Shepard, 355 Laurel Street, Ea Haven.

52 BELIEVED LOST IN NEW TORPEDOING

Six Survivors Of British Vessel Describe Sudden Attack

Ship's Back Broken By Blast—Men Six Days On Raft

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[By the Associated Press]

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 10—Fifty-two men apparently were lost in the mid-January sinking of a medium-sized British merchant vessel in the Atlantic, six survivors said recently on being landed at Norfolk. The fifty-two are missing.

A torpedo from an enemy submarine broke the back of the ship which sank rapidly. Survivors attribute the heavy loss of life to the unexpectedness of the attack and the speed with which the vessel went under.

All of those lost were British. Some escaped from the ship before she slipped under, but were drowned.

Six Days On Raft

The six who were rescued after six and a half days on a light raft were: Robert L. M. Smith, second officer; Percy Robert Harris, third officer; George Edward Brown, gunner; John R. W. Kirkpatrick, gunner; Jeffery Lloyd, apprentice seaman, and Joseph B. Bierley, messroom steward.

Harris said he was awakened by the explosion of the torpedo against the ship. By the time he could get on deck the vessel was settling. Before he and another officer could launch a boat, the ship sank.

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"I was carried down some distance," Harris said. "As I came to the surface again I was swept across the starboard side, narrowly missing the ship's funnel. At the time I was struck on the shoulder by an object which turned out to be a hatch cover."

Harris then noticed a raft about twenty yards distant and swam to it. Five other men soon joined him.

The six survivors managed to subsist by sharply curtailing their rations and by eating raw fish which they caught.

Yamashita Promoted To Be a Full General

A Tokio dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said today that Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, commander of the Japanese forces that overran Malaya a year ago, had been promoted to the rank of general.

There have been reports that Gen. Yamashita had been shifted to another command, but the Tokio dispatch identified him as "supreme commander of forces in Malaya."

Jap Analysis of Campaign.

A Tokio dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said today that Major-Gen. Kenryo Sato, chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs, told the Japanese Diet the Japanese stands on Guadalcanal and in the Buna area of eastern New Guinea, from which the Nipponese forces have now been driven, were "by no means in vain."

"While our troops defended the far advanced front we were able in all the rest of East Asia to proceed undisturbed with consolidation of our military positions, whereas during the whole of this time the Americans were obliged to employ the entire forces at their disposal in the southwest Pacific for that struggle," the dispatch, recorded by the Associated Press, quoted Sato as saying.

"At the conclusion of Gen. Sato's report," the dispatch said, 'the members of the Diet rose from their seats by way of tribute to the dead.

Sato attributed the success of American expedition on Quadalcanal to the fact that Japanese air bases were 620 miles distant while on the other hand the Americans was able to obtain both material and labor power from bases near at hand and thus lay out airfields which could be defended by motorized troops.

Tokio Lists Allied Sea Losses

The Berlin radio broadcast a Tokio dispatch yesterday asserting that thirteen Allied ships—two cruisers, one destroyer and ten torpedo boats—were sunk by Japanese forces between Feb. 1 and Feb. 7, southeast of Santa Isabel Island in the Solomons group.

The report said eighty-six Allied planes were shot down in the same period and locality. Japanese losses were given as three destroyers damaged. The broadcast was recorded in London by The Associated Press.

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These Japanese claims were not confirmed by any other source.

NAZIS CURB MARKETS

A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press today said that as a consequence of total war German stock exchanges would cease activity to a large extent effective February 13. Daily share quotations will be discontinued completely by order of Economics Minister Walther Funk. Concessions might possibly be made later on.

Turnover on stock exchanges has of late been rather small owing to the lack of material and restrictions on quotations introduced by the authorities. Necessary conclusions were drawn therefrom for the purpose of saving man power.

All German stock exchanges will remain closed on Saturdays. Exchanges in the provinces will be allowed to meet only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for

one hour. The number of bank representatives admitted to stock exchanges will have to be limited to the number absolutely necessary.

NIGHT LEAD TECHNICIANS

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LONDONDERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND, FEB.10-(AP)-THE ARRIVAL OF SEVERAL HUNDRED SKILLED TECHNICIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES AT THE BUSTLING YEAR-OLD AMERICAN NAVAL BASE HERE WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

THE SPEEDING UP OF WORK ON THE LONDONDERRY BASE BY U.S. NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION MEN WAS BELIEVED TO FORESHADOW A BIG INCREASE OF AMERICAN NAVAL ACTIVITY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

AT THE SAME TIME, A STILL FURTHER INTERCHANGE WITH THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVY IN THE LATEST TECHNIQUES OF NAVAL WARFARE WAS ACCOMPLISHED AT ANOTHER PORT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SEAMEN'S SCHOOLS FOR STUDENTS DRAWN FROM BOTH NAVIES AS WELL AS MERCHANT MARINES.

AT THESE SCHOOLS IT IS COMMONPLACE TO SEE A GUNNERY CLASS IN WHICH A JACK TAR OF THE BRITISH NAVY IS THE GUN AIMER WHILE THE LOADER IS AN AMERICAN GOB.

THE SAME SPIRIT OF COOPERATION APPLIES TO ALL SORTS OF EQUIPMENT AND STORES, SO THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO TELL WHERE THE UNITED STATES NAVY LEAVES OFF AND THE ROYAL NAVY BEGINS.

LONDON, FEB.10-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT GUY LA CHAMBRE, FORMER FRENCH AIR MINISTER, AND PIERRE JACOMET, FORMER ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRIES, WHO WERE AMONG THE DEFENDANTS IN THE NOW POSTPONED RIOM TRIALS, HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON.

THE TWO MEN HAD BEEN HELD AT BOURRASOL MANOR NEAR VICHY SINCE FEBRUARY, 1942, THE BROADCAST SAID. LA CHAMBRE RETURNED TO FRANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO DEFEND HIMSELF AGAINST MARSHAL PETAIN'S CHARGES THAT HE AND OTHERS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR FRANCE'S DEFEAT.

OTHER FRENCH POLITICIANS STILL HELD EITHER IN VICHY FRENCH OR GERMAN PRISONS INCLUDE THE FORMER PREMIERS, EDOUARD DALADIER, PAUL REYNAUD, AND LEON BLUM, GEN. MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, FORMER ALLIED GENERALISSIMO, GEORGES MANDEL, FORMER MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

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REYNAUD AND MANDEL WERE REPORTED RECENTLY TO HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO THE GERMANS BY PIERRE LAVAL. THE OTHERS ARE HELD IN A PYRENNEES FORTRESS.

LONDON, FEB 10-(AP)-THE GHOST VOICE OF "IVAN THE TERRIBLE" RODE THE AIR WAVES AGAIN TONIGHT, TRYING TO TELL THE AXIS PEOPLE OF THEIR ARMIES' REVERSES IN RUSSIA ON THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS.

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WHILE A ROME RADIO ANNOUNCER WAS READING A GERMAN REPORT FROM THE EASTERN FRONT, THE VOICE BROKE IN WITH:

"LISTEN TO ME! BELGOROD HAS BEEN TAKEN! KHARKOV IS ABOUT TO FALL...."

HE WAS JAMMED OUT BUT SO WAS THE ROME ANNOUNCER.

BZ852PEW

LONDON--INSERT AFTER NINTH GRAF FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN X X X AND STRONGPOINTS."

LUDWIG SERTORIUS, A GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, SAID IN A BROADCAST THAT "ENEMY PRESSURE IN THE DIRECTION OF KHARKOV HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLY INTENSIFIED" AND ADMITTED THAT "LOCAL BREACHES" HAD BEEN MADE IN THE LINE.

IN COMMON WITH OTHER GERMAN COMMENTATORS, WHO HAD NOT YET TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE OF THE FALL OF KURSK OR BELGOROD, SERTORIOUS ASSER-

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TED THAT THESE BREACHES HAD BEEN SEALED OR CONFINED TO NARROW WEDGES. BUT HE WARNED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD "CONSIDERABLE RESERVES" AND SURPRISINGLY SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY OF KHARKOV'S ENCIRCLEMENT BY REMARKING THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

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MATCHING THE GERMAN X X X 10TH GRAF.

LONDON--THIRD ADD AERIAL (AYE) XXX THREE OF THEM.

A TEXAN IN THE RAF WAS THE PILOT OF ONE OF THE BEAU-FIGHTERS WHICH DOWNED THE GERMAN PLANES. HE IS PILOT OFFICER J.C.WHITE OF DALLAS.

JJ1239PEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB.10-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS HAVE TAKEN UP DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN FORTIFIED AREAS OF WESTERN EUROPE BECAUSE THEIR MILITARY LEADERSHIP EXPECTS A LARGE-SCALE ANGLO-AMERICAN ACTION IN THE COMING MONTHS, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAGENS NYHETER SAID TODAY, QUOTING "WELL-INFORMED GERMAN SOURCES."

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"IT IS EVIDENT THE ALLIES WILL TRY AN INVASION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BEFORE THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE LOSES MOMENTUM," THE CORRESPONDENT QUOTED THEM AS SAYING.

HE ADDED THAT "IT SHOULDN'T BE SURPRISING IF THE INVASION OCCURS AT POINTS WHERE THE BIGGEST GERMAN U-BOAT BASES ARE SITUATED ON THE ATLANTIC COAST."

IT WAS CLAIMED THAT FORTIFICATION WORK IS BEING RUSHED DAY AND NIGHT WITH A HIGHLY-DEVELOPED SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS BUILT SO MOBILE FORCES COULD BE SPED TO CRITICAL POINTS.

FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT HAS JUST FINISHED A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF FRENCH COASTAL DEFENSES ON THE ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN, THE REPORT ADDED.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALGIERS, ALGERIA, FEB 10-(AP)-GEN.HENRI GIRAUD'S CLEANUP OF VICHY UNDERLINGS IN NORTH AFRICA WAS REPORTED TO BE MOVING STEADILY AHEAD TODAY REGARDLESS OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE'S LATEST EXPRESSION OF DISSATISFACTION WITH PROGRESS TO DATE.

INFORMED FRENCH SOURCES SAID ALFRED POSE, SECRETARY OF ECONOMICS IN GIRAUD'S HIGH COMMISSARIAT AND DIRECTOR OF A BANK WHICH THE PIERRE LAVAL REGIME HAD FAVORED REPEATEDLY, WAS SCHEDULED TO BE REPLACED BY AN ARDENT PRO-ALLY BUSINESSMAN.

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THE OUSTER OF THE PREFECT OF ORAN WAS ALSO UNDERSTOOD TO BE ARRANGED BY MARCEL PEYROUTON, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ALGERIA, ON GIRAUD'S INSTRUCTIONS.

FRENCH QUARTERS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH GIRAUD SHARPLY DISPUTED DE GAULLE'S ASSERTION IN LONDON YESTERDAY THAT 15,000 POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE STILL HELD IN NORTH AFRICA. THEY POINTED OUT THAT AN ALLIED COMMISSION IS NOW INVESTIGATING THE CASES OF PERSONS HELD ON POLITICAL CHARGES AND THAT THE NUMBER OF THESE PRISONERS, MOSTLY SPANISH REPUBLICAN REFUGEES, BARELY EXCEEDED 5,000.

GIRAUD'S RECENT LIBERATION OF 27 FRENCH COMMUNIST DEPUTIES ALSO WAS CITED BY THESE SOURCES AS EVIDENCE OF GIRAUD'S LIBERAL TREND.

THE VISIT OF GEN.GEORGES CATROUX, FIGHTING FRENCH DELEGATE IN SYRIA, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MARKED BY A HARMONY OF VIEWS BETWEEN HIM AND GIRAUD WHICH CONTRASTED WITH THE CRITICAL ATTITUDE STILL BEING EXPRESSED BY DE GAULLE.

GIRAUD'S SUPPORTERS SAID HIS MAIN CONCERN IS TO EQUIP HIS TROOPS WITH AMERICAN ARMS AND GET THEM READY TO FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF FRANCE, BUT THAT HE IS ALERT TO THE NEED FOR CIVIL REFORMS MEANWHILE.

ONCE CATROUX RETURNS HERE FROM A TRIP TO SYRIA AND TAKES A PERMANENT POST NO IMPORTANT TARGET WILL BE LEFT FOR POLITICAL SNIPING BY THE DEGAULLISTS, GIRAUD'S FRIENDS ASSERTED.

THE NORTH AFRICAN GENERAL'S PROGRAM ALSO IS DIRECTED AT WIDENING THE ADMISSION OF JEWISH VOLUNTEERS IN THE VARIOUS SERVICES OF THE ARMY, AND CORRECTING THE SEGREGATION OF FREE MASONS IN CERTAIN ARMY CANTONMENTS, IT WAS REPORTED.

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CAIRO, FEB 10-(AP)-ALLIED BOMBERS, MAINTAINING THEIR ATTACK ON IMPORTANT SUPPLY CENTERS ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND AND THE STRATEGIC ISLAND OF SICILY, BLASTED THE IMPORTANT PORT OF PALERMO ON SICILY MONDAY NIGHT AND STARTED A NUMBER OF FIRES, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

TWO AXIS BOMBERS ATTEMPTED TO RAID TRIPOLI, THE FORMER GENM OF MUSSOLINI'S AFRICAN EMPIRE, THE SAME NIGHT, BUT THE BRITISH REPORTED THAT ALLIED FIGHTERS SHOT THEM DOWN.

ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS REPORTED LOST.

BAD WEATHER HINDERED AIR ACTIVITIES OVER THE BATTLE AREA ON THE RUNISIAN FRONTIER AND THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THERE WAS NOTHING TO REPORT FROM THE GROUND FORCES THERE EXCEPT PATROL ACTIVITY.

CAIRO, FEB.10-(AP)-PROMOTION OF COL.ROBERT KAUCH, COMMANDING THE U.S. NINTH AIR SERVICE COMMAND, TO BRIGADIER GENERAL WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS.

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KAUCH CAME TO THE MIDDLE EAST IN NOVEMBER AS SECOND IN COMMAND TO THE NINTH AIR SERVICE UNDER BRIG. GEN. ELMER E.ADLER, WHOM HE SUCCEEDED UPON ADLER'S TRANSFER LAST MONTH.

W1219AEW

Cairo (add)

DECLARING FUTURE OPERATIONS WERE IMPORTANT BECAUSE ALLIED PLANS WOULD BE HAMSTRUNG AS LONG AS THE ENEMY HAD A FOOTHOLD IN NORTH AFRICA, GEN.ALEXANDER EXPRESSED A HOPEFUL ATTITUDE BUT REMINDED THE CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY WAS USED TO FIGHTING IN THE DESERT AND IS NOW OPERATING IN A NEW KIND OF COUNTRY WHERE RAINS AND MUD INTERFERE.

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TURNING TO THE MORE DISTANT FUTURE, ALEXANDER SAID THAT ONCE THE ENEMY IS DRIVEN FROM TUNISIA, NUMBERS OF HIS TROOPS PROBABLY WOULD BE REPLACED BY FRESH TROOPS FROM ENGLAND AND MEN WHO HAD NOT BEEN HOME FOR YEARS WOULD RETURN TO TRAIN OTHERS.

THIS INTERCHANGE, HE SAID, WOULD PUT FRESH LIFE INTO THE EIGHTH ARMY AND AT THE SAME TIME GIVE NEW IMPETUS TO THE HOME TRAINING.

HE SAID HE WANTED THE MIDDLE EAST TO BE THE TRAINING GROUND FOR ALL BRITISH TROOPS.

NEW DELHI, INDIA, FEB 10-(AP)-FOLLOWING SMASHING RAIDS ON RANGOON BY BRITISH AND U.S. BOMBERS, RAF PLANES YESTERDAY LEFT BOMB FIRES BURNING AT THE RIVER JETTY AND IN RAILROAD YARDS AT SAGAING, NEAR MANDALAY, AND POURED THREE INSTALMENTS OF BOMBS AND INCENDIARIES ON THE JAPANESE SUPPLY BASE AT MAGYICHAUNG, NEAR AKYAB IN WESTERN BURMA, THE BRITISH SAID TODAY.

A COMMUNIQUE DETAILED THE BRITONS' AERIAL DAMAGE IN THOSE TWO TOWNS, AS WELL AS TO RAILWAY OBJECTIVES AT THAZI JUNCTION AND TO RIVER CRAFT AND SOME JAPANESE ROAD CAMPS BY PATROLS THAT RANGED THE CHINDWIN AND IRRAWADDY RIVER VALLEYS.

THE WAR BULLETIN ALSO DISCLOSED THAT PROME, IN CENTRAL BURMA, WAS ATTACKED MONDAY NIGHT.

ALL OF THE ATTACKING AIRPLANES RETURNED SAFELY, IT ADDED.

30.24-1059

A51KX

NIGHT LEAD GUADALCANAL

FEB 11 1943

BY CHARLES MCMURTRY

AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, FEB.10-(AP)-A NEW DRIVE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAS PROMISED TODAY FOLLOWING THE SUCCESS OF AMERICA'S FIRST GREAT OFFENSIVE BY LAND, SEA AND AIR IN THE SOLOMONS.

A NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID THE JAPS HAD BEEN COMPLETELY ELIMINATED FROM GUADALCANAL ISLAND AFTER LOSSES OF BETWEEN 30,000 AND 50,000 MEN, 1,100 PLANES AND 72 SHIPS DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS IN THE SOLOMONS.

"WE ARE GOING TO TAKE OFFENSIVE ACTION IN WHICH THE COMPLETE SEIZURE OF GUADALCANAL HAS AN IMPORTANT PART," SAID CAPT.MYLES BROWNING, CHIEF OF STAFF TO ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., COMMANDER OF THE U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

"I AM NOT AT LIBERTY TO SAY WHAT."

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ADMIRAL HALSEY CONGRATULATED MAJOR GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, WHO TOOK COMMAND OF THE ARMY FORCES ON GUADALCANAL WHEN THE MARINES WITHDREW.

THE OFFENSIVE TO RETAKE GUADALCANAL FROM THE JAPS WAS LAUNCHED BY THE MARINES LAST AUGUST 7. SINCE THEN THERE HAVE BEEN FIVE GREAT NAVAL BATTLES IN THE SOLOMONS, HUNDREDS OF AIR SKIRMISHES AND RAIDS AND MONTHS OF FIGHTING IN SLIMY JUNGLES.

IN THE GREATEST OF THE NAVAL BATTLES LAST NOVEMBER 12-15 A JAP INVASION FLEET WAS SMASHED

IN THE GREATEST OF THE NAVAL BATTLES LAST NOVEMBER 12-15 A JAP INVASION FLEET WAS SMASHED WITH A LOSS OF 28 SHIPS SUNK AND 10 DAMAGED.

AMERICAN LOSSES DURING THE SIX MONTHS WERE NOT ANNOUNCED, BUT PREVIOUS ARMY AND MARINE REPORTS PLACED THE RATIOS ONE U.S.PLANE TO EVERY TEN JAPANESE AND ONE CASUALTY FOR EVERY SEVEN JAPS. THE NAVY LOSSES WERE PUT AT ONE SHIP TO EVERY THREE OF THE ENEMY.

THE JAPANESE HAD EVACUATED FROM GUADALCANAL AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF SENIOR OFFICERS BY DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES.

"AN INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT IN THAT RESPECT IS THE STRONG INDICATION THEY MADE A DELIBERATE EFFORT TO EVACUATE THEIR SENIOR OFFICERS WHEN THEY PERCEIVED THE SITUATION WAS HOPELESS, LEAVING THE JUNIOR OFFICERS AND MEN TO TAKE THE RAP," CAPT.BROWNING SAID

THERE WAS NO REPORT HERE YET OF THE NUMBER OF JAPS KILLED OR CAPTURED.

"SO THAT THE PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT GO HOG-WILD OVER THE VICTORY," BROWNING STRESSED THAT "GUADALCANAL WAS NEVER OF ANY IMPORTANCE EXCEPT FOR ITS AIRFIELD AND AS A JUMPING OFF POINT FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS.

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"GUADALCANAL NOW IS A SECURE AND RELATIVELY COMFORTABLE ADVANCE BASE FOR SUCH OPERATIONS."

ADMIRAL HALSEY HAD HIS PUN ON THE VICTORY.

"HAVING SENT GEN.PATCH TO DO A TAILORING JOB ON GUADALCANAL," THE ADMIRAL SAID, "I AM SURPRISED AND PLEASED AT THE SPEED WITH WHICH HE REMOVED THE ENEMY'S PANTS TO ACCOMPLISH IT."

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT RICHARD M.VENN, 291 UNION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

GUADALCANAL, DECEMBER 31, (DELAYED)--A MEMORIAL SERVICE WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS WAS HELD IN THE GUADALCANAL CEMETERY TODAY BY

MARINES OF A DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY COLONEL AMOR LER. SIMS, OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA, PAYING HONOR, ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR, TO THEIR COMRADES WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE BATTLE OF THE SOLOMONS.

CEREMONIES WERE ATTENDED BY MEN OF ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE. THE DETACHMENT'S NAVY CHAPLAIN, FATHER MATTHEW KEOUGH OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, WAS THE CELEBRANT AT SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS. HE WAS ASSISTED BY FATHER FREDERIC P.GEHRING OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ALSO OF THE NAVY, AS DEACON, AND FATHER JAMES E.DUNFORD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, OF THE ARMY, AS SUBJECT.

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FATHER KEOUGH OFFICIATED AT A WHITE AND BLACK DRAPED ALTAR, RAISED ABOVE THE NEAT ROWS OF GRAVES BY A PLATFORM FASHIONED FROM COCONUT-TREE TRUNKS. EACH TRIM GRAVE WAS MARKED WITH A WOODEN CROSS AND COVERED WITH A PALM FROND. ON THE ALTAR WAS A CROSS FASHIONED FROM EMPTY SHELL CASES.

IN FRONT OF THE ALTAR WAS A FLAG-DRAPED CATAFALQUE, GUARDED BY TWO MARINES, TWO SAILORS, AND TWO SOLDIERS. BEHIND, AT THE EDGE OF THE CEM

MEN OF THE DETACHME

MARINES, TWO SAILORS, AND TWO SOLDIERS. BEHIND, AT THE EDGE OF THE CEM

TERY MEN OF THE DETACHMENT WERE DRAWN UP IN FORMATION. PRESENT ALSO WE MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER PATCH OF THE ARMY, AND THE OFFICERS COMMANDING MARINE AND NAVY UNITS HERE.

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OCCASIONALLY, DURING THE MASS, THE RESPONSES OF THE CHOIR AND ITS SOLIST, CORPORAL EDWARD A.MONAHAN, U.S.A., OF DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, WERE DROWNED IN THE ROAR OF PLANES LEAVING THE AIR FIELD.

FOLLOWING THE MASS, PROTESTANT SERVICES WERE OFFERED BY CHAPLAINS ARTHUR R.CHATTEN, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND JOHN A.MAGUAR, ST. EDWARD, NEBRASKA, BOTH OF THE NAVY, AND CHAPLAIN ARTHUR O.HOPPE, SHARON SPRINGS, NEW YORK, REPRESENTING THE ARMY.

AS THE SERVICES CONCLUDED, THREE VOLLEYS FROM THE FIRING SQUAD CRACKED OUT ACROSS THE CEMETERY, AND THE MEN STOOD RIGID AS SERGEANT T.G.SHEPPERD, U.S.M.C., OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, SOUNDED "TAPS." THEN THE BAND, LED BY MASTER TECHNICAL SERGEANT JAMES T.TICHACEK,JR., SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, PLAYED THE MARINE CORPS HYMN AND THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

B75WX

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THE MEN DID NOT LEAVE IMMEDIATELY. IN SMALL AND SOLEMN GROUPS, THEY GATHERED AROUND THE GRAVES OF THEIR FRIENDS, PAYING THEIR OWN PERSO AND HEARTFELT TRIBUTES.

THERE IS NOTHING PRETENTIOUS ABOUT THE CEMETERY ON GUADALCANAL. THE SITE IS AN OPEN FIELD SET OFF BY A STURDY FENCE OF COCONUT-TREE TRUN EACH GRAVE IS MARKED WITH A WOODEN CROSS WHICH BEARS THE NAME OF THE MAN, HIS RANK, THE DATE OF HIS DEATH, AND THE GRAVE NUMBER.

THERE IS A CEASELESS FLOW OF VISITORS, ACCORDING TO THE ATTENDANT, WHO SAID THAT AN AVERAGE OF AT LEAST 200 COME EVERY DAY.

"THEY ARE ALWAYS COMING," HE SAID, "AND TRIMMING THE GRAVES ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN WISHES. LOOK AT THAT CHRISTMAS WREATH."

AT THE FOOT OF ONE OF THE GRAVES IS A SIMPLE DECORATION -- TWO BAMBOO STICKS BENT INTO A CIRCLE AND INTERLACED WITH GREENERY, FRAMING FOUR SILVER STARS MADE OF CARDBOARD.

NEARBY, THE GRAVE OF A MARINE AVIATOR IS HEADED WITH A PROPELLOR BLADE. JUST BELOW A BULLET HOLE IN THE BLADE IS THE INSCRIPTION: "AN OFFICER'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT--THE RESPECT AND ADMIRATION OF HIS MEN."

30-24-1061

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, THURSDAY, FEB 11-(AP)-A HARD-WORKING TRANSPORT PILOT WHO FLEW AN UNARMED PLANE INTO ENEMY TERRITORY ON MORE THAN 50 MISSIONS IN LESS THAN 30 DAYS WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY BY LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY.

HE IS SECOND LIEUT. WALTER BION THOMPSON OF WESTPOINT, NEB.

CORP. ROBERT L.SWANSON OF ANTHON, IOWA, WHO PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN A BOMBER ALSO WAS GIVEN THE DFC.

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AIR MEDALS WERE AWARDED STAFF SERGT. RUSSELL D.BROWN, 446 HAWKINS ST., GALESBURG, ILL., AND SERGT. HOLLIS D.COX, 1856 OLIVER TOWER AVE., SEATTLE, WASH.

THOMPSON'S AND SWANSON'S AWARDS WERE FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT."

BETWEEN NOV. 11 AND DEC. 7 THOMPSON PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 50 FLIGHTS OVER THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS OF NEW GUINEA, "DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED."

THE CITATION SAID "THESE OPERATIONS CONSISTED OF DROPPING SUPPLIES TO ADVANCED POSITIONS AND EVACUATING WOUNDED PERSONNEL. THESE MISSIONS INVOLVED FLYING AT EXTREMELY LOW ALTITUDES OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS IN AN UNARMED TRANSPORT WHICH WAS CONSTANTLY IN DANGER OF ENEMY INTERCEPTION. THROUGHOUT THESE OPERATIONS THOMPSON DEMONSTRATED OUTSTANDING FLYING ABILITY."

SWANSON PARTICIPATED IN FLIGHTS OVER THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THE CITATION SAID THE FLIGHTS INCLUDED LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING.

THROUGHOUT THESE OPERATIONS SWANSON DISPLAYED "OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY.

THE AWARDS TO BROWN AND COX WERE FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT." BROWN PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS AND COX IN MORE THAN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS, INCLUDING LONG RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

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SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA--SECOND ABD AERIAL X X X TIMOR SEA.

THE FIRST PILOTS OF THE FLIGHT ELEMENTS WERE LIEUTS.ANSON ANDERSON, CHADRON, NEB., HAROLD HEVENER, SAN DIEGO, CAL., HAROLD ROBERTSON, BUFFALO, N.Y., DONALD SAWYER, ANGOLA, IND., ALAN CURRIE, CONO, COL., JACK ARANT, WINNEMUCCA, NEV., CHARLES HESSE, CHICAGO, AND JOHN WILSON, PITTSBURGH, KANS.

EJ1252PEV

BOMBAY, FEB 10-(AP)-HERE IS MOHANDAS K.GANDHI'S DIET FOR THE NEXT 21 DAYS AS DESCRIBED IN THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:

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"IT IS TO BE A FAST ACCORDING TO HIS CAPACITY AND DURING IT MR.GANDHI PROPOSES TO ADD THE JUICES OF CITRUS FRUIT TO WATER, MAKING THE WATER DRINKABLE, AS HIS WISH IS NOT TO FAST TO DEATH BUT TO SURVIVE THE ORDEAL."

HIS CUSTOMARY DIET GENERALLY CONSISTS OF GOAT'S MILK AND A GOOD DEAL OF FRUIT AND CEREAL.

BOMBAY--INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD GANDHI AFTER 6TH GRAF ENDING X X X MILLIONS OF INDIANS.

GANDHI'S DECISION TO FAST WAS A COMPLETE SURPRISE. HIS LAST MEAL BEFORE THE FAST CONSISTED OF THE USUAL GOAT'S MILK, FRUIT JUICE AND VEGETABLES.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID GANDHI WOULD BE PERMITTED TO SEE FRIEN WHOM HE CHOSE. ASKED IF HE WOULD BE ALLOWED TO SEE CHAKRAVARTHI RAJAGOPALACHARI, INDIAN CONGRESS PRESIDENT WHO HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO NEGOTIATE A PEACE SETTLEMENT, THE SPOKESMAN SAID "IF GANDHI ASKS IT I CAN'T SEE THAT ANYTHING WOULD BE BUT IN THE WAY."

THE GOVERNMENT ONCE REFUSED RAJAGOPALACHARI PERMISSION TO VISIT GANDHI IN DETENTION.

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GANDHI IN HIS LETTERS X X X 7TH GRAF PREV.

MONTEVIDEO, FEB.10-(AP)-THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT ALL AMERI COUNTRIES ADOPT STRICT CENSORSHIP OF ALL MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE INTERESTS OF CONTINENTAL SAFETY, WORDING THE RECOMMENDATION TO INCLUDE SUCH COUNTRIES AS SPAIN AND ARGENTINA.

MEETING UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP OF MEXICAN AMBASSADOR CARLOS OJEDA, THE COMMITTEE ASKED AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO ENFORCE CENSORSHIP OF ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO OR FROM:

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1--ANY OF THE AXIS POWERS OR OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

2--ANY NON-AMERICAN NATION NOT AT WAR WITH THE AXIS.

3--ANY AMERICAN COUNTRY WHICH HAS NOT BROKEN RELATIONS WITH ALL MEMBERS OF THE AXIS, OR HAVING BROKEN RELATIONS HAS NOT YET BANNED COMMUNICATIONS WITH THEM.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE COMMITTEE SAID THE LATTER TWO CLASSES OBVIOUSL REFERRED TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SPAIN AND ARGENTINA.

THE COMMITTEE SAID IT RECOGNIZED THE "DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS," BUT POINTED TO THE URGENT NEED FO SOME RESTRICTIONS IN TOTAL FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS TO FIGHT ESPION-AGE ACTIVITIES OF AXIS AGENTS IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

MENTIONING NON-WARRING EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, THE COMMITTEE SAID "COMMUNICATIONS OSTENSIBLY ADDRESSED AND RECEIVED BY THEM ARE EASILY TRANSMITTED TO AND FROM THE AXIS." CENSORSHIP IS IMPERATIVE OVER COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND ANY OTHERS KEEPING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS BECAUSE "DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT MEANS OF TRANSMISSION OF VITAL INFORMATION TO AXIS COUNTRIES."

FEB 11 1943

W122AFW

HAVANA, FEB 10-(AP)-UNDER A DECREE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA LATE LAST NIGHT, CUBA'S SUGAR CROP WAS FIXED AT 3,225,000 SHORT TONS.

OF THAT TOTAL, IT WAS DECREED, 2,700,000 TONS WILL BE FOR SALE TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER TERMS TO BE AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE CUBAN SUGAR INSTITUTE AND A BUYING AGENCY DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT; 300,000 TONS FOR EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES; AND 225,000 TONS FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

(PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR IN CUBA IN RECENT CROP YEARS HAS BEEN LIMITED BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE. IN 1941, FOR INSTANCE, THE CROP QUOTA WAS 2,240,000 SHORT TONS, OF WHICH 1,843,025 TONS WAS THE QUOTA FOR EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES.)

M540AEW

30.24-1063

OTTAWA, FEB 10-(AP)-TWO AMERICANS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING AFTER THE BATTLE OF DIEPPE LAST AUGUST WERE LISTED BY THE CANADIAN ARMY TONIGHT AS NOW REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR.

THEY WERE:

ACTING CORP.REGINALD THOMAS WALKER, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.KATHLEEN WALKER, LIVES AT 8278 GRAND RIVER AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

CORP.LYMAN LESLIE WALLACE, WHOSE WIFE ALETHA LIVES IN MOUNT CARMEL, ILL.

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OTTAWA, FEB 10-(AP)-THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT LISTED THREE AMERICANS AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS.

THEY WERE:

MISSING AND BELIEVED KILLED:

FLT.SGT.ORVILLE STOTTS O'HAIR, WHOSE FATHER, O.M.O'HAIR, LIVES AT 602 JACKSON ST. S., GREENCASTLE, IND.

WARRANT OFFICER LAWRENCE O'NEILL WEAKLEY, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. INABELLE CARLTON, LIVES AT 1302 25TH ST. N., ST.JOSEPH, MO.

REPORTED MISSING:

FLT.SGT.LLOYD PETE MCCLIVE, WHOSE FATHER, F.A.MCCLIVE, LIVES AT 520 RANKIN ST. E., FLINT, MICH.

FEB 11 1943

OTTAWA, ONT. (CANADIAN PRESS)-AGRICULTURE MINISTER JAMES GARDINER SAID IN A HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEECH THAT REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD HAVE INCREASED FASTER THAN PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED BUT THAT IT IS "SCARCELY CORRECT TO STATE THAT WE HAVE FOOD SHORTAGES IN CANADA."

THE MINISTER WAS PARTICIPATING YESTERDAY IN THE DEBATE ON THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"NEVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY HAS SO MUCH BY WAY OF TONNAGE OF FOODSTUFFS BEEN PRODUCED IN CANADA," HE SAID.

FARMERS HAD BEEN ADVISED WELL IN ADVANCEMOF AGREEMENTS WITH TNE UNITED KINGDOM SO THAT REQUIRED SUPPLIES MIGHT BE MADE AVAILABLE.

CANADIAN ELEVATORS WERE BULGING WITH GRAIN AND OTHER GRAIN WAS HEAPED ON THE PRAIRIE.

"AND SOME PEOPLE TALK OF SHORTAGES," SAID GARDINER.

30.24-1063

GARDINER SAID 70 PERCENT OF THE HOGS SLAUGHTERED IN CANADA WENT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. THAT REPRESENTED A CANADIAN PRODUCTION SURPLUS OF 70 PERCENT. MORE THAN 70 PERCENT OF CANADA'S CHEESE PRODUCTION WENT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THIS ALSO REPRESENTED A SURPLUS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTION.

WHEN CHEESE PRICES WERE HIGHER, BUTTER PRODUCTION WAS APT TO BE LESS. BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES HAD ASKED FOR CHEESE RATHER THAN BUTTER AND NO BUTTER HAD BEEN SHIPPED TO BRITAIN SINCE THE WAR BEGAN BUT CHEESE HAD BEEN PRODUCED AT THE EXPENSE OF BUTTER AND STEPS WERE MADE NECESSARY TO CONTROL THE CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER IN CANADA.

THE DEMAND FOR PORK PRODUCTS FOR BRITAIN HAD ENLARGED DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR BEEF. LAST YEAR 121,000 BEEF CATTLE WERE EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES AND NONE WAS GOING THIS YEAR, IT ADDED.

JS1031AEW

FEB 11 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN AUXILIARY POLICE ORGANIZATION OF "RURAL GUARDS" HAS BEEN FORMED IN GERMANY TO ASSIST "REGULAR POLICE OVERBURDENED BY WARTIME DUTIES," AND SIMILAR "CITY GUARDS" ARE "TO BE FORMED SHORTLY IN GERMAN CITIES," THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FORMATION OF THE "LANDWACHT" OR RURAL GUARDS, WAS DISCLOSED BY GENERAL DALUEGE, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN UNIFORMED POLICE ASSOCIATION, WHO SAID THAT MEN 40 TO 60 YEARS OLD HAVE BEEN SERVING AS AUXILIARY POLICEMEN IN THE "UPCOUNTRY" FOR NEARLY A YEAR.

THESE AUXILIARIES ARE BUSINESSMEN, PEASANTS, INDUSTRIALISTS OR WORKERS WHO DO POLICE DUTY "IN THEIR SPARE TIME," THE BROADCAST SAID.

BZ903PEW

FEB 11 1943

BY [illegible]

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A TOKYO DISPATCH TODAY CLAIMING THAT THIRTEEN ALLIED SHIPS--TWO CRUISERS, ONE DESTROYER AND TEN TORPEDO BOATS--WERE SUNK BY JAPANESE FORCES BETWEEN FEB.1 AND FEB.7 SOUTHEAST OF SANTA ISABEL ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS GROUP.

THE REPORT SAID 86 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE SAME PERIOD AND LOCALITY. JAPANESE LOSSES WERE GIVEN AS THREE DESTROYERS DAMAGED.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED IN LONDON BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THESE JAPANESE CLAIMS WERE NOT CONFIRMED BY ANY OTHER SOURCE. NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX SAID IN A PRESS CONFERENCE LAST SATURDAY THAT BOTH THE JAPANESE AND AMERICAN NAVIES HAD LOST SOME WARSHIPS IN SPARRING IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, BUT ADDED THAT THE LOSSES WERE "MODERATE" AND INCLUDED "NOTHING OF A MAJOR CHARACTER."

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A NAVY COMMUNIQUE THE DAY BEFORE REPORTED "SPORADIC ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE AIR AND SURFACE FORCES IN THE SOLOMON ISLAND AREA" WERE CONTINUING.

M534AEW

D19

NEW YORK, FEB. 10-(AP)-THE LAST LEG OF A 5,300-MILE AIR CARGO SERVICE FROM THE CANAL ZONE TO BUENOS AIRES HAS BEEN PUT IN OPERATION PANAGRA, OPERATOR OF THE AIR FREIGHT SERVICE, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE NEW LINK EXTENDS THE SERVICE FROM LIMA, PERU, TO SANTIAGO, CHILE, AND THEN OVER THE MOUNTAINS TO THE CAPITAL OF ARGENTINA. THE FIRST LEG EXTENDED FROM THE CANAL ZONE TO LIMA AND WAS THE FIRST ALL-CARGO SERVICE OPERATED BY AN AIR LINE CERTIFIED BY THE CIVIL [illegible]ONAUTICS BOARD.

PMS INTERPRETIVE

BY GLENN BABB

FEB 11 1943

THE EXULTATION NATURAL TO A GREAT VICTORY MAY EXCUSE ADMIRAL HALSEY FOR THE PUN WITH WHICH HE GREETS TODAY THE NEWS OF THE COMPLETE CONQUEST OF GUADALCANAL. "HAVING SENT GENERAL PATCH TO DO A TAILORING JOB ON GUADALCANAL, I AM SURPRISED AND PLEASED AT THE SPEED WITH WHICH HE REMOVED THE ENEMY'S PANTS TO ACCOMPLISH IT." THUS THE HARD HITTING ADMIRAL ENRICHES OUR HERITAGE OF PICTURESQUE MILITARY DECLARATIONS, JUST AS HIS SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND--ARMY, NAVY AND MARINES--HAS EMBELLISHED FOREVER THE TRADITIONS OF AMERICAN ARMS.

GUADALCANAL IS A GREAT VICTORY ALTHOUGH ITS SCALE MAY BE SMALL IN COMPARISON WITH THE VAST CONFLICTS NOW RAGING IN RUSSIA OR EVEN THOSE FOUGHT RECENTLY OR IMPENDING IN NORTH AFRICA. GUADALCANAL, ABOUT THE SIZE OF LONG ISLAND, IS MERELY ONE ISLAND OF ONE OF THE MANY ARCHIPELAGOES THAT DOT THE 3,500 MILES OF SEA BETWEEN IT AND TOKYO.

THE JAPANESE MAY FIND COMFORT AND THE FAINT HEARTED AMONG US MAY DISCOVER CAUSE FOR DISMAY IN THE THOUGHT THAT IF THE SIX MONTHS REQUIRED TO TAKE GUADALCANAL IS TO SET THE PACE FOR OUR ADVANCE ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND THIS GENERATION WILL NOT SEE THE VICTORIOUS PEACE FOR WHICH WE ARE FIGHTING.

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BUT THERE IS NO GOOD REASON TO MEASURE OUR PROSPECTS BY THAT STANDARD. OUR STRENGTH IS JUST AT ITS BEGINNING IN THE PACIFIC. ADMIRAL HALSEY'S SPOKESMAN SAYS A NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE IS UNDER PREPARATION. GENERAL MACARTHUR, WHO WON GUADALCANAL'S COMPANION TRIUMPH IN NEW GUINEA THREE WEEKS AGO, HAS DECLARED THAT WE CAN EXPECT SOMETHING BETTER THAN THE UNIMAGINATIVE ISLAND-HOPPING STRATEGY TO WHICH SOME THINK WE ARE DOOMED, AND ALREADY HEAIICVMEH NROM

SOMETHING BETTER THAN THE UNIMAGINATIVE ISLAND-HOPPING STRATEGY TO WHICH SOME THINK WE ARE DOOMED, AND ALREADY HE HAS MOVED FROM THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN TO THE NEXT PHASE WITH A VIGOR AND SPEED WHICH PROMISES WELL.

IN A SENSE GUADALCANAL HAS A SIGNIFICANCE AKIN TO THAT OF STALINGRAD. BOTH SAW THE ADVANCE OF A TRIUMPHANT ENEMY STOPPED, THEN ROLLED BACK FOR THE FIRST TIME. (IT WAS NOT UNTIL A MONTH AFTER THE MARINES LANDED IN THE SOLOMONS THAT MACARTHUR'S AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS TURNED BACK THE JAPANESE THRUST TOWARD PORT MORESBY.) IT WAS ON

30.26 - 1065

UNDATED--FIRST ADD BABB'S PMS INTERPRETIVE X X X.) IT WAS ON GUADALCANAL THAT AMERICAN FORCES IN THIS WAR FIRST CAME TO GRIPS WITH THE ENEMY ON SOMETHING LIKE EQUAL TERMS AND IN A FINISH FIGHT SHOWED WHICH WAS MASTER. ITS PLACE IS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF BELLEAU WOOD IN THE LAST WAR. BOTH, BY THE SCALE OF THE VASTER BATTLES THEN RAGING, WERE LOCAL ACTIONS, BUT THEIR MEANING WENT FAR BEYOND THE SQUARE MILEAGE OCCUPIED OR THE NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY ANNIHILATED. EACH OF THESE FIGHTS THE UNITED STATES MARINES FORMED THE VANGUARD, SHARING THE VICTORY WITH THEIR COMRADES OF THE ARMY. GUADALCANAL BECOMES A NAME TO BE FOREVER EMBLAZONED ON THE BANNERS OF THAT CORPS D'ELITE AND SOME LYRICIST OF GENIUS MAY FIND A WAY TO FIT IT INTO THE MARINE HYMN.

FEB 11 1943

THE MORAL EFFECTS OF GUADALCANAL AND PAPUA MAY PROVE A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE WAR'S COURSE. YESTERDAY IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS WAS COMPELLED TO ADMIT THESE DEFEATS, AND NOT EVEN THE DOCILE, GULLIBLE JAPANESE PEOPLE WILL BE FOOLED ENTIRELY BY THE EXPLANATION THAT WORTHLESS TERRITORY WAS EXCHANGED FOR STRATEGICAL ADVANTAGES. THE INESCAPABLE FACT IS THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PACIFIC WAR (EXCLUDING THE CHINA WAR) THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO ABANDON BITTERLY CONTESTED BATTLEFIELDS.

AND JAPANESE SOLDIERS KNOW NOW THAT NEITHER THE VIRTUE OF THE AUGUST SON OF HEAVEN NOR THEIR OWN FANATICAL, FATALISTIC FIGHTING SPIRIT IS ENOUGH TO MAKE THEM INVINCIBLE AGAINST TOUGHER WARRIORS USING EVER MORE POWERFUL WEAPONS. MOST OF THEM ON PAPUA AND GUADALCANAL FOUGHT TO THE DEATH BUT IN THE END SOME WERE SURRENDERING IN BETRAYAL OF THE CODE THEIR OFFICERS HAD SOUGHT TO INSTILL IN

30.24 - 1065

THEM. THERE WILL BE FEW JAPANESE SURVIVORS OF THESE BATTLES TO RETURN HOME AND THE HIGH COMMAND DOUBTLESS WILL SEE THAT MEN WHO HAVE HAD THESE EXPERIENCES WILL BE INSULATED FROM THEIR COMRADES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DOUBT IN JAPAN'S DIVINE DESTINY. BUT THOSE THINGS HAVE A WAY OF GETTING AROUND.

FEB 11 1943

new york, feb. 10-(ap)-- Fearful of a "landing of ... russians on the bulgarian coast," the germans are building fortifications on the coast "especially at burgas and varna," a broadcast by radio france (algiers) recorded by the cbs listening post said today.

FEB 11 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB. 10 -(AP)-

MEMBERS OF A UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ... ARRIVED YESTERDAY TO STUDY THIS ISLAND'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WENT ON A MOTORCADE INSPECTION TODAY.

SENATOR DENNIS ... CHAVEZ (D-N.M.), CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, SPOKE IN SPANISH OVER THE RADIO LAST NIGHT. HE SAID THE COMMITTEE HOPED TO ... GET AN ACCURATE PICTURE OF THE ISLAND'S PROBLEMS.

THE SENATORS ARE EXPECTED TO RETURN FROM

THEIR MOTOR TRIP TO ARECIBO/MAYAGUEZ FRIDAY NIGHT FOR A

RECEPTION AT FORTALEZA BEFORE OPENING HEAR[illegible] TUESDAY.

FEB 11 1943

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Churchill Promises Great 1943 Offensive; Eisenhower, a Full General, Commands Armies in Africa; Allies Gain in Tunisia

Action To Make Foe 'Burn And Bleed' Is Pledged

FEB 12 1943

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Feb. 11 — Prime Minister Churchill declared today that the Allies had landed nearly a half million men in Africa and planned an offensive campaign during the next nine months with the goal of engaging the enemy "on the largest possible scale and at the earliest possible moment."

In a war review vibrant with his usual fighting spirit and brightened by unusual optimism, the Prime Minister brought back from the Casablanca unconditional-surrender conference the news of a new unification of command in North Africa and the pledge that Europe would be invaded as soon as the United Nations were ready.

Eisenhower In Command

These were high points of his address to the cheering House of Commons:

1. As the British Eighth Army moves into Tunisia, the North African command is unified under the American command, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, with Gen. Sir Harold Alexander second in command, and with Mediterranean air forces under British Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, and sea forces under Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham.

2. The Allies are more than holding their own in the U-boat warfare, with a million and a quarter more tons of shipping available now than six months ago, with losses of the last two months at the lowest figure in over a year, and with the best rate of U-boat sinkings so far in the war.

3. Churchill will meet again with President Roosevelt within the next nine months. The Prime Minister disclosed that the President had been willing to go as far as Khartoum, Egypt, to bring Premier Stalin into the January conferences, but that Stalin was too engaged with Russia's mighty winter drive to leave his country even for a day.

4. British Field Marshal Sir John Dill and American Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold have conferred at Chungking with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who expressed satisfaction at the plans for giving China additional help.

5. Britain has offered to embody into a "special treaty" her pledge to help carry the war against Japan on to unconditional surrender, but had President Roosevelt's answer that "the word of Britain was quite enough for him."

Attack Plan Stressed

Churchill's speech emphasized that the Allies were preparing to strike.

He declared that the United Nations had "a complete plan of action" to be carried out "during the next nine months."

Churchill, received with loud cheers, said, "The dominating aim which we set before ourselves in the conference at Casablanca was to engage the enemy's forces on land, sea and in the air on the largest possible scale and at the earliest possible moment."

"We have to make the enemy burn and bleed in every way that is physically and reasonably possible, in the same way as he is being made to burn and bleed along the vast Russian front from the White Sea to the Black Sea," Churchill declared.

FEB 13 1943

Has Optimistic Tone

Of the war against U-boats, he said: "Progress is being made. We are holding our own and more than holding our own."

From his first words, there was an optimistic ring in the Prime Minister's tones

"In the last six months," he asserted, "Anglo-American and important Canadian new building (of ships) exceeded all the losses of the United Nations by over one and a quarter million tons."

"That is to say," he added, "our joint fleet is one and a quarter million tons bigger today than it was six months ago."

To Leave Enemy Guessing.

Mr. Churchill said he intended to "leave the enemy guessing at the real figures" in the U-boat warfare—"to let him be the victim of his own lies."

It was recalled that Mr. Churchill credited the Nazis' lack of knowledge of Allied shipping for the ease with which the Allies occupied French North Africa.

"The great American flow of shipbuilding is leaping up month by month and losses in the last two months are the lowest for over a year," he declared.

"We have had hardly any losses in our heavily escorted troop convoys and out of about 3,000,000 souls who have been moved under protection of the British Navy only 1,348 have been killed or drowned including the missing."

"The rate of killing of U-boats has steadily improved," he said. "From January to October, 1942, inclusive, a period of 10 months, the rate of sinkings certain and probable was the best we have seen so far in this war.

"But from November to the present date, a period of three months, the rate has improved more than half as much again."

At the same time, Mr. Churchill added, "The destructive power of the U-boat has undergone steady diminution. In the first year of the war the operational U-boat accounted for an average of 19 ships; in the second year, 12, and in the third, 7½.

Shipping Improvement Seen.

"It is because of this that U-boat warfare takes first place in our thoughts. There is no need to exaggerate the danger of U-boats, or worry our seamen by harping upon it unduly, because the British and American governments have known for some time past that there were these U-boats about, and have given the task of overcoming them first priority in all their plans.

"This was reaffirmed most explicitly by the combined staffs at Casablanca."

Mr. Churchill predicted that "we shall be definitely better off as far as shipping is concerned at the end of 1943 than now."

He gave no specific figures, and despite this optimistic picture of the U-boat warfare he warned:

"The losses we suffer at sea are very heavy and they hamper us and delay our operations and thus prolong the war."

Mr. Churchill declared, however, that the enemy "cannot avert" defeat, as he hopes, by undersea warfare.

Of the meeting January 14 to 24 with Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill said:

"Our inflexible insistence on unconditional surrender does not mean that we shall stain our victorious arms by wrong and cruel treatment of the whole population, but justice must be done, and justice must be stern and implacable.

"No vestige of Nazi or Fascist power, no vestige of the Japanese war-plotting machine will be left by us when the work is done, as it certainly will be."

The Prime Minister said the United Nations' plan for action during the next nine months comprise "apportionment of forces as well as their direction and weight. * * *"

He added that before the end of that nine months he planned to meet Mr. Roosevelt again.

"For good or ill," he said, "we know exactly what it is we wish to do.

"We have the united, agreed advice of our experts behind it, and there is nothing now to be done but to work out these schemes in detail and put them into operation."

Mr. Churchill disclosed that Mr. Roosevelt had been willing to go as far east as Khartoum, in order that a tripartite conference might be held with Premier Stalin in attendance.

But he added that Premier Stalin could not leave his post, even for a single day.

In speaking of Mr. Roosevelt's journey, Mr. Churchill spoke of the President's "physical disability which he so heroically surmounted."

He said that although Premier Stalin was unable to attend the conference, "I assure the House that our duty to aid to the utmost of our power the magnificent and tremendous effort of Russia and try to draw the enemy from the Russian front was accepted as the first objective once the problems of U-boat warfare were met."

Will Continue War on Japan.

Mr. Churchill said that at the Casablanca conference he renewed Britain's promise "to continue the war against Japan to the point of unconditional surrender should the war in Europe finish before."

He said he had even offered to embody this in a "special treaty" but "the President stated, however, that the word of Britain was quite enough for him."

"When I look at all that Russia is doing and the vast achievements of Soviet arms I should feel myself below the level of events if I were not sure in my heart and conscience that everything in human power is being done to bring British and American forces into action against the enemy with the utmost speed and energy and on the largest scale," Mr. Churchill said.

Referring to his conference at Adana with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, Mr. Churchill said, "It is no part of our policy to get Turkey into trouble." That, he said, "would be a disaster to Britain and to all the United Nations."

"I made no request to Turkey except to get her rearmament well organized."

FEB 12 1943

He added that "there is a joint military commission sitting in Ankara to press forward with the improvement of communications and, by reception of new weapons, to bring Turkey's Army up to the highest pitch of efficiency."

Half Million Landed in Africa.

Referring to his visit to Tripoli, the Prime Minister recalled the directives which he gave Gen. Alexander last August and said he now had received the following reply:

"'Sir, the orders you gave me on August 15, 1942, have been fulfilled. The enemy, together with their impediments, have been completely eliminated from Egypt, Cirenaica, Libya and Tripolitania. I now await your further instructions.'"

"Obviously," Mr. Churchill commented amid the laughter of the House, "we shall have to think of something else.

"And indeed this is one of the more detailed matters we discussed at Casablanca."

He said that in landing in French North Africa the Americans and British lost less shipping than actually fell into their hands.

He disclosed that nearly half a million men had been successfully landed.

Mr. Churchill touched on the situation in Tunisia, commenting: "Before they reach the battlefield, the enemy lose one-quarter to one-third of everything they bring across the sea."

He said: "It would pay us to lose two airplanes to one to wear down the German air force and draw it away from the Russian front—but actually the results are very nearly the other way around."

Tedder Becomes Air Chief.

Announcing that the British 8th Army would come under Gen. Eisenhower's command when it entered the American sphere in Tunisia, Mr. Churchill said Gen. Alexander "will become deputy commander in chief."

He said Britain's Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder "becomes air commander in chief in the Mediterranean, responsible to Gen. Eisenhower for all air operations in his theater. He will control all air forces throughout the Middle East.

In tribute to Gen. Eisenhower Mr. Churchill said, "I have great confidence in him; I regard him as one of the finest men I ever met."

Under Marshal Tedder, Air Vice Marshal Coningham, hitherto with the British 8th Army, will concern air operations in support of the British 1st and 8th Armies and other troops on the Tunisian front Mr. Churchill said.

Admiral Cunningham, who commands all British and American Naval forces in this theater, "will extend his command eastwards to combine all related operations in the Mediterranean," the House was told.

"The present commander in chief in the Mediterranean," Mr. Churchill announced, "will become, with headquarters in Egypt, commander in chief in the Levant dealing also with the Red Sea and all approaches from that quarter.

Maitland To Get New Post.

"The vacancy in the command in the Middle East created by Alexander's appointment as deputy commander in chief under Eisenhower will be filled by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, now in Iraq," Mr. Churchill said.

He added that he proposed to keep Iraq and Iran as a separate command, for which a new commander would be appointed shortly.

"Eisenhower," he added, "has obtained (Gen. Henri) Giraud's consent to place the French Army, with the United States forces moved forward, under command of Anderson."

Lt. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson is the commander of the British 1st Army on the western Tunisian front.

Near the end of his speech the Prime Minister appealed "to all patriotic men on both sides of the Atlantic to stamp their feet on mischief makers and sowers of discord wherever they may be found, and let the great machines roll into battle under the best possible conditions for our success."

Referring to the conference in Chungking, Mr. Churchill said that Chiang "concurs in plans for future action in the Far East."

The Prime Minister told the House that for the time being "our Asiatic war effort is confined to operations particularly in Burma to open the Burma road to give what aid can be given to the Chinese."

'43 OFFENSIVE PLAN CHARTED

BY CHURCHILL

Premier Vows To Make Nazis "Burn And Bleed" In Next 9 Months

FEB 12 1943

Declares Allies Are Winning U-Boat War, Pays Tribute To Russia

BY WIDE WORLD

Text of Churchill's speech on Pages 8 and 9.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 11 — Winston Churchill, disclosing that nearly half a million Allied troops now stand in Africa and that Casablanca has produced an immense and detailed Allied pattern for the next nine months, solemnly proclaimed today the Allied resolve to make the Nazis "burn and bleed" on other fronts as they already were in Russia.

In an exuberant appearance before the House of Commons—where as he reviewed the war he found obvious difficulty in adhering to what he called "the strictest standards of anti-complacency opinions"—the Prime Minister made these disclosures:

"We have now a complete plan of action which comprises apportionment of forces as well as their direction, and this plan we are going to carry out according to our policy during the next nine months, before the end of which we (Churchill and President Roosevelt) will make efforts to meet again. . . .

Everything Being Done

"Everything in human power is being done and will be done to bring British and American forces into action against the enemy with the utmost speed and energy and on the largest scale."

The Allies are drawing steadily ahead toward winning the greatest of all battles of this war—the battle that stood at the forefront of every other discussion at Casablanca—that against the submarine.

Eisenhower In Command

The supreme commander of the Allied armies of North Africa is Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, USA ("one of the finest men I ever knew," Churchill observed). Britain, the Premier said, will gladly and loyally go forward as subordinates to this essentially American enterprise.

"Great Britain and the United States," the Prime Minister told the House proudly, "are now warrior nations, walking in fear of the Lord, very heavily armed and with an increasingly clear view of their salvation."

Hitler Must Go First

Again, he made clear that Casablanca had reaffirmed the view of the western Allies that it was Hitler who must first be beaten down; but again he pledged all the might of Britain for the struggle against Japan once the victory had been won in Europe.

Churchill, in the most bouyant form he ever had displayed in Commons and his spirit a long way from the "blood, sweat, toil and tears" of 1940, ranged for sixty-five minutes, and through an almost constant undertone of applause, over the whole world-wide face of the war.

The War Against U-Boats

As to the fight against the submarine, the Prime Minister gave out these highly encouraging facts, the most cheering yet issued on either side of the Atlantic:

That in the last six months, "Anglo-American and important Canadian new (ship) building taken together exceed all of the losses of the United Nations by 1,250,000 tons. That is to say, our joint fleet is 1,250,000 bigger today than it was six months ago."

That of 3,000,000 soldiers moved under the protection of the British navy, only 1,348 have been lost—killed, drowned or missing.

That the rate of killing of U-boats has steadily improved. From January to October, 1942, inclusive, the rate of sinking . . . probably was the best we had seen so far in this war. But from November to the present date, the three months' rate has improved more than half as much again.

That Allied ship losses for the last two months were the lowest sustained in such a period for more than a year.

In saluting the Russians Churchill made his memorable passage:

"We have to make the enemy burn and bleed in every way that is physically and reasonably possible in the same way as he has been made to burn and bleed along the vast Russian front from the White Sea to the Black Sea."

Lady Astor Laughs at Quip Aimed at Her by Churchill

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 11—Sharp-tongued Viscountess Astor joined the laughter set off in the House of Commons today when Prime Minister Churchill made a quip at her expense.

Discussing the U-boat problem, Mr. Churchill remarked, "every one sees how much better it is to have fast ships than slow."

Then, with a direct glance at the Virginia-born Peeress, Mr. Churchill added, "this is also true of race horses, as a noble lady was so well aware in her unregenerate days."

Lady Astor formerly was interested in racing, but in recent years she has been a persistent critic of the government for its refusal to put sharper curbs on drinking and gambling in all forms.

No Bombs Halt Churchill Talk

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Although it was fairly common knowledge that Prime Minister Churchill would give his war review today, no planes of Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering appeared to avenge the Royal Air Force's interruption of Goering's speech at Berlin Jan. 30, on the tenth anniversary of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's rise to power.

BERLIN'S REACTION

London, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—Germany's first reaction to Prime Minister Churchill's war report to the House of Commons today came in a radio broadcast which quoted a semi-official spokesman as saying that Mr. Churchill's main purpose was to soothe public opinion about the U-boat war and "he did this in his own way by lying." Reuters recorded the broadcast.

A Bremen radio broadcast heard by the Associated Press said: "The German people were not impressed by Mr. Churchill's sadistic plans to burn and bleed Germany," and declared that "all Anglo-Jewish plans would be smashed by the granite block of the German front and hinterland."

The German-controlled Oslo radio, commenting on Gen. Eisenhower's appointment as commander in chief in North Africa, said "This makes it clear to the world that England has become a vassal State to America."

Churchill High Lights

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Salient points in Prime Minister Churchill's address:

We have to make the enemy burn and bleed in every way that is physically and reasonably possible.

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They (Britain and the United States) are now warrior nations walking in fear of the Lord, very heavily armed and with an increasingly clear view of their salvation.

There is no need to exaggerate the danger of U-boats or to worry our seamen by harping upon it unduly. * * * Progress is being made against U-boats.

We have had hardly any losses at sea in our heavily-escorted troop convoys.

Our inflexible insistence on unconditional surrender does not mean that we shall stain our victorious arms by wrong and cruel treatment of the whole population, but justice must be done, and justice must be stern and implacable. No vestige of Nazi or Fascist power or of the Japanese war plotting machine will be left by us when the work is done, as it certainly will be.

Our duty to aid to the utmost in our power the magnificent and tremendous effort of Russia and try to draw the enemy from the Russian front was accepted (at Casablanca) as the first objective once the problems of U-boat warfare were met.

It is no part of our policy to get Turkey into trouble. I made no request to Turkey except to get her rearmament well organized.

I have the greatest confidence in him (Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower). I regard him as one of the finest men I ever met.

Our Asiatic war effort (at present) is confined to operations particularly in Burma to open the Burma road to give what aid can be given to the Chinese.

to engage the enemy's forces on land, sea and air on the largest possible scale and at the earliest possible moment.

The importance of coming to ever closer grips with the enemy and intensifying the struggle outweighed a number of other considerations which ordinarily would be decisive in themselves.

We have to make the enemy burn and bleed in every way that is physically and reasonably possible, in the same way as he has been made to burn and bleed along the vast Russian front from the White Sea to the Black Sea.

But it is not as simple as it sounds.

Great Britain and the United States were formerly peaceful countries, ill armed, unprepared. They are now warrior nations, walking in fear of the Lord, very heavily armed and with an increasingly clear view of their salvation.

They are actually possessed of very powerful, growing forces with great masses of munitions coming along. The problem is to bring these forces into action.

Problems of Landing Tactics

The United States has vast oceans to cross in order to close with her enemy. We also have seas and oceans to cross in the first instance, and then for the both of us there is the daring, complicated enterprise of landing on defended coasts and also building up of all supplies and communications necessary for vigorous campaigning once a landing has been made.

It is because of this that the U-boat warfare takes first place in our thoughts. There is no need to exaggerate the danger of U-boats or to worry our seamen by harping upon it unduly, because the British and American governments have known for some time past that there were these U-boats about and have given the task of overcoming them the first priority in all their plans.

This was reaffirmed most explicitly by the combined staffs at Casablanca.

The losses we suffer at sea are very heavy and they hamper us and delay our operations; they prevent us coming into action at our full strength and thus they prolong the war with its certain waste and loss and all its unknowable hazards.

Progress is being made in the war against U-boats.

We are holding our own and more than holding our own.

Before the United States came into the war we made our calculations on the basis of British building which was guaranteed, and lease-lend, which assured a steady and modern improvement in our position by the end of 1943. On a very high scale of losses, there never was a moment in which we did not see our way through, provided that what the United States promised us was made good.

Many Routes to Guard

Since then various things have happened. The United States entered the war and their shipbuilding has been stepped up to the present prodigious levels amounting in 1943 to over 13,000,000 gross tons, in American nomenclature eighteen or nineteen million deadweight tons.

When the United States entered the war she brought with her a mercantile marine, American and American controlled, of perhaps 10,000,000 gross tons as compared with our then existing tonnage, British and British controlled, of about—I am purposely not being precise—twice as much.

On the other hand the two powers had more routes to guard and more jobs, and they therefore of course presented more numerous targets to U-boats. Very serious depredations were committed by U-boats on the east coast of America until a convoy system was put into proper order by the exertions of Admiral King.

Heavy losses in the Far East were also incurred at the outset of the war against Japan, when the Japanese pounced upon large quantities of British and United States shipping there.

The greatest operation of landing in North Africa and maintaining armies ashore naturally exposed the Anglo-American fleets to further losses, although there is compensation for that to which I shall refer later. And Arctic convoys to Russia have also imposed a heavy toll.

How U. S. Shipping Spurred War

The main part of both those operational losses fell upon the British. In all these circumstances it was inevitable that joint American-British losses in the last fifteen months should exceed the limits for which we British ourselves alone in the days when we were alone had budgeted.

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However, when vast expansion in the United States shipbuilding is added to the credit side our position is very definitely improved.

It is my opinion that it is desirable to leave the enemy guessing at real figures; to let him be the victim of his own lies and to deprive him of every means of checking exaggerations of his U-boat captains or of associating particular losses with particular forms and occasions of attack.

I, therefore, do not propose to give any exact figure. This, however, I may say; that in the last six months, which included some of those heavy operations which I have mentioned, Anglo-American and important Canadian new building taken together exceed all of the losses of the United Nations by 1,250,000 tons.

That is to say, our joint fleet is 1,250,000 tons bigger today than it was six months ago. It is not much, but it is something, and something very important.

Sea Losses Decreasing

But that statement by no means does justice to the achievements of the two countries because of the great American flow of shipbuilding which is leaping up month by month. Losses of the last two months are the lowest sustained for over a year.

The number of U-boats are increasing, but so are their losses. And so also are our means of attacking them and protecting convoys.

It is, however, a horrible thing to plan ahead in our building on the basis of losing hundreds of thousands of tons a month even if you can show a favorable balance at end of year. Waste of precious cargoes, destruction of so many noble ships, and the loss of heroic crews all combine to constiute a repulsive and somber panorama.

We cannot possiby rest content with losses on this scale.

Speech Pledges Full Offensive On Vast Scale Within 9 Months

Prime Minister Reveals Eisenhower Will Head All Allied Forces in Africa, Alexander Next in Command; Outlines War on U-Boats

FEB 12 1943

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's statement to the House of Commons today follows:

The dominating aim which we set before ourselves in the conference at Casablanca was

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even though they are outweighed by new building.

Even though they are not for that reason mortal in their character, nothing is more clearly proved than that well escorted convoys, especially when protected by long-distance aircraft, beat the U-boat.

I don't say they are complete protection, but they are enormous mitigation.

We have had hardly any losses at sea in our heavily escorted troop convoys.

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Sea Deaths One in 3,201

Out of about 3,000,000 soldiers who have been moved under protection of the British Navy—about the world, to and fro across the seas and oceans—only 1,348 have been killed or drowned, including missing. That is about 2,201 to 1 against being drowned, if you travel in British troop convoy in this war.

Even if U-boats increase in number there is no doubt that superior proportionate increases in naval and air escort would be the remedy. A ship not sunk is better than a new ship built.

Therefore, in order to reduce waste in merchant-ship convoys we have decided, by successive steps during the last six months, to throw emphasis rather more on production of escort vessels, even though it means some impingement on new building. Very great numbers of escort vessels are being constructed in Britain and the United States. They are equipped with every new device of anti-U-boat warfare, in all the latest refinements.

We pool our resources with the United States and we have been promised—and this promise is being executed in due course—our fair allocation of American-built escort vessels. There is another point. Every one sees how much better it is to have fast ships than slow. This is also true of race horses, as the noble lady (Lady Astor) was so well aware in her unregenerate days.

However, speed is a costly luxury. The most careful calculations are made and are repeatedly revised. As between having fewer faster ships or more slow ones, the choice is not entirely a free one. The moment you come into the sphere of fast ships, engine competition enters a new phase. It starts with escort vessels and extends in other directions; also in materials for a higher speed engine. There come other extremely intricate complications. I should strongly advise the House to have confidence in the very capable people, who, with full knowledge of the facts, are working day in and day out on all of these aspects.

U-Boat Sinkings Increase

I can assure the House they would be delighted to have any additional fast ships, even at some loss of aggregate tonnage, providing they could be assured the engines would not clash with other even more urgent needs. In all these matters I would like the House to realize that we don't aim at the maximum. We aim at the optimum, which is not quite the same thing in many ways.

FEB 12 1943

On the offensive side in U-boat warfare, the rate of killing of U-boats has steadily improved. From January to October, 1942, inclusive, a period of ten months, the rate of sinkings certain and probable was the best we had seen so far in this war.

But from November to the present date, a period of three months, the rate has improved more than half as much again. At the same time the destructive power of the U-boat has undergone steady dimiution since the beginning of the war. In the first year each operational U-boat at work accounted for an average of nineteen ships; in the second year an average of twelve. And the third year, an average of seven and one-half. These figures, I think, are in themselves a tribute to the admiralty and all others concerned.

Food Supplies Dwindling

It is quite true that at the present time we are making inroads upon the reserves of food and raw materials which we prudently built up in the earlier years of the war. We are doing this for the sake of the military operations in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. And we are doing it for the sake of Russian convoys and for the sake of giving aid in food and supplies to India Persia and other Middle Eastern countries. We are doing this on the faith of President Roosevelt's promise to me of large allocations of shipping coming to us as floods of American new building come upon the seas.

Risks have to be run, but I can assure the House that these needs are not left to chance or to sudden belated and panic spurts. Provided the present intense efforts are kept up here and in the United States, and as anti-U-boat warfare continues to hold first place in our thoughts and energies, I take responsibility for assuring the House—and I have not misled them so far—that we shall be definitely better off as far as shipping is concerned at the end of 1943 than we are now.

While it is imprudent to try and peer so far ahead, all tendencies show that unless something entirely new and unexpected happens in this well explored field, we shall be still better off by the end of 1944, assuming that the war continues until then.

It may be disappointing to Herr Hitler to learn that we are on a rising tide of tonnage and not upon an ebb of shrinkage, but it is the governing fact of the situation. Therefore, let every one engaged in this sphere of operations bend to his or her task and try to keep the losses down and the launchings up.

Let them do this not under the spur of fear or gloom or patriotic jitters, but in sure exhilaration and consciousness of the gigantic task which is forging steadily forward to the successful accomplishment. The more sinkings are reduced, the more vehement our Anglo-American war efforts can be. The margin of improving and widening means power to strike heavier blows against the enemy. The greater the weight we can take off Russia and how quickly the war will end all depends upon the margin of new building and forging ahead over losses which are, although improving, still lamentable and a grevous fact to meditate upon.

Meanwhile, let the enemy, if he will, nurse his vain hopes of averting his doom by U-boat warfare.

He cannot avert it but he may delay it, and it is for us to shorten that delay by every conceivable effort. It was only after full, cold sober and mature consideration of all these facts on which our lives and liberties would certainly depend that the President, with my full concurrence as an agent of the War Cabinet, decided that the note of the Casablanca conference should be the unconditional surrender of all our foes.

Enemy Will Get Just Due

Our inflexible insistence upon an unconditional surrender does not mean we shall stain our victorious arms by any wrong and cruel treatment of whole populations. But justice must be done upon the wicked and the guilty, and within her appropriate bounds justice must be stern and implacable. No vestige of Nazi or Fascist power or of the Japanese war-plotting machine will be left by us when the work is done, as done it certainly will be.

That disposes, I think, of two important features of the Casablanca conference: First, recognition that defeat of the U-boat and improvement of the margin of shipbuilding resources as a prelude to all effective aggressive operations; and secondly, after considering all those facts, the statement which the President wished to be made on the subject of unconditional surrender.

But the Casablanca conference was, in my not inconsiderable experience of these events, in various ways unparalleled.

There has not been in all inter-Allied conferences I have known anything like prolonged professional examination of the whole scene of the World War in its military-armament production and economic aspect.

This examination was conducted during one whole day and far into the night by military, naval and air experts, sitting alone and without political influence being placed upon them, although general guide had been given by the President and myself.

Plan Action Within Nine Months

They were sitting alone talking these matters out as experts and professionals. Some conferences in the last war lasted one or two days, but this was eleven days. There they were, and I think I can speak of the advice and decisions taken as being based upon professional information and advice in its integrity. There never has been anything like that. When you have half a dozen important theaters of war open in various parts of the globe there are bound to be divergencies of views when the problem is studied from different angles.

There have been many divergencies of views before we came together, and it is for that reason I pressed for many months a meeting of as many of our great allies as possible. These divergencies are on emphasis and priority rather than principle. They can only be removed by prolonged association of consenting and instructed minds.

Human judgment is fallible. We may have taken decisions which may prove to be less good than we hope, but at any rate anything is better than not having a plan. You must be able to answer all questions in these matters of war, to have a plain answer to the question what is your plan, but it does not follow that you would always be giving that answer.

We have now a complete plan of action which comprises apportionment of forces as well as their direction, and this plan we are going to carry out according to our policy during the next nine months, before the end of which we will make efforts to meet again.

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Regretted Stalin's Absence

I feel justified in asking this House to believe that their business is being conducted according to a definite design and, although there will be disappointments and failures, serious failures and frustrations, there is no drifting or indecision, no inability to form a scheme, no waiting for something to turn up.

For good or ill, we know our minds and we have the united advice of our experts and there is nothing now but to work out the plans in detail and put them into execution, one after the other. I believe it was Bismarck who said—I have not been able to verify it, but I expect I shall find out now—in the closing years of his life that the dominating factor in the modern world was that the people of Britain and the United States spoke the same language. If so, it was a much more sensible remark than those from some others who have held high office in Germany. Certainly British and American experts and their political chiefs gain enormous advantage by the fact they can interchange thoughts so easily, so freely and so frequently by the common medium of speech. This, however, did not in any way diminish our great regret that Premier Stalin and some of his distinguished generals could not be with us. The President, in spite of the physical disabilities which he so heroically surmounts, was willing to go as far as Khartoum in the hope that we could have had a tripartite meeting. Stalin is, however, supreme director of the vast Russian offensive which was already in full swing and which is still rolling remorselessly and triumphantly forward.

Crush Hitler First, Japan Next

He could not leave his post, as he told us, even for a single day. But I can assure the House that, although he was absent, our duty to aid to the utmost in our power the magnificent, tremendous effort of Russia and to try to draw the enemy and the enemy air force from the Russian front was accepted as the first of our objectives, once the problems of the U-boat war had been met in such a way as to enable us to act aggressively.

We made no secret of the fact that British and American strategists and leaders are unanimous in adhering to their decision of a year ago, namely, that the defeat of Hitler and the breaking of German power must have priority over the decisive phase of the war against Japan.

Two months ago I indicated that defeat of the enemy in Europe may be achieved before victory is won with Japan, and I made it clear that, in that event, all forces of the British Empire, land, sea and air, will be moved to the Far Eastern area with the greatest possible speed and that Britain will continue the war by the side of the United States with the utmost vigor until unconditional surrender is enforced upon Japan.

U. S. Accepts Britain's Word

With the authority of the War Cabinet, I renewed this declaration at our conference at Casablanca. I offered to make it in any form which might be desired, even embodying it in a special treaty if that were thought advantageous. The President, however, said that the word of Britain was quite enough for him.

We have already bound ourselves, along with other United Nations, to go on together to the end, however long it may take or however grievous the cost may be.

I think it, therefore, only necessary to mention the matter to the House and give them an opportunity of registering their general assent to that obvious declaration.

We may now congratulate our American allies upon the decisive victory at Guadalcanal, upon the taking of which the Japanese expended a serious part of their limited strength and largely irreplaceable equipment. We must also express our admiration for hard-won successes of the Australian and American forces who, under the brilliant commander, General MacArthur, have taken Buna, in New Guinea, and slaughtered the last of its defenders.

Ingenious use of aircraft to solve intricate tactical problems by transport of reinforcements, supplies and munitions, including field guns, is a prominent feature of MacArthur's generalship and should be carefully studied by all concerned in the technical conduct of the war.

Allies Will Keep Japan Busy

In the mean time, while Hitler is being destroyed in Europe, every endeavor will be made to keep Japan thoroughly occupied and force her to exhaust and expend her material strength against far superior Allied, and above all American, forces.

This war in the Pacific, although fought by both sides with comparatively small forces at the end of enormous distances, has already engaged a great part of the American resources employed oversea, as well as those of Australia and New Zealand, and the effort of holding a dumbell at arm's length is so exhausting to both sides, and so costly, that it would be a great mistake to try to judge the war by the actual numbers who come in contact at particular points.

It is a tremendous effort to fight four, five and six thousand miles across the ocean under these conditions, and it is the kind of effort which is most injurious to Japan, whose resources are incomparably weaker in material than those of which we dispose.

For the time being in our war against Japan, British effort is confined to the Indian theater.

Our Asiatic war effort is confined to operations, particularly in Burma, to open the Burma Road to give what aid can be given to the Chinese. That is a task which we have before us.

In Touch With Chiang Kai-shek

We have been in close correspondence with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who, of course, we should have been delighted to see at our conference had it been possible for him to come.

General Arnold, head of the United States air force, and Field Marshal Dill are at present in Chungking concerting what we have in mind with the Chinese generalissimo.

We have already received from him an expression of his satisfaction about the strong additional help that will be provided for China at this stage in her long-drawn, undaunted struggle.

The generalissimo also concurs in the plans for future action in the Far East which we have submitted to him as a result of our deliberations.

Comment about this conference, received only a few minutes ago, declares complete accord between the three powers in their plans for co-ordination of forces and in their determination in all operations against Japan to insure continued efforts and mutual assistance.

Discussions between Macarthur and Wavell will follow in due course.

So much for the Casablanca decisions and their repercussions, as far as they can be made public.

I must, however, add this: When I look at all Russia is doing and the vast achievements of the Soviet armies, I should feel myself below the level of events if I were not sure in my heart and conscience that everything in human power is being done and will be done to bring British and American forces into action against the enemy with the utmost speed and energy and on the largest scale.

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Tells of His Other Talks

This the President and I urgently and specifically enjoined upon our military advisers and experts.

In approving their schemes and allocation of forces, we asked formally for more weight to be put into attacks and more speed into their dates.

Intense efforts are now being made on both sides of the Atlantic for this purpose.

From the conference at Casablanca, with the full assent of the President, I flew to Cairo and then to Turkey.

I descended upon a Turkish air field at Adana, already well equipped with British Hurricane fighters manned by Turkish airmen, and out of the snow-capped Taurus Mountains there curled like an enamel caterpillar the Presidential train bearing the head of the Turkish Republic and the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, Marshal Chakmak and party leaders—in fact, the high executives of Turkey.

I have already uttered caution against reading anything into the communique which has already been published of this conference.

Do not try to read anything more than the communique conveys.

It is no part of our policy to get Turkey into trouble. On the contrary, disaster to Turkey would be disaster to Britain and all the United Nations.

Allies Will Arm Turkey

Hitherto, Turkey has maintained a solid barrier against aggression from any quarter, and by doing so even in the darkest days, she rendered us invaluable service in preventing the spreading of the war through Turkey into Persia and Irak, and in preventing the menace to the oil fields at Abadan, which are of vital consequence to the whole eastern war.

It is of important interest to the United Nations, and especially Britain, that Turkey should become well armed in all the apparatus of a modern army, and her brave infantry shall not lack the essential weapons which play a decisive part on the battlefield today.

These weapons we and the United States are now, for the first time, in a position to supply to the full capacity of Turkish railways and other communications to receive.

We can give them as much as they are able to take, and we can give them these weapons as fast or faster than Turkish troops can be trained to use them.

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At our conference I made no request to Turkey except to get this rearmament business thoroughly well organized, and a joint military mission is now sitting in Ankara—a British and Turkish mission—in order to press forward to the utmost development the general defense strength of Turkey, improvement in communications and, by reception of new weapons, to bring its army up to the highest pitch of efficiency.

Wants Turkish-Russian Amity

I am sure it would not be profitable to pry more closely into this part of our affairs. Turkey is our ally. Turkey is our friend. We wish to see her territories, rights and interests effectively preserved, and we wish to see in particular warm and friendly relations established between Turkey and our great Russian ally to the northward, to whom we are bound by a twenty-year Anglo-Russian treaty.

Whereas, a little while ago it looked to superficial observers as if Turkey might be encircled by the German advance into the Caucasus and by a German-Italian attack on Egypt on the other side, what transformation has occurred? It is interesting to see how the story unfolds, chapter by chapter, but it would be very foolish to try and skip too rapidly to the end.

After discharging our business in Turkey I had to come home and, naturally, stopped at interesting places on the way, where I had people to see and things to do.

I think the story I have to tell follows naturally, stage by stage, along my homeward journey:

I have already mentioned to the House my very pleasant stay in Cyprus, which has played its part so well and is enjoying a period of war-time prosperity. But how different was the situation in Cairo from what I found it in the early days of August last year.

Tells of Changes in Command

Then the desert army was bewildered and dispirited and feeling themselves better men than the enemy but wondering why they had to retreat persistently with heavy losses for many hundreds of miles while Rommel pursued them with their own captured transport and food and munitions.

Then the enemy was sixty miles from Alexandria and I had to give orders for every preparation to be made to defend the line of the Nile exactly as though we were fighting in Kent. I had also to make a number of drastic changes in the high command.

These changes have been vindicated in their results. In one week there was the electrifying effect upon the desert armies by Montgomery and by orders he had given and upon the whole situation by the appointment of Alexander as commander in chief in the Middle East. At the same time great reinforcements dispatched many weeks and even months before around the Cape of Good Hope were streaming up the Red Sea and pouring into the Nile Valley.

The American Sherman tank which the President gave me in Washington that sad morning when we learned of the fall of Tobruk and the surrender of 25,000 men came into the hands of troops athirst to have good weapons to use against the enemy.

Liberation of Egypt

As a consequence of these events and many others which I could cite, the enemy has been decisively defeated, first in the battle of El Alamein where Rommel's final thrust was repulsed, and secondly in the battle of El Alamein which will go down in history as the Battle of Egypt, for by it Egypt was delivered.

On arriving at Cairo I found the enemy, who had boasted he would enter Alexandria, cross and capture the Suez Canal and enter Cairo, and had even struck a medal to commemorate the event—I was handed the specimen—has been rolled back 1,500 miles and perhaps 1,600 miles by now.

What an amazing feat this has been! The battle is one story and the pursuit is another. So rapid an advance by such powerful and competent forces over a distance so enormous is, so far as I am aware, unparalleled in modern history.

The ancients had not advantages in locomotion which we possessed and were therefore out of it. Everywhere in Egypt there is a feeling that Britain has kept her word and that we have been a faithful ally and that we have preserved the Nile Valley and its cities and villages and fertile lands from the horrors of invasion.

It was always said that Egypt could never be invaded from across the Western Desert. That historical fact has been established by modern armies.

Reviewed Tripoli Divisions

Here I found General Montgomery.

I must confess I didn't realize how magnificent a city and harbor Tripoli had been made. It is the first Italian city to be delivered by British arms from the grip of the Hun. Naturally there was lively enthusiasm among the Italian people. I can hardly do justice to the effusiveness of demonstrations of which I was the fortunate object. I had the honor, as your servant, to review two of our forward divisions.

The 51st Highland Division is the successor of that brave division that was overwhelmed on the coasts of France in the tragedies of 1940.

It has more than equalized the account which Scotland has opened in this matter.

In the afternoon I saw 10,000 New Zealanders who, with a comparatively small portion of their vast equipment of cannon, tanks and technical vehicles, took over one and a half hours to march past.

That day I saw at least 40,000 troops and as the representative of His Majesty's Government I had the honor to receive their salutes.

Meanwhile the front had been rolled nearly 100 miles farther west and the beaten enemy was being pursued back to new positions in Tunisia on which it is said they intend to make a stand.

Tripoli Harbor Blocked

I do not wish to encourage the House or the country to look for speedy new results. They may come or may not come. The enemy carried out very heavy demolitions and blockings in Tripoli Harbor. Therefore supply from the sea is greatly hampered and I cannot tell what time will be required to clear the port and begin building a new base for supplies.

It is not the slightest use being impatient with these processes.

Meanwhile Montgomery's army is feeding itself from its base at Cairo, 1,500 miles away, through Tobruk, 1,000 miles away, and Bengasi, 750 miles away, by a prodigious mass of transport all organized in a manner truly wonderful.

Presently we may be able to move forward again. But, meanwhile, the enemy may have time to consolidate positions and bring up further reinforcements and equipment. Let us see how things go on.

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I should like to say this. I have never seen in my life—which from my youth up has been connected with military matters—I have never seen troops march with the style and air of this desert army. Talk about spit and polish! The Highland and New Zealand divisions paraded after their ordeal in the desert as though they had come out of Wellington Barracks, and there was an air on the face of every private, a look of that just and sober pride which come from victory and triumph after toil.

I saw the same sort of martial substance and the same punctilio of saluting and discipline in the Russian guard of honor which received me in Moscow six months ago. The fighting men of democracy feel they are coming into their own.

Let me also pay tribute to that vehement and formidable General Montgomery, a Cromwellian figure, austere, severe, accomplished, tireless, his life given to study of war, who has attracted to himself in extraordinary measure the confidence and devotion of his army.

Let me also pay tribute to General Alexander, on whom the overriding responsibility lay.

I read to the House on Nov. 11 the directive which, in those critical August days in Cairo, I gave to General Alexander. I may refresh the memories of the members by reading it again:

"Your prime and main duty will be to take or destroy at the earliest opportunity the German-Italian army commanded by Rommel, together with all its supplies and establishments in Egypt and Libya.

Orders Were Fulfilled

"You will discharge or cause to be discharged such other duties as pertain to your command without prejudice to the task described in paragraph one, which must be considered paramount in His Majesty's interests."

I have now received, when I visited the army again, the following official communication from General Alexander, in which General Montgomery took great pleasure, and to which it will be necessary for us to send a reply:

"Sir: Orders you gave me on Aug. 15, 1942, have been fulfilled. His Majesty's enemies, together with their impediments, have been eliminated from Egypt, Libya and Tripolitania. I now await your further instructions."

Obviously we shall have to think of some, and, indeed, this was one of the more detailed matters which we discussed in the conference at Casablanca.

I did not publish the original instructions to General Alexander until some months ago when the Battle of Egypt had been won, and the House will naturally grant me a similar delay before making public the reply to him which is now required.

I should, however, inform the House and the country of various changes in high commands which the marked improvement in our affairs has rendered suitable and necessary. This brings me to the general situation in French Northwest Africa, on which I have a few remarks to make.

North African Campaign

The descent upon North Africa by British and American forces will, I believe, be judged in the words which Premier Stalin used to me when I told him about it in August last.

He said it was militarily correct.

It certainly has altered the strategic axis of the war. By this very large-scale maneuver, thought by many experts to be most hazardous, we recovered the initiative in the west, and at a comparatively small cost of life and at less loss in shipping than fell into our hands. Nearly a half million men have been landed successfully and safely in Northwest Africa, and this force is now under the control of the United States.

We agreed with the President many months ago that this should be an American enterprise, and I have accepted, with the approval of the War Cabinet, the position of his lieutenant.

Americans attach the greatest importance to unity of command between the Allies and control over all three services is in the hands of one supreme commander. We willingly and freely accepted this position and we shall loyally and faithfully act up to it on all occasions and in every respect.

Some people are busily concerned about the past records of various French functionaries whom the Americans have deemed it expedient to employ.

Important Action Due Soon

For my part I must confess I am more interested in the safety of the armies and in the success of the operations which will soon be again advancing to an important climax.

I shall, therefore, not take up the time of the House with tales which can be told of how these Frenchmen acted in the forlorn and hideous situation in which they found themselves when their country collapsed.

What matters to General Eisenhower and to our troops—who in great numbers are serving under him in this vast area with a population of well over sixteen millions, 90 per cent of whom are Moslems—is first a tranquil countryside.

Secondly, secure and unimpeded communications to the battlefront which is now steadily developing in what I may call the "Tunisian tip." I have not seen this battlefront, I am sorry to say, because it is 400 miles by road from Algiers, where I spent last Friday and Saturday with General Eisenhower, Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham and our Minister Resident Harold Macmillian, who is doing admirable work, becoming a real solver of problems, making friends with every one and taking an increasingly heavy burden from the shoulders of the commander in chief.

But I can tell you that conditions are absolutely different from those which the desert army has triumphantly surmounted. The desert army is a product of three years of trial and error and continued perfecting of transport, communications, supplies, signals, rapid moving forward of air fields and the like.

The armies now fighting in Tunisia are still in the early stage of building up communications, but the enemy opposite them, although largely an improvised army, have something like the advantage which we had over Rommel in front of Cairo—I mean the advantage of lying thirty to forty miles in front of

their bases while we have to go over very long, slender, tightly stretched and heavily strained approaches in order to get at them.

Very nearly did General Anderson, under General Eisenhower's orders, clear the whole province at the run. It was absolutely right to try this, but it failed.

The Germans effected their entry and made good their bridgehead. We had to fall back to gather strength to gather our resources for heavy battles. I cannot pretend not to be disappointed that the full result was not achieved at the first bound. Still our main object is to fight the Germans—and one cannot be blind to the fact that we have made them fight us in a situation extremely costly to them and by no means disadvantageous to us.

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Air Fighting Is Increasing

Although the enemy's lines of supply on land are short, they are under constant attack by air. Before they reach the battlefield they lose a quarter or one-third of everything they bring across the sea.

Our power of reinforcement is far greater than theirs and the portentous apparition of the desert army driving Rommel before them is a most potent, possibly even decisive, factor.

Air fighting is developing on an ever-increasing scale, and this, of course, is greatly to our advantage, because it would pay us to lose two machines to one in order to wear down the German Air Force and draw it away from the Russian front.

However, instead of losing two planes to one, the actual results are nearly the other way round. Therefore it seems to me the House need not be unduly depressed because the fighting in North Africa is going to assume a very much larger scale and last a longer time than was originally anticipated and hoped.

It is indeed remarkable that the Germans should have shown themselves ready to run the risk and pay the price required of them by their struggle to hold the Tunisian tip.

While I have always hesitated to say anything which might afterward look like overconfidence, I cannot resist the remark that one seems to discern in this policy the touch of a master hand, the same master hand that planned the attack on Stalingrad and thus brought upon German armies the greatest disaster that they have ever suffered in all their military history.

250,000 Foes in Tunisia

However, I am making no predictions and no promises. Very serious battles will have to be fought. Including Rommel's army, there must be nearly 250,000 of the enemy in the Tunisian tip, and we must not in any way underrate the hazards we have to dare or the burdens we have to carry. It is always folly to forecast the result of great trials of strength in war before they take place. I will say no more than this: all disadvantages are not on one side, and certainly not all on our side. I think it conforms to the strictest standards of anti-complacency opinions in this country.

French Northwest Africa is, as I have said, a United States operation under American command. We have agreed that the boundary between our respective sphere shall be the existing frontier between Tripolitania and Tunisia. But the desert army is now crossing the frontier, driving forward on its quest which is Rommel. Its movement must, therefore, be combined with those of the 1st Army and with various powerful forces coming from the west.

Alexander Under Eisenhower

For some weeks past the commanders have been in very close touch with each other. These contacts must now be formalized. As the desert army passes into the American sphere it will naturally come under the orders of General Eisenhower.

I have great confidence in General Eisenhower. I regard him as one of the finest men I have ever met. It was arranged at Casablanca that when this transfer of the desert army takes place, General Alexander will become deputy commander in chief under General Eisenhower.

At the same time Air Vice-Marshal Tedder becomes Air Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean and responsible to General Eisenhower for all air operations in his theater. He will control also all air forces throughout the whole Middle East.

It is absolutely necessary because the air forces from Egypt, Cyrenaica and Libya and also our powerful air forces operating from Malta are actually attacking the same targets, both by bomber and fighter aircraft, as the United States and British air forces now working from Algeria and Tunisia.

Praises Marshal Tedder

You must have one control over all this, and that control must be exercised under a supreme commander "by one man." And who is better, may I ask, than trusted and experienced Marshal Tedder, for whom General Eisenhower so earnestly asked? Under him Air Vice-Marshal Coningham, hitherto working with the 8th Army and whose services were so much admired, willl concert air operations in support of the 1st and 8th British Armies and other troops on the Tunisian battlefront. At the same time Admiral of the Fleet Cunningham, who already commands all British and American naval forces in this theater, will extend his command eastward to comprise effectively all cognate operations inside the Mediterranean, and the present commander in chief in the Mediterranean with headquarters in Egypt, will become commander in chief in the Levant, dealing also with the Red Sea and all approaches from that quarter.

There is no need for me to announce exactly where the line of division between these commands is drawn, but the House may be assured that all that has been arranged with precision. The vacancy in command in the Middle East created by General Alexander's appointment as deputy commander in chief under General Eisenhower will be filled by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

It is proposed to keep Persia and Irak a separate command for the present and a new commander will shortly be appointed.

Hierarchy Established

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower has already obtained the consent of General Giraud, who commands the French army fighting on the Tunisian front—an army which is being raised by American and British equipment to a very powerful force, an army which will play its part later on in liberating the French motherland—to this army, together with strong United States forces which have been moved forward into Tunisia, being placed under the command of General Anderson.

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Thus we have a hierarchy established by international arrangement completely in accord with the modern idea of unity of command between various allies and of the closest concert of the three services.

I make an appeal to the House, the press and the country. They will, I trust, be very careful in criticizing this arrangement, and if so I trust they will not do it on personal lines or run one general against another to the detriment of the smooth, harmonious relations which now prevail among us, a band of brothers who have got their teeth in the job. In General Eisenhower, as in General Alexander, you have two men remarkable for their selflessness of character and their disdain of purely personal advancement. Let them alone, give them a chance and it is quite possible that one of these fine days the bells will have to be rung again.

If not, we will address ourselves to the problem in all loyalty and comradeship.

I have really tried to tell the House everything that I was sure the enemy did not know.

(When this remark was greeted with laughter Prime Minister Churchill corrected himself and said:)

I have tried to tell the House everything that I am sure that the enemy knows and to tell them nothing that the enemy ought to know.

(A member interrupted with, "ought not to know," and the Prime Minister retorted, amid laughter, "There was a joke in that.")

At any rate I appeal to all patriotic men on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean to stamp their feet on mischief makers and sowers of discord wherever they may be found and let the machines whirl into battle under the best possible conditions for our success.

That is all I have to say at the present time.

I am most grateful for the extreme kindness with which I am treated by the House. I accept in the fullest degree the fullest responsibility, as Minister of Defense and agent for the war cabinet, for the plans we have devised. His Majesty's Government ask no favors for themselves. We ask only to be judged by results. We await the unfolding of events with sober confidence and we are sure that Parliament and the British nation will display in these hopeful days—which may nevertheless be clouded o'er—the same qualities of steadfastness which they did in the awful period when the life of Britain and her empire hung by a thread.

ADVANCE 35 MILES, TAKE LOZOVAYA

Russians Split Nazis In Ukraine From Those In Donets Basin

Gain Puts Soviet Forces Within 65 Miles Of Dnieper River

FEB 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 11—The Red army, in its semi-encirclement of Kharkov, has cut the Ukraine bastion's main railway to the south and the Crimea by capturing the key rail junction of Lozovaya, the Moscow radio announced tonight in a special communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

Capture of Lozovaya apparently represented a thirty-five-mile advance westward from Barvenkova by a force which, threatening at any moment to turn southward toward the Sea of Azov, is menacing from the rear hundreds of thousands of German troops in the area of Rostov.

Main Railway Cut

Kharkov, which has been the Germans' strongest position in all Russia east of the Dnieper, already has had the main railway from the north cut and is engulfed by Red army troops on a fifty-mile arc reaching as close as twenty-two miles.

The Red army's westward push to Lozovaya brings it to within sixty-five miles of the Dnieper, along which many observers believe the Germans are now planning to make a stand in retreat.

From Lozovaya, which is seventy-five miles south of Kharkov, the nearest point on the Dnieper is the city of Dnieperopetrovsk, site of the great hydro-electric dam which the Russians themselves destroyed in their retreat more than a year ago.

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German Armies Split

By knifing through to the Kharkov-Crimean railway at Lozovaya the Russians have split the German armies at Kharkov from those in the Donets basin.

The special communique said:

"On February 11 in the Ukraine our troops, after fierce fighting, captured the town and railway junction of Lozovaya. The first to enter the town were units commanded by Maj. Gen. Kulagin. Trophies were captured."

While General Kulagin's forces in this action further increased the threat to the German forces at Rostov, other Russian forces in the immediate vicinity of the Caucasus gateway drove in still closer.

DNB Admits Attack

The official German news agency DNB acknowledged a Red flank attack across the ice of the Sea of Azov in the area of the Don estuary, but said it collapsed under Nazi artillery fire.

The Germans also told of Russian pressure on the Nazi Caucasus forces surrounded in the vicinity of the Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk, reporting that Red reinforcements landed during the night near the base. These Russians were bombed by Nazi *Stukas*, DNB said.

Lozovaya was taken by the Germans in their initial push through this area in the fall of 1941, was recaptured by the Russians on January 30, 1942, in the Red army's first winter offensive, and then was won back by the Germans in their summer offensive of 1942.

Fleet Inflicts Losses

A Moscow radio broadcast also recorded here by the Soviet monitor said the Russian Black Sea Fleet had inflicted considerable losses on the Germans in the western Caucasus, raking their positions with its big guns.

One unit of Russian marines, this broadcast said, in an apparent reference to Red troops reported put ashore, killed 1,600 Axis troops in two days' fighting and destroyed a large number of guns.

The German high command said in a communique Thursday that more Russians had been landed on the Black Sea coast southwest of Novorossisk. Soviet attacks in the upper Donets sector were reported repulsed. The Germans said that they had a Russian group encircled, but that the Russians also were attempting to encircle Nazi forces west of the Oskol River. A Soviet break into German lines in the Leningrad sector was acknowledged.]

Reds Admit Strong Opposition

In the Kramatorsk sector 100 miles above the Sea of Azov, where the Russians were trying to push southward and trap the Nazi forces in the Rostov and Donets Basin sectors, the regular Russian midnight communique acknowledged strong enemy resistance.

In the fight for Rostov, the Russians said in the midnight communique, their troops occupied more than five towns and railway stations northeast of Novocherkassk, which is about twenty-five miles northeast of Rostov. In other sectors of the semi-circular positions around Rostov, the Russians said, "the Germans put up fierce resistance with tanks and infantry, but under the assault of our troops were forced to abandon one position after another."

Southwest of Kharkov, the same communique said, Russian troops have taken the village of Andreyevka, a workers' settlement, and a railway station, Belyayevka. These places are south of Chuguyev, which is twenty-two miles from Kharkov.

Soviet troops still were attacking north of Kursk in the area between that captured city and German-held Orel. The midnight communique said Russian detachments killed 200 enemy troops and destroyed about eight tanks and five guns, several strong points and a German armored train.

Reds Reported Driving Nazis From Kharkov

Artillery Pounds Key City; Nearby Towns Captured

By EDDY GILMORE
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Feb. 11.—Capturing settlements between Belgorod and Chuguyev, the Red Army formed a 50-mile-long assault front just east of Kharkov today, and the fighting was reported

mounting in other sectors of Southern Russia.

The capture of Chuguyev, 22 miles southeast of Kharkov, and Volchansk, 36 miles northeast, was announced by the Russians early today, along with the seizure of Pechenegi, which is 12 miles northeast of Chuguyev.

Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper, said furious battles took place at Chuguyev and Volchansk.

A dispatch to Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that after taking the two towns the Red Army continued its advance westward.

Nazis Split, Then Routed.

Pravda said the Germans attempted to hold the Volchansk sector with a force of 80 tanks and two regiments of infantry, but large Soviet tanks led the attack that split the defenders, who were routed by infantry and automatic riflemen.

Novorossisk Action Reported

(The Russians have made new landings southwest of Novorossisk, the Black Sea naval base, the German high command communique disclosed today. The Germans claimed, however, that they successfully counter-attacked these forces, which apparently were landed by the Rusians to harry the retreat of the German army from the western Caucasus.

("In the area of the upper Donets," the communique said, "all enemy attacks were bloodily repelled."

(The communique reported that the Russians yesterday "tried to bind German forces in some defensive areas west of the Oskol section by massively carried-out attacks and thus to prevent mobile conduct of the fighting." It added that counter-attacks prevented this.)

Nazis Leaving Kharkov, Report

(A dispatch in the London *Daily Express* from its Stockholm correspondent reported today that the Germans were evacuating Kharkov as Russian artillery shelled the city heavily, and it was indicated that the swiftly-moving Red army troops had slashed to within six to ten miles of the city.)

In the Caucasus, the Russians have announced the recapture of Akhtari, 110 miles southwest of Rostov and eighty miles northwest of Krasnodar, with which it was connected by a railroad that the Germans might have used in an attempt to escape by way of the Taman peninsula.

The encirclement of Rostov continued with a Red Army unit slashing across the Moscow-Rostov railway line below Novocherkassk, and cutting communications between the two cities, reports from the front line indicated. There was no immediate explanation of what forces had thus cut to within less than eighteen miles northeast of Rostov, already under artillery fire from the massed Soviet guns on the south shore of the Don River, with huge armies that stormed up out of the Caucasus and down from the lower Don Valley closing the siege from the south and the East.

The Soviet troops continued their attempts to expand their wedge southward in the Kramatorsk area, between Kharkov and Rostov, in the face of German tank and infantry counter-attacks. The early war bulletin said that five more towns were taken in the drive aimed at encircling the Donets Basin and cutting German communications between Rostov and the Dnieper defense bases.

The Soviet noon communique said that below Kharkov and northwest of Rostov hundreds of enemy dead remained on the battlefield after the Red Army repulsed three waves of counter-attacks and drove into more towns to expand their southward-pointed edge in the Kramatorsk area. In the seige of Rostov the Russians said they had swept into a number of strong German fortifications after turning back an intensive tank and artillery counter-attack.

North of Kursk, too, the Russians widened their circle of conquest with the capture of more towns and enemy equipment.

Tank Crushes Nazis

FEB 12 1943

London, Feb. 11 (AP)—A Red army tank sped full tilt into a German infantry column south of Kursk and churned more than a company to death with its caterpillar tracks, the Russian mid-day communique as recorded by the Soviet London radio monitor said today.

Fighting in the Kharkov sector was not specifically mentioned in the war bulletin, but the bloody episode was in that general battle area. A company of Germans was figured at 200 men at the beginning of the Russian war.

The tank not only mowed down the Nazi soldiers but its batteries blazed away to knock out eighteen anti-tank guns, the Russians said.

Reds Repel Nazi Attacks, Near Kharkov

FEB 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 11—Capturing settlements between Belgorod and Chuguyev, the Red army formed a fifty-mile-long assault front just east of Kharkov today, and the fighting was reported mounting in other sectors of southern Russia.

The capture of Chuguyev, twenty-two miles southeast of Kharkov, and Volchansk, thirty-six miles northeast, was announced by the Russians early today, along with the seizure of Pechenegi, which is twelve miles northeast of Chuguyev.

Red Star, the Soviet army newspaper, said that furious battles took place at Chuguyev and Volchansk.

Advance Rolls On

A dispatch to *Pravda*, the Communist party newspaper, said that after taking the two towns, the Red army continued its advance westward.

Pravda said that the Germans attempted to hold the Volchansk sector with a force of eighty tanks and two regiments of infantry, but large Soviet tanks led the attack that split the defenders, who were routed by infantry and automatic riflemen.

Below Belgorod the Russians were reported advancing down the big Kharkov highway.

(A dispatch in the London Daily Express from its Stockholm correspondent reported today that the Germans were evacuating Kharkov as Russian artillery shelled the city heavily, and it was indicated that the swiftly-moving Red Army troops had slashed to within 6 to 10 miles of the city.)

In the Caucasus, the Russians have announced the recapture of Akhtari, 110 miles southwest of Rostov and 80 miles northwest of Krasnodar, with which it was connected by a railroad that the Germans might have used in an attempt to escape by way of the Taman peninsula.

"The coast of the Sea of Azov from the mouth of the River Don to Akhtari has been completely cleared of the enemy," the early communique said today.

The encirclement of Rostov continued with a Red Army unit slashing across the Moscow-Rostov railway line below Novocherkassk, and cutting communications between the two cities, reports from the front line indicated.

Reds Expand Wedge.

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(Below Kharkov and northwest

Eisenhower Lines U North Africa Command

American Chief Of "Stars Of Britain's Military Strength" Confers With Staff Officers

FEB 12 1943

By J. W. GALLAGHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 11—Gen. Dwight D. (Ike) Eisenhower, new Allied commander-in-chief in North Africa, conferred today with British staff officers from the Middle East on completion of his unified command of Allied forces for a final offensive to drive the Axis from Tunisia.

[Editor's Note—Gen. Eisenhower's promotion to the rank of full general was confirmed yesterday by the Senate soon after it was received from President Roosevelt.]

The array of military leaders serving with Eisenhower, who commanded the Allied occupation of North Africa, includes Britain's foremost commanders of land, sea, and air successes in the Mediterranean area and battle-tested American and French army generals.

Alexander His Deputy

As his deputy commander-in-chief, Eisenhower has Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, former British Middle East commander, who will direct all land operations. Like Eisenhower, he is young and energetic, and favors direct action.

Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, air commander in chief for the Mediterranean area, will be responsible for all air operations in this vital theater.

Directing the Allied navies is Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham.

Land Operations Lineup

Alexander are the British Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, which chased Rommel 2,000 miles from Egypt clear across Libya; the British First Army under Lieut. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson, Gen. Henry Giraud's French forces and two American corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Eredendall and Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder.

Still directly under Eisenhower fa rthe time being is the American Fifth Army of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark in northwest Africa.

Eisenhower's Air Adviser

Air Marshal Tedder becomes "strategic chief" of all Mediterranean air forces, and air adviser to Eisenhower. He will issue orders for execution by Maj. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, his deputy chief of staff for air.

All aircraft, whether from the Middle East or not, "based" in this theater stil will be under General Spaatz.

The other air commanders in this centralized control are Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coningham, in support of the British First and Eighth armies and other troops in Tunisia; Air Vice-Marshal R. K. Park, Malta, and Air Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas, Middle East.

He Is Intensely Satisfied

"I consider," said Eisenhower, "that I have been given the stars, so far as I know them, of Britain's military strength.

"Of course I am intensely satisfied. It is all one battle now in Tunisia, and we are fighting together in it. On our side, we are going to throw every American soldier we can get into the fight."

For all practical purposes, Eisenhower now heads all operations in a theater from Casablanca to the Tripolitan border, and even Libya as well because the Eighth Army's reserves and supply lines reach across that vast land.

Air Work Coordinated

Because operations in Eisenhower's new theater will affect RAF operations in the eastern Mediterranean, it will be necessary that air work be coordinated, and Air Chief Marshal Tedder will be commander in his own right of air forces in the Mediterranean outside the North African theater.

Cunningham will hold a similar position as commander-in-chief of naval forces in the Mediterranean.

In addition to operating naval forces under Eisenhower's direction as they concern the North African theater, Cunningham will be commander of all naval forces in the Mediterranean operation on standing patrols such as do not directly come under this theater.

American To Be Deputy

In the near future an American vice-admiral will join the North African theater as Cunningham's deputy commander of naval forces.

Concentration of Britain's most battle-tried military might along with Britain's crack Eighth Army in this area was taken by military experts as meaning more than a drive to crush the troops of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Gen. Jurgen von Arnim in Tunisia.

This cream of the Allied battle force of land, sea and air strength will be aimed straight at Hitler's war-weary Axis partner, Italy, and Turbulent France.

First Stepping Stone

Tunisia is a bare eighty-eight miles from Sicily, the first stepping stone to Italy.

It was from Tunisia that Hannibal's legions moved against the Roman empire, and it was considered likely that the Casablanca conference decided to use North Africa as a main jumping-off spot against Hitler-dominated Europe.

Eisenhower Is Named Full General

FEB 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 11—President Roosevelt today nominated Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to be a full general, coincident with Prime Minister Churchill's disclosure that Allied forces opposing the Axis in North Africa would be unified under Eisenhower's command.

The promotion, expected to receive prompt approval by the Senate, will make Eisenhower the fourth full general in the American forces, counting Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the first AEF in Europe, who has been accorded that rank for life.

The others are George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Douglas MacArthur, in command in the Australian area.

British Press Cool To Gen. Eisenhower

London, Friday, Feb. 12 (AP).—London's morning newspapers, which appraised Prime Minister Churchill's statement to Parliament as one of his finest and most important, treated with some reserve the announced appointment of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to the top command in North Africa.

The Daily Mail's comment on this was typical:

"Gen. Eisenhower, whose appointment must have been dictated by political as well as military considerations, has the best wishes of this country. It is gratifying to our own services to find that the fighting commands go to British officers who have had much experience in Africa."

30.24-1073

British 20 Miles Inside Tunisia

Eighth Army in Contact With Rommel's Rear —U. S. Flyers Batter Crete

FEB 12 1943

London, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—Already twenty miles inside Tunisia, the British Eighth Army was today reported rolling toward the fortified Mareth Line while the British First and the American Fifth armies extended their western Tunisian holding front to relieve battle-weary French troops being rearmed for the big push.

In the air, Allied planes sank one ship and left another sinking off the Tunisian coast, strafed Axis troop concentrations, pounded the docks at Trapani, in western Sicily, by night, and delivered another hard daylight raid on the Sicilian seaplane and naval base of Palermo.

In today's communique, British headquarters at Cairo announced that Gen. Montgomery's Eighth Army forces were engaging Marshal Rommel's rear guards near Ben Gardane, indicating that the army's new sweep forward had carried more than thirty miles from its striking base in western Libya. The full extent of the engagement near Ben Gardane was not disclosed, but the communique mentioned sharp artillery duels, and it was presumed that Rommel's troops were fighting desperately to delay the assault upon the Mareth Line, which is roughly forty-five miles beyond Ben Gardane.

Americans Bomb Crete.

Armored forces of the Eighth, meanwhile, were reported fanning out south of the coastal highway to engage Rommel on a broad front, and impede his retreat toward the Mareth Line, where he is expected to make his real stand.

Because of bad weather, the communique said, there was little aerial activity over the battle area. Allied fighter-bombers operating from Malta yesterday atacked railway targets in South Sicily, however, and heavy bombers made daylight assaults on shipping in Palermo harbor, the announcement said. On Tuesday night, on the other hand, medium bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked airdromes at Candia and Castellia Pediada, in Crete, starting several large fires. Clouds prevented a complete observation of the results of this raid, from which all the American planes returned, American headquarters said last night.

The docks of Trapani, western Sicilian port, were attacked by bombers by night, the communique said, adding that there was nothing to report from the land forces on the Tunisian front.

Allied headquarters in North Africa, on the other hand, announced that United States Mitchell bombers and their Lightning escorts ranged more than thirty miles north of Cape Bon, in the Sicilian Straits, for their attacks on two Axis ships, one of which was destroyed and the other was left sinking. American-flown Spitfires and Airacobras teamed up again in sweeps over the central Tunisian front, where they machine-gunned 100 enemy troops, sprayed gun positions with bullets and set two trucks afire.

Americans Relieving French.

Some French troops have been withdrawn from action on the Tunisian front for re-equipment and training with American arms, it was today officially announced at Allied headquarters in North Africa. American forces have been taking over large sections of the French lines in Central and South Tunisia, while the British First Army in the North has also extended its positions in order to relieve the tired and poorly-armed French, it was stated.

In an order of the day to the French forces Gen. Alphonse Juin declared: "After the entry into the line of new Allied forces it was necessary to send our units to the rear for reequipping and reinforcing. In this new organization my place is not forward, but back where the French African Army of tomorrow will be put on its feet, reappearing at the front in the near future with modern armament."

Gen. Juin, who is field commander for Gen. Henri Giraud, had Tunisian, Algerian and Moroccan divisions at the front. In battles among the Tunisian foothills these troops—largely armed with such old weapons as they could hide from the Axis armistice commissions—suffered considerable casualties. They had been fighting during the major part of the three-month-old campaign against heavily gunned German armored units supported by swarms of dive-bombers.

French Retired; Get U. S. Arms

By Daniel De Luce

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 11 — Some French troops have been withdrawn from action on the Tunisian front for reequiping and training with American arms, it was officially announced today.

United States forces have been taking over large sections of the French lines in central and southern Tunisia while the British First Army in the north also has extended its positions in order to relieve the tired and poorly-armed French.

Pushed Back By Nazis

German army blows had compelled the French, despite stubborn resistance, to draw back from the heights dominating the coastal corridor along which Marshal Rommel could retreat to Tunis.

American combat teams were thrown hastily into the breaches and succeeded in stabilizing the situation.

French To Return

In an order of the day to French forces published this morning, Gen. Alphonse Juin announced:

"After the entry into the line of new Allied forces it was necessary to send our units to the rear for reequipping and reinforcing. In this new organization my place is not forward but back where the French African army of tomorrow will be put on its feet, reappearing at the front in the near future with modern armament."

(The Morocco radio, heard in London by the Associated Press, said the general also told his troops that equipment and other materials for the French army in Africa were arriving regularly and in increasing volume, and that fresh Allied forces were being landed constantly.)

British and French Open Drive in Mateur Area, 15 Miles From Bizerte

8th Army Pounds Foe Inside Tunisia

FEB 12 1943

Montgomery Is 20 Miles Over Libyan Border on Heels of Africa Korps

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 11.—British and French troops were reported tonight by a field correspondent in the Mateur area to have set the long-dormant northern front in Tunisia into action with a continuing attack that has advanced them about eight miles.

The report came from a Reuters news agency correspondent in the Mateur sector (about fifteen miles south of Bizerte), who declared that Allied troops, including British and French commandos, attacked the Italian-held line in the northern area at dawn yesterday.

The smash carried eight miles deep over an area of about 100 square miles, he said, adding: "By evening the men reached their primary objectives.

"According to information so far available, the operation has gone well, but full results will not be known until the second sweep now in progress, has been completed."

There was no word of the attack from any other source.

Advance by 8th Army

Meanwhile, far to the south on the Tunisian battlefront, the British 8th Army was reported fighting twenty miles inside the southern border from Libya, pounding the retreating forces of German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel with artillery fire east of Ben Gardane.

The other armies under General Dwight D. Eisenhower were deployed along a 200-mile Tunisian spine fifty to sixty miles inland from the Tunisian east coast, hemming in the German and Italian forces. Incessant rain kept the stickier black soil in most of the center and north so nearly impassable that only patrols were active.

American troops and Lieutenant General Kenneth A. N. Anderson's British 1st Army took over large sections in the center from the severely buffeted French troops of General Alphonse Juin, whose obsolete weapons had been no match for those of the enemy.

U. S. Planes Hit Foe

American planes hammered ceaselessly at the enemy supply line across the Mediterranean narrows and at bases in Sicily, sinking one and probably two small troopships thirty miles north of Cape Bon. Each ship was carrying 250 enemy troops.

The 8th Army, rested after the longest advance in modern warfare, struck the foe south of the coastal highway as well as on it. The going was tough because of bad weather and difficult terrain, but armored patrols were reported harassing the enemy inland. Rommel was putting up a strong rear-guard defense and effecting extensive defensive demolitions to slow his pursuers.

The British still were forty-five miles from the Mareth line, a series of concrete pillboxes, trenches and barbed-wire entanglements behind which are marshes. General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, now Eisenhower's deputy, said yesterday that the line could be turned.

Allied planes raided the seaplane and naval base at Palermo, railway lines in northern Sicily and the Trapani docks in western Sicily.

One of the ships found off Cape Bon was sunk, the other was left sinking, Eisenhower's headquarters reported. Men, barrels and boxes were hurled from both vessels by the American aerial attack.

BRITISH 45 MILES FROM MARETH LINE

Pour Artillery Fire On Retreating Axis Force East Of Ben Gardane

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 11—The British Eighth Army was reported fighting twenty miles inside southern Tunisia today, pouring artillery fire into the retreating Axis Africa Corps east of Ben Gardane and beating along the marshy coastal roads toward the Mareth line, where Rommel is expected to make a stand.

The other arms under Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower were deployed along a 200-mile Tunisian spine fifty to sixty miles inland from the Tunisian east coast, hemming in the German and Italian forces.

Incessant rains kept the stickier black soil of the center and north so soupy that only patrols were active.

Take Over From French

American troops and Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's British First Army, veterans of Dunkerque, took over large sections in the center from the severely-buffeted French troops of Gen. Alphonse Juin, whose obsolete weapons had been no match for the enemy.

The French moved to the rear for reequipment and reorganization and General Juin declared in an order of the day that they would reappear "at the front line in the near future with modern armaments." New materiel was arriving swiftly from the United States.

United States planes hammered ceaselessly at the enemy supply line across the Mediterranean narrows and at bases in Sicily, sinking one and probably two small troopships thirty miles north of Cape Bon. Each carried 250 enemy troops.

DFC Given to 2 U. S. Flyers For Valor in Pacific

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 11.—A transport pilot who flew an unarmed plane into enemy territory on more than 50 missions in less than 30 days was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross today by Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney.

He is Second Lt. Walter Bion Thompson of West Point, Nebr.

Corpl. Robert L. Swanson of Anthon, Iowa, who participated in more than 200 hours of operational flight missions in a bomber, also was given the DFC.

Air medals were awarded Staff Sergt. Russell D. Brown, Galesburg, Ill., and Sergt. H. D. Cox, Seattle.

Between November 11 and December 7 Lt. Thompson participated in more than 50 flights over the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea, "during which hostile contact was probable and expected." The citation said, "These operations consisted of dropping supplies to advanced positions and evacuating wounded personnel."

London, Feb. 11 (AP)—Allied forces including British ad French Commandos attacked the Italian-held Axis line in northern Tunisia at dawn yesterday, a Reuters correspondent in the Mateur sector reported tonight.

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"By evening the men reached their primary objectives," he said, and, according to available information, the "operation has gone well, but the full results will not be known until the second sweep now in progress has been completed."

The British and French advanced about eight miles and captured about a hundred square miles, the correspondent declared.

52 AMERICANS WIN AIR MEDAL IN AFRICA

Men From Bronx, Jamaica, New Jersey and Yonkers Decorated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Heroism in action in North Africa won Air Medals for fifty-two officers and enlisted men of the United States Army Air Forces, the War Department announced today.

Among the officers and men, their residences at appointment or enlistment and their next of kin, respectively, were:

Second Lieutenant George E. Ewald of Yonkers, N. Y.—George Ewald of 32 Pursor Place, Yonkers; Sergeant Frank A. Coretto of Jamaica, L. I.—D. Coretto of 143-20 Ninety-fourth Avenue, Jamaica; Sergeant Kenneth A. Daugherty of Buffalo, N. Y.—A. J. Daugherty, 16 Bererly Place, Jamestown, N. Y.; Sergeant Bernard Karasin of the Bronx, N. Y.—M. Karasin, 886 Fairmount Place, Bronx.

First Lieutenant Jacob Hochman of 1 Plainfield Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., and Second Lieutenant William E. Mikolasy of West Englewood, N. J., were also included in the list.

20 BRITISH TOWNS BOMBED BY NAZIS

London, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—

Three women and two young girls were among those killed in a German raid at dusk yesterday on a home counties' town, it was disclosed today. Virtually all of the fatalities in the town the total of which was not announced, occurred in a restaurant.

Two American soldiers removed several injured children from the scene in jeeps. Some twenty towns in all were bombed and machine-gunned in yesterday's raids.

A department store was hit in a south England town, but casualties there, while not announced, were stated to have been fewer than first feared.

In a southeast coast town three persons were killed and nine were injured.

The attacking planes were believed to rave included a new type, the Messerschmitt 201A-1, which carries 2,200 pounds of bombs and can be employed as a long-range fighter, dive-bomber, or ground strafer. It has a crew of two.

Nazi Striking Power Blunted

Heavy Losses in Russia Decide Hitler Against Big Land Offensive in 1943

FEB 12 1943

By ROBERT BUNNELLE,
Chief of London Bureau of Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Germany's misadventures in Russia have cost her army the power to mount big-scale land offensives in 1943, in the belief of a diplomatic and military source with access to continental information. It is likely, therefore, he said, that Hitler's hinted plan to follow a defensive strategy this year was dictated by a real shortage of manpower.

This source said extremely reliable information from inside Germany—supported by the recent Nazi order for a complete civilian mobilization by March 15—indicates that Hitler has agreed to follow a high command recommendation to shorten defensive lines in the east simply because Germany lacks the men and material for the longer ones held in 1941 and 1942.

Hitler, who insisted on the Stalingrad assault as he had insisted on the continued assault on Moscow in 1941, agreed that the German Army withdraw to a winter line running roughly from Sevastopol through Dnepropetrovsk, Kursk, Kharkov, Orel and Briansk, according to this source.

Retreating to Second Line.

As the disaster of Stalingrad was followed by threats of similar debacles, the source declared, a new line running from Nikolaev through Gomel and Kiev to Vitebsk was reported to have been agreed upon, and this is the line the German Army apparently is now headed for.

But the Germans, he continued, are so hard pressed by the Russians, who already have pierced the Kursk line, that the Nazis are losing more troops and equipment than they expected, and may have difficulty holding the Nikolaev-Vitebsk line.

If the Nazis do reach it and restore stability, he said, the best indications are that they still won't have much punch for anything like their old-time thousand-mile front attacks.

Reliable reports indicate that the high command will dictate the local offensives in 1943 as defensive measures rather than for the acquisition of territory.

The source who has the benefit of some of the best military information, estimated that the German Army at the peak of its strength after the Polish campaign totaled 9,000,000 men. But the losses since then have been heavy and with normal replacements swelled by artificial means such as draining industries, recruiting older and younger men and rehabilitating those not completely disabled, the German Army this spring cannot total more than 7,000,000.

And, he declared, although it will be partly composed of tough, well-equipped and battle-hardened veterans, it will have an underpinning much weaker than the great war machine of 1941 or even of 1942.

In the closing days of the World War, Germany had a population of approximately 67,000,000 and she surrendered after she had lost 2,034,000 dead on the battlefields.

Losses Exceed 4,000,000.

In this war, Germany, with Austria and the Sudetenland, has around 80,000,000 population and she's lost, according to conservative reports, well over 4,000,000 men in dead, prisoners and permanently disabled.

Of the 80,000,000 population, 39,000,000 are males and 41,000,000 females. Germany requires a minimum of 11,000,000 workers for agriculture and food processing and distributing industries to feed the country, 12,000,000 for arms industries and similar war work and another 10,000,000 for vital public services.

The source said that despite the use of women and imported labor, at least 18,000,000 German men are required on essential civilian jobs.

"Figure it out yourself," he added. "It's simple arithmetic. Eighteen million of the 39,000,000 males are in industry, over 4,000,000 are permanent casualties, and there are estimated to be now about 6,000,000 already in the armed services, taking into account the losses and normal replacements.

"That leaves only 11,000,000 males of all ages from the cradle to the brink of the grave and of all physical conditions. The severest comb-out of these and of industry cannot net more than 1,000,000 for the Army."

DUTCH DOCTORS SENT TO RUSSIA

London, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—The Germans last week began the conscription of all physicians and surgeons in the Netherlands for service on the Russian front, a London informant with continental connections said today. Previously conscripted Dutch doctors have been assigned to service within Germany, he said.

Belgian Painter's Death Incorrectly Reported

FEB 12 1943

London, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Belgian News Agency said today that a report of the death of Baron James Ensor, 82, celebrated Belgian painter, which it published last December 18 apparently was incorrect.

The previous report, it said, was broadcast by the German-controlled Brussels radio. The agency said it had heard indirectly from Amsterdam that Ensor was still alive and was believed to be in Ostend.

Former Nazi Aide Is Reported Shot

London, Feb. 11 (AP)—Doctor and Mrs. H. Reydon, the former a member of Anton Mussert's Nazi government of The Netherlands, were reported in a Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau dispatch from Amsterdam today to have been shot by "unknown terrorists."

The dispatch did not bring out whether the wounds were fatal.

The shooting followed the fatal shooting of Lieut. Gen. Hendrik Alexander Seyffarbt, 70, commander of the Dutch Legion. He died Saturday of bullet wounds suffered in an attack in front of his home.

The Aneta News Agency said the Scandinavian dispatch identified Dr. Reydon as "Secretariat of State of the National Socialist movement of The Netherlands" for public enlightenment.

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Terrorists Shoot Reydon, Dutch Puppet, and Wife

Strong Reprisals by Germans Expected to Follow

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Dr. H. Reydon, Dutch Nazi propaganda chief, and his wife have been wounded fatally in the second slaying of a Dutch Nazi leader within a week, the Dutch news agency Aneta reported there tonight. The news came from Amsterdam via Stockholm.

Aneta said the Scandinavian Telegraphic Bureau reported that "unknown terrorists" shot Dr. and Mrs. Reydon and predicted "strong reprisals" by the German authorities. A Berlin broadcast said Reydon had been severely injured and his wife killed by revolver shots fired by an unidentified assassin.

Last Friday, Lieutenant General Hendrik A. Seyffardt, who was attempting to recruit Dutchmen to fight on the Russian front and who in 1940 was the only Dutch general to align himself with the Germans, was killed by an assailant who escaped.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau said today that twenty-three Germans were killed in a restaurant for German officers in Lille by a bomb recently, and that French patriots in Paris threw hand grenades into a restaurant in Paris.

"There were many wounded and killed among the 'Hitlerites,' in that restaurant, the information bureau said.

"Serious" Fire In Versailles

London, Feb. 11 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris radio said today that a large fire at Versailles destroyed one building and that "damage is very serious."

Italy's Losses Placed At 44,941 for January

FEB 12 1943

By the Associated Press.

BERNE, Feb. 11.—Casualties of the Italian armed forces in January totaled 44,941 dead, wounded and missing exclusive of those slain on the Russian front, which are still uncounted, the Swiss Telegraphic Agency reported today in a dispatch from Rome.

The dispatch said wounded alone on the Russian front were estimated at 10,000, with an additional 27,000 missing—mostly prisoners.

African losses were put at 440 killed, 592 wounded and 4520 missing. In the Balkans and other occupied territories 251 were listed as dead, 415 wounded and 57 missing. Losses in Italy itself were given as 26 killed and 28 wounded.

The dispatch listed Italian naval losses last month as 131 killed, 324 wounded and 867 missing. Aviation losses were placed at 75 killed, 110 wounded and 108 missing.

In addition, the Italian merchant fleet was reported to have lost 1892 killed and 493 wounded from June 10, 1940, to Jan. 31, 1943.

Nazi Plane Shot Down By a Swedish Warship

FEB 12 1943

By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 11—A Swedish warship's anti-aircraft gunners shot down a German seaplane today off Karlshamn, on the southern coast, an official announcement said tonight.

The plane came over Swedish territorial waters northeast of Skaane. After it failed to heed the warning shot, the communiqué said, the warship opened fire.

The plane came down on the water and the crew, unhurt, were taken into custody by the military.

A second German plane flying over Karlskroma naval harbor turned away after a warning shot.

Allies Gain Six Miles Near Wau

MacArthur's Troops Drive Japs Back in New Guinea Clash

FEB 12 1943

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—In a sudden display of offensive power, Allied troops in New Guinea have driven the main Japanese force in the Wau-Mubo area back six miles toward Salamaua, killing 125 of the enemy, it was announced officially today.

A communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said that Allied artillery was heavily harassing the retreating Japanese, who are estimated to have lost approximately 500 men in fighting in that area in recent weeks.

Allied spokesmen emphasized that the action around Wau, which is about thirty-five miles southwest of the enemy base at Salamaua, is still on a small scale, but the tempo of operations obviously was increasing, with the Allies definitely taking the initiative after repulsing Japanese feeler thrusts.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, meanwhile, branded as "a complete fabrication a Japanese communique attempting to minimize the sweeping victory which the Allies won last month in the Papuan campaign."

Dispute Jap Claim.

"The statement in the Imperial Japanese Headquarters communique that 'the Japanese in New Guinea, after completion of their mission, evacuated the Buna area at the end of January' has no base of fact," the Allied commander's statement said.

"It is a complete fabrication and must be regarded as propaganda rather than as a military report.

"The necessity for such a subterfuge in the name of the Emperor himself represents a moral defeat even greater, perhaps, than the physical one he has suffered. There was no evacuation of Japanese from Buna at the end of January. At that time, the last scattered remnants of the enemy were so surrounded that evacuation no longer was possible.

"Gen. Horii and his army perished."

Allied headquarters also reported that more than fifty additional enemy stragglers had been killed near the Kumusi River, at the mouth of which the Japanese landed troops more than a month ago in a futile effort to bolster their forces at Buna, some twenty miles to the southeast.

The communique reported only minor Allied air action yesterday, including a strafing attack on the Ubili area in New Britain and an attack by medium bombers on Toeal in the Kai Islands off southwest New Guinea, where numerous fires were started.

Solomons Force Strikes Out At Jap Bases

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 11—All organized Japanese resistance has been halted on Guadalcanal, and United States planes are attacking enemy bases in other parts of the South Pacific, the navy reported today.

The announcement that Japanese resistance had ended except for isolated patrol skirmishes, followed an announcement by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch yesterday that Tuesday his troops gained complete control of the island.

Text Of Communique

Navy communique No. 277, which also told of new bombing raids on Japanese positions at Kiska, follows:

"North Pacific:

"1. On February 10:

"(a) During the morning United States heavy and medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed Japanese positions at Kiska. Many hits

1943

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on enemy installations were observed.

"(b) A single enemy float-type plane attacked United States surface units in the western Aleutians.

"No damage was suffered.

Isolated Units Holding Out

"South Pacific: (All dates are East Longitude).

"2. Japanese forces on Guadalcanal have ceased all organized resistance. Patrol operations against isolated enemy groups continue.

"3. During the night of February 9-10, a Catalina patrol bomber attacked enemy positions at Munda.

"4. On February 10:

"(a) United States planes attacked enemy positions at Munda. Results were not reported.

"(b) A reconnaissance plane from Guadalcanal shot down a twin-engine Japanese bomber over Choiseul Island."

Choiseul Island is thirty-five miles north of the New Georgia group in the Solomon Islands. It is about seventy-eight miles long and fifteen miles wide.

Jap Force Routed In New Guinea

Allied headquarters in Australia Friday, Feb. 12 (AP)—A large Japanese ground force which on Jan 30 attempted to capture Wau, New Guinea, 35 miles southwest of the important Jap base of Salamua has been "decisively defeated" in a series of engagements and is in full retreat, leaving behind an estimated 1,000 dead.

The bulletin announced today that the Japanese force, estimated originally at 2,800 men, is fleeing toward Mubo, 12 miles below Salamaua. Australians mopping up southwest of Wau found 200 more Japanese dead which previously had not been reported.

Aussies Boost War Budget

FEB 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Canberra, Australia, Feb. 11—An increase in Australia's war expenditure of £103,000,000 (currently $332,690,000) during this financial year was announced today by Treasurer J. B. Chifley.

The increase boosts the nation's total budget for the 1942-43 fiscal year to £652,000,000 ($2,105,960,000).

The war expenditure now is at a rate of £40,000,000 ($129,200,000) a month.

Welfare Fund Set Up

Chifley also announced the creation of a national welfare fund of $30,000,000 annually to be financed by an increased income tax and to provide a variety of new social benefits.

These benefits include a minimum maternity allowance of £15 ($48.15), funeral benefit up to a maximum of £10 ($32.30) to old age and invalid pensioners, and an increase of approximately twenty per cent. in standard war pensions.

Rates Are Changed

One of the main features of the new taxation proposals is that the rates will begin at sixpence in the pound on an income of £104 ($335.92), as against the present exemption of £156.

They also include a scheme for continuous installment deductions from salaries and wages, beginning April 1 and spread over fifty-two weeks.

ALLIED GENERALS SEE CHIANG, WAVELL

FEB 12 1943

Gen. Arnold and Marshal Dill Visit China and India to Press War on Japan

By The Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 11—American and British generals have concluded ten days of conferences in India and in China, where they consulted Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on ways to press home the battle to Japan.

A joint war communiqué today said "a complete accord was reached in coordination of offensive plans and signifying the United determination of the powers concerned to insure full cooperation and mutual assistance against the Japanese."

The presence of the war leaders in India and China gave rise to the belief that the Oriental theatre would blaze with new Allied offensive action. One immediate result is expected to be an increase in supplies to China.

Confer With Wavell

Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British joint staff mission member, and Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, United States Army Air Chief, reached India with their staffs about ten days ago from the unconditional surrender conference at Casablanca. Representing Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, they conferred with Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell. After inspecting military installations in Eastern India, Marshal Dill and General Arnold flew over the Himalayas for discussions with General Chiang.

Brig. Gen. A. C. Weddemeyer, representing the United States Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall accompanied them.

In Chungking the conference was joined by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell, General Chiang's American chief of staff, and General Ho Ying-ching, Chinese Minister of War. After leaving Chungking, the Dill-Arnold party returned to India for final conferences with Marshal Wavell.

The communiqué said that subsequent conferences would be held between Marshal Wavell and General Douglas MacArthur, United States Commander in Chief in the Southwest Pacific.

Identical anouncements about the Dill-Arnold conferences with Field Marshal Wavell and General Chiang were made in London and Washington as well as New Delhi.

London Announcement.

London, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—The Government announced today that Field Marshal Sir John Dill, representing Prime Minister Churchill, and Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, representing President Roosevelt, had held a series of conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking and Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell in India.

A complete accord was said to have been reached for offensive plans against the Japanese.

The fullest possible co-ordination is to be insured by subsequent conferences of Gen. Wavell and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied commander in chief in the Southwest Pacific, a communique said.

A New Delhi dispatch disclosed that Field Marshal Dill and Gen. Arnold and their staffs arrived in India about ten days ago, conferred with Gen. Wavell and inspected military installations in eastern India. Then they flew on to Chungking for the talks with the Generalissimo, which went on day and night for several days.

Somervell Makes Trip

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of the United States Army's Services of Supply, was a member of the Arnold-Dill mission and inspected portions of the Burma front with Field Marshal Wavell to get first-hand knowledge of the supply difficulties there, it was revealed here today.

The conferences gave rise to speculation that an early result would be a marked increase in supplies for the Chinese armies.

ALLIED CHIEFS PLAN ATTACK WITH CHIANG

FEB 12 1943

Map Offensive Against Japs —Accord Reached on Battle Strategy.

PART OF CASABLANCA SCHEME

Arnold Represents President—Dill Talks for Churchill—Wavell Is Consulted.

Washington, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—High American, Chinese and British leaders, conferring at Chungking and in India, have reached full accord in "co-ordination of offensive plans" against the common enemy, Japan.

The War Department issued this statement from the conferees today:

"Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British military member of joint staff mission, Washington, representing the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, representing the President of the United States, have concluded a series of conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking, and with Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell in India.

"Immediately following the conference between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at Casablanca and joint staff discussions which took place there, Field Marshal Sir John Dill and Lieut.-Gen. Arnold accompanied Brig.-Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, representing Gen. Marshal, chief of the General Staff, United States forces, out East to acquaint the Generalissimo and commander-in-chief of India with plans made and their implications for united war efforts against Japan. Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Stilwell, chief of General Staff in India, the Generalissimo and Gen. Hoe Ying-chen, Secretary of War, and chief of General Staff of the Chinese forces, took part in conferences and accompanied Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Arnold and Field Marshal Sir John Dill on their return to India, where final conferences were held with Field Marshal Wavell.

"Complete accord was reached in co-ordination of offensive plans and signifying the united determination of powers concerned to insure full co-operation and mutual assistance in all operations against the Japanese. The fullest possible co-ordination will be insured by subsequent conferences between Gen. MacArthur and Field Marshal Wavell.

CHINA PACT APPROVED

Washington, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—The Senate shouted unanimous approval today of a treaty relinquishing extraterritorial rights of the United States in China.

"This is a symbol of a new day," Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, declared. "It is an act of faith in the destiny of China, an Ally who has never faltered in the fight for freedom.

"Justice has too long been withheld from such incorrigibly courageous people."

R. A. F. BLASTS JAP POSTS IN BURMA

New Delhi, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—R. A. F. planes made widespread raids on military targets in Japanese-occupied Burma yesterday, including a 200-mile sweep of the Irrawaddy River valley, and topped these off with a night attack on the Heho airdrome by American-made Liberators, a British communique announced today.

Despite the scope of these aerial operations all participating planes returned safely, the communique said.

The only enemy activity reported was an attack by a few planes on British positions in the Rathedaung area of western Burma some twenty-five miles north of Akyab, which the bulletin said did little damage.

R. A. F. fighters were credited with doing extensive damage to storehouses, river steamboats and railway communications in their sweep up the Irrawaddy valley from Chauk, which is about 130 miles northwest of Akyab. At least fifty railway cars were reported shot up.

The Akyab area was bombed by fighter-escorted Blenheims and the enemy supply base at Magyichaung on the lower Mayu peninsula also was attacked from low level, as were enemy positions in the Rathedaung battle zone to the north.

Numerous fires were reported started in the night attack on Heho airdrome in central Burma.

Puppet Troops Deserting

CHUNGKING, Feb. 11 (AP).—The army of 300,000 men which the puppet Nanking regime of Wang Ching-wei said it had organized in occupied China is threatening to boomerang against the Japanese, a Chinese military spokesman said today. He described it as an untrained, ill equipped group brought into an army at the instigation of the Japanese. However, free Chinese have filtered into it and are persuading an increasing number to desert to free China, the spokesman said.

Gandhi's Son Omits Column in Paper as Protest to British

Rival Bombay Editor Calls Leader's Fast 'Mean Device'

By the Associated Press.

BOMBAY, Feb. 11. — Devadas Gandhi, son of the fasting Mohandas K. Gandhi, left a full column blank on the editorial page of his newspaper, the Hindustan Times, in apparent protest today both against the detention of his father and precensorship of the paper.

At the same time, an editorial in the English-owned Statesman expressed "unqualified disapproval" of the elder Gandhi's fast and said that "by normal criteria the present drama seems but a mean device by a politician conscious of miscalculation and gathering obscurity to recapture the limelight."

FEB 12 1943

Takes Fruit Juice, Water.

Gandhi yesterday began a 21-day fast—during which he said he would take only fruit juice and water—in the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona after the government had refused to grant his unconditional release from confinement there.

The Statesman said Gandhi's actions were not to be judged, however, by normal criteria, since his mind "moves mysteriously and in a fashion of its own."

The editorial added that his action smacks of a desperate effort to "resolve the knot of difficulties which originated six months ago. At that time the Congress party, under Gandhi's leadership, took a step whose folly and futility became ever more obvious as 1942 drew to a close and now, in order, it would appear, to rectify or obscure this major error in political strategy, resort is had to the technique of religious self-mortification and personal tragedy impends."

Times Hits Censorship.

(The editorial referred to the mass campaign of civil disobedience invoked by the Congress party to press its demands for Indian independence.)

The Hindustan Times, which has been subjected to pre-censorship since it reopened January 1 after a suspension of several months, has appeared daily with a short blank space at the head of its editorial column in mute objection to the restraints imposed upon it.

The Times printed the story of Gandhi's fast on the front page under a two-line eight-column head.

blank

Popular-Vote Rule Asked By Puerto Ricans

FEB 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 11—The Puerto Rican Senate and House were unanimously on record today as urging that the United States Congress end this island's colonial regime and permit its people to select their own form of government by popular vote—after the war if not immediately feasible.

In a move unprecedented in forty-four years of American rule, the Legislature enthusiastically approved a concurrent resolution setting forth its views last night while Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell waited vainly for word that it was ready to hear his annual message.

Would Await War's End

Political leaders immediately made preparations to forward the resolution to Washington, possibly followed by a special legislative commission.

The text of the resolution emphasized, however, that the Puerto Rican people would wait with "patriotic resignation" until after the war for action on the proposal if President Roosevelt and Congress believed this course best.

Passage of the resolution was the outgrowth of a conference of major party leaders last week and came after a long legislative session in which bitter political opponents embraced one another and traded compliments.

May Speak Today

All other business was deferred to make way for debate on the resolution and its final passage while 1,500 spectators waited in the galleries to hear Governor Tugwell's speech.

The Governor and his wife spent most of the afternoon at Fortaleza waiting for word that the legislators were ready to hear him.

It was not certain when the Legislature recessed last night whether Tugwell would speak today or whether the message could be delayed until Friday.

The resolution adopted by the legislators said it was the belief of all political parties that "the colonial system of government ought to be totally and definitely abolished in Puerto Rico and that the form of its definite political status . . . ought to be democratically decided through the free voice of the people themselves as soon as possible after the war if this is not possible immediately."

Governor Appointed Now

(The present Puerto Rican Government, as constituted by an organic act passed by Congress in 1917, consists of a Governor appointed by the President of the United States; six executive department heads, of which the President appoints two and the Governor four, and a Legislature of nineteen Senators and thirty-nine Representatives elected by the people.

(The people also elect a Commissioner to the United States, who represents them in the House of Representatives in Washington with a voice but without a vote.)

The planet Mercury does not have night and day. One side is constantly turned to the sun.

Leigh Wade, World Flier of '24, Is Back in Army Harness Again

By the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—It was back in 1925 when Leigh Wade surprised a nonairminded nation with the prediction of the day when planes "will fly wherever there is air."

Only a year before he had finished a flight around the world as one of a group of army aviators and his views were sought by Congressional groups and far-sighted businessmen and industrialists who envisioned a great future for the then still-neglected aviation industry.

Today Leigh Wade still dreams of the things to come in aviation, and one of his pet hopes is that shortly there will come "artificial vision, or mechanized vision, to guide aviators unerringly through fog, mountain passes, darkness or blinding snowstorms or rains. It will be a device which will guide planes to landings as easily as if they were landing in broad daylight with perfect visibility." And as for other advances in aviation, Wade is equally optimistic.

"Why, in one field alone—freight hauling by air—the future is beyond one's fantasy. And on the other side—in military aviation—the capture of Crete is an indication of the possibilities of air-borne warfare."

Mr. Wade has been flying 26 years and now he is back in military aviation. His job just now has to do with the airplane as a military instrument. There isn't much that can be said about his present work, except that he is in command of an important air base in the Caribbean and that he is a colonel.

Mr. Wade is 47 now, but his face brightens with the enthusiasm of a youngster when he discusses his favorite subject. He is particularly interested in the perfection and adaptation to general use of the "artificial vision" device.

"Someone will come forward with this needed instrument, which may be in the form of a little panel on the instrument board that will give the pilot a perfect picture of trees, hangars, power lines, tall buildings, mountains, the landing strip and other objects. Or it may be perfected so that it gives the pilot the picture in his flying goggles.

"And it will prove as great a boon to other forms of transportation as it will to aviation. It would be just as useful—and quite valuable in saving lives and equipment—on freight trains, passenger trains, trolley cars, motor trucks and passenger cars."

Crashed Plane Found in Mexico

MONTERREY, Mexico, Feb. 11 (AP)—A four-motored military plane, believed to be from the United States, was found today destroyed by fire on the top of El Viejo Mountain in Southern Nuevo Leon, but no trace of the crew was discovered. The plane had crashed on the mountain Tuesday after circling over the town of Saragoza. A search is being made for the crew members who are believed to have parachuted before the crash.

Venezuela Acts to Curb Axis

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 11 (AP)—A Presidential decree published today revoked a number of constitutional guaranties in a step interpreted as taken to give the government closer control of the activities of Axis nationals. The guaranties revoked concern the control, ownership and transfer of property; permission to travel, change addresses and leave or reenter the country, and ownership of or participation in industrial enterprises, especially public utilities.

Venezuela Proposes Increased Oil Taxes

Caracas, Venezuela, Feb. 11 (AP). A proposed revision in the petroleum law would increase royalties payable to the Government by an average of more than five per cent., it was learned today. Present royalties start at seven per cent. and advance eleven per cent. The proposed rates fix the minimum at sixteen and two thirds per cent.

An extraordinary session of Congress was planned for the near future to consider the revision along with a rise in taxes on concessions held by oil companies.

NAZI EFFORT AT 'BLACKMAIL' IS CHARGED

FEB 12 1943

Welles Says They Want To Get Military Prisoners In Exchange

U. S. Appeals Futile For Swap Of French Internees For Americans

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 11—Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, disclosed today that negotiations for the return of 139 Americans from Vichy France were deadlocked by what he called a cheap attempt at international blackmail by the Nazis.

The United States has been trying to exchange French internes in this country for the Americans. But the Germans, Welles said, are holding the Americans in an effort to exchange them for seventy-one Germans, including military personnel, o fthe Armistice Con tured when America tered French North Afric these Germans are military ers.

Protests Prove Futile

Although protests to Germany through the Swiss authorities have been futile and Welles said he saw nothing further that could be done at this moment, the United States is unofficially understood to hold a last trump—control over the departure of German diplomats from South America.

The United States recently granted safe passage for Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, German attache at Buenos Aires, when Argentina asked him to leave because he was involved in an espionage case. German diplomats are still held in Chile awaiting repatriation since that country severed relations with the Axis.

Washington probably would be reluctant to guarantee safe conduct in such cases until some agreement had been reached for the exchange of the Americans who were at Vichy and the French diplomats who are at Hershey, Pa.

47 Prisoners Of War

The State Department has offered to exchange the twenty-four civilian members of the German Armistice Comimssion along with the French, in full compliance with international law.

The forty-seven military officials are held by the War Department as prisoners of war without diplomatic status and indications were that their release would be out of the question for two reasons:

1. They possess information that would be highly valuable to the enemy.
2. They could resume active combat duty.

Welles said reports so far indicate that the Americans, who were taken from France into Germany, are receiving good treatment.

Stimson Reveals U. S. Landing Flanked Japs on Guadalcanal

FEB 12 1943

Sea-borne Troops Under Navy Escort Moved Into Northwest Tip of Island and Crossed Overland Toward Foe's Base.

Washington, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson revealed today that victory over the Japanese on Guadalcanal was hastened by an amphibian operation in which Army forces moved by boat around the island under naval escort, landing near the northwest tip and marching overland to flank the enemy, who was caught on a narrow strip of beach about fifteen miles long.

Mr. Stimson said that Lieut.-Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of all Army forces under Admiral William F. Halsey in the South Pacific, reported that during the last two weeks of January the two Army divisions on Guadalcanal killed 4,000 Japanese and took 105 prisoners, while losing only 189 killed, 398 wounded and five missing.

Mr. Stimson disclosed that since October 13, the 164th Infantry, a former National Guard unit commanded by Col. B. E. Moore and composed largely of men from North Dakota, has been fighting on Guadalcanal. He added that the relatives and friends of men in this unit "will be proud of the regiment's fighting record."

Other Units on Island.

Other Army troops on the island, he said were the Americal Division, composed of Army units which were part of the initial garrison in New Caledonia. This division, and Marines who remained there after the First Marine Division was relieved, is commanded by Major-Gen. Alexander Patch. In addition, the Twenty-fifth Division, commanded by Major-Gen. Joseph L. Collins, also is on Guadalcanal. It was the latter division, Mr. Stimson said, which in two attacks succeeded in turning the southern flank of the Japanese, practically destroying and entire enemy regiment and capturing their main base.

With all organized Jap resistancetance halted on Guadalcanal, United States planes are attacking enemy bases in other parts of the South Pacific, the Navy reported today in a communique.

Announcement that Japanese resistance had ended except for isolated patrol skirmishes, followed announcement by Major-Gen. Alexander M. Patch yesterday that his troops had gained complete control of Guadalcanal on Tuesday.

Kiska Is Bombed.

The Navy communique also told of new bombing raids on Jap positions at Kiska. "During the morning of February 10," it said, "United States heavy and medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed Japanese positions on the island. Many hits were observed. A single enemy float-type plane attacked United States surface units in the western Aleutians. No damage was suffered."

In the South Pacific on the night of February 9, a Consolidated Catalina patrol bomber attacked enemy positions at Munda.

On February 10 U. S. planes again attacked Munda. A reconnaissance plane from Guadalcanal shot down a twin engine Japanese bomber over Choiseul Island on the same day. Choiseul Island is thirty-five miles north of the New Georgia group in the Solomon Islands. It is about seventy-eight miles long and fifteen miles wide.

Heavy Casualty Warning Is Voiced

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 11—The nation should get set for heavy American casualties, "perhaps in the very near future," Secretary of War Stimson said today in a discussion of developing plans for driving the Axis from Africa.

The opposing armies in Tunisia are moving into position, he told a press conference, and heavy fight-

ing is in prospect. This country is just beginning to participate in major offensive warfare, he said.

Reports "Good News"

Reviewing the war's progress, and finding "a budget of good news" for the United Nations in the last week, the War Secretary noted that advanced elements of the British Eighth Army already have crossed the Tunisian border in pursuit of the German Africa Corps, while in western Tunisia, British, American and French troops are consolidating their positions.

On other fronts, Stimson reported these developments:

The Russian victories are increasing in magnitude, with the German forces in the Caucasus facing destruction or a perilous evacuation.

Amphibian Move Helps

Victory over the Japanese on Guadalcanal was hastened by an amphibian operation in which army forces moved by boat around the island under naval escort, landing near the northwest tip and marching overland to flank the enemy, who was caught on a narrow strip of beach about fifteen miles long.

Stimson said that Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of all army forces under Admiral William F. Halsey in the South Pacific, reported that during the last two weeks of January the two army divisions on Guadalcanal killed 4,000 Japanese and took 105 prisoners, while losing only 189 killed, 398 wounded, and five missing.

Marines Landed First

The initial landings on Guadalcanal, Stimson recalled, were carried out by the First Marine Division, and for several weeks the extensive Japanese naval operations in the Solomons made it impossible to maintain a steady flow of supplies to the island.

For this reason, reinforcement and relief of the First Marines by army troops was delayed until a series of "brilliant successes," by the navy made it possible to send in more men and keep equipment and supplies moving to them.

Will Be No One Else Left To Induct

Selective Service Chief Testifies At Hearing On Kilday Bill

FEB 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 11—Fathers will form the majority of those drafted within the next two or three months, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey reported today, "because there'll be no one else left to induct."

The selective service director declared it necessary to draft men with children in testifying against a bill by Representative Kilday (D., Texas) to put the draft on a State-wide instead of a local board basis and to require draft boards to consider dependency as a ground for deferment.

Further hearings are set for Monday after which, Kilday said, he would demand that the House Military Committee approve the bill.

Would Put Fathers Last

The measure would provide for this order of induction within State limits: Single men without dependents; single men with collateral dependents such as parents; married men without children; married men with children. In effect, it would prevent the induction of a married man in any State so long as eligible single men are available.

Hershey said he had no desire to put heads of families into uniform but presented figures which proved, he said, that it was necessary. These figures showed an available pool of 22,000,000 men of draft age. Hershey said only about 14,000,000 could meet physical requirements and of those 14,000,000, approximately 1,500,000 must be referred for essential work, leaving 12,500,000 to meet the requirements of the armed forces.

MORE FATHERS TO BE TAKEN, HERSHEY SAYS

General Declares There Will Be No One Else Left To Induct

U. S. BOMBERS BLAST KISKA

Navy Reports Many Hits On Enemy Installations Are Observed

Patrol Action Continues Against Isolated Japs On Guadalcanal

FEB 12 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 11—Japanese organized Japanese resistance has been halted on Guadalcanal, and United States planes are attacking enemy bases in other parts of the South Pacific, the navy reported today.

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"(a) During the morning, United States heavy and medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed Japanese positions at Kiska. Many hits on enemy installations were observed.

"(b) A single enemy float-type plane attacked United States surface units in the western Aleutians. No damage was suffered.

Patrol Operations Continue

"South Pacific: (All dates are east longitude).

"2. Japanese forces on Guadalcanal Island have ceased all organized resistance. Patrol operations against isolated enemy groups continue.

"3. During the night of February 10, a Catalina patrol bomber attacked enemy positions at Munda.

"4. On February 10:

"(a) United States planes attacked enemy positions at Munda. Results were not reported.

"(b) A reconnaissance plane from Guadalcanal shot down a twin-engine Japanese bomber over Choiseul Island."

Choiseul Island is thirty-five miles north of the New Georgia group in the Solomon islands. It is about seventy-eight miles long and fifteen miles wide.

Enemy Trappey On Beach

At his press conference Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said victory over the Japanese on Guadalcanal was hastened by an amphibian operation in which army forces moved by boat around the island under naval escort, landing near the northwest tip and marching overland to flank the enemy, who was caught on a narrow strip of beach about fifteen miles long.

Stimson said Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of all army forces under Admiral William F. Halsey in the South Pacific, reported that during the last two weeks of January the two army divisions on Guadalcanal killed 4,000 Japanese and took 105 prisoners, while losing only 189 killed, 398 wounded, and 5 missing.

Ickes Opposes Bill To Oust Tugwell As Puerto Rican Head

Interior Secretary Tells House Group Action Would Be Reflection On U. S. Foreign Policies

FEB 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 11—Interior Secretary Ickes, in a letter to the House Insular Committee, today vigorously opposed enactment of a measure which would remove Rexford Guy Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico. Ickes asserted that such action would be a reflection on United States foreign policies in Latin America.

The bill before the committee would terminate Tugwell's regime and limit future terms of Puerto Rican Governors to two years.

Ickes declared the measure was unconstitutional; that removal of any public officer should be by impeachment.

"It is not surprising that bitter attacks on Governor Tugwell have been made by small but powerful economic groups," Ickes wrote. "However, there is ample evidence that these attacks are not supported by the masses of the people in Puerto Rico."

Tugwell Addresses Legislature

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 11 (AP)—Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell advocated more autonomy for Puerto Rico, including an elective governorship, in his address today to the third regular session of the fifteenth Legislature.

Tugwell's message, which emphasized that the legislators must reduce the insular budget, was delivered without the presence of a United States Senate Investigating Committee headed by Senator Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.), which left earlier in the week on a motor tour of the island.

Referring to a general feeling among Puerto Ricans that a change in the island's political status was imminent, Tugwell said "I hope this will prove to be true. I have worked for the resumption of progress toward autonomy without knowing whether it is to be within or without the sisterhood of states."

Natives Should Have Say

The Governor said he thought this would be worked out in time, adding that it was a subject in which "Puerto Ricans should have a say equally with other citizens of the United States."

The Governor apparently threw his support behind a recent joint statement of the island's political parties to the United States Congress asking that Puerto Rico be given an early opportunity to decide her own future. He said, however, that changing post-war conditions would most likely reduce the importance of independence and emphasized the importance of "union, mutually and cooperation."

The executive described Puerto Ricans as a "living question mark in the Western Hemisphere."

Tydings Urges Britain To Cede Defense Isles

[From a Staff Correspondent]

Washington, Feb. 11 — Senator Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), today suggested to the Senate that Great Britain cede certain strategic islands in the Western Hemisphere on which we have built defensive bases to the United States, as a part of the lease-lend program.

The Maryland Senator, opening the debate in the Senate on the extension of lease-lend, pointed out that "the United States Government and its people are assuming the debate which lease-lend entails and are making the sacrifices which lease-lend imposes in order to send supplies of all kinds to various countries, both now and before our entry into the war."

Reciprocation Urged

"This," he declared, "in the belief that it is being done in such manner as will aid in the defeat of the Axis countries and wherever possible evoke consideration of our problems where our Allies have opportunity to reciprocate by aiding us in obtaining all the security we can."

FEB 12 1943

"We have built, at our expense, on land that has been only leased, many bases on foreign soil, in the Western hemisphere. I understand that these bases of ours are built on a ninety-nine-year basis at such places."

The Maryland Senator declared that "lest I be misunderstood, let me say it is not my wish to hold the pistol at the heart of any of our Allies in their hour of need and compel them to cede lands or give willy nilly to the United States."

Vital To U. S. Security

Senator Tydings pointed out that "bases on these islands near the United States have no value, from a military standpoint, except as an offensive against or defense of the United States. Bases on these islands are vital to our security right now and will be more so in the future.

"In view of all the lease-lend transactions, much of which transpired before we became a formal belligerent ourselves, it is astounding to me that our Government has not long since asked for the trade of these actual bases to us—not the whole islands—in fee simple as being a token of appreciation for what we have done and are yet to do besides fighting for these foreign countries under lease-lend.

"I think any one will agree, however, with what Mr. Churchill has so magnificiently stated, when he said that lease-lend was the most generous act ever performed by any government in the world's history. I take that remark of Mr. Churchill's at face value. I believe he is a great and sincere man. I am sure that his appreciation, comprehension and understanding of lease-lend in all its ramifications is deep and genuine," Senator Tydings asserted.

Feels Sure Of Support

He also went on to say that his "testimony supports any point of view. It causes me to say that considering our efforts to bring aid, encouragement and security to the British Empire, both before and after we got into the war, that if the subject of these bases were properly presented to him and the British people, we should have the support of this outstanding statesman and the British in acquiring for our country and its people the counter-aid which Britain could give us at little or no cost to itself and which would make us in the future the strong nation defensively that we need to be."

Senator Tydings made the specific point to the value of these bases to this country when he said:

"Keep in mind that from Central and South America our supplies of oil, rubber and coffee and other goods have come in large measure. It is apparent that from air bases located in the West Indies hostile planes could challenge the transportation of these needed supplies to the United States."

"British Recognize Need"

Senator Tydings also pointed out that "our President and the people, and Mr. Churchill and the British people, were not unmindful of the extreme importance to us from a defensive standpoint of these otherwise valueless island bases. The very fact that the British leased them to us for ninety-nine years show they recognized our great need for them, whenever we were attacked."

Before concluding the Maryland Senator pointed out that "the British people will see that these bases in the West Indies, if not defended adequately by us, could be just as much a threat to our security and to our lines of communications as the Axis forces have been a threat to Britain during the whole length of the war."

Mme. Chiang May Get Bid To Talk To House

[By the Associated Press]

FEB 12 1943

Washington, Feb. 11—A possibility that Mme. Chiang Kai-shek would be invited to outline China's lend-lease needs developed today as the House Foreign Affairs Committee continued its study of extending the mutual aid act for another year.

Representative Curley, former Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, said he would ask the House to invite the American-educated wife of the Chinese generalissimo to appear "if she has an opportunity to do so."

10 P. C. Of All Aid Urged

Curley earlier this week introduced a measure to allocate to China ten per cent. of all lend-lease aid, arguing that it would save more than 500,000 American lives and enable the Chinese to defeat the Japanese in six months.

The House, learning that Madame Chiang would be in the Capital next week, already has arranged an informal reception similar to those accorded the rulers and nobility of other nations.

The idea of obtaining her views on lend-lease won instant support from Representative Mansfield (D., Mont.), Foreign Affairs Committee member, who has argued frequently for increased aid to China.

"It is a wonderful opportunity," he exclaimed. "I can think of no one in this country better qualified to discuss China's needs."

Both spokesmen for the lend-lease administration and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox have expressed regret that aid to China has not reached greater proportions, but they emphasize the difficulties in making deliveries since the closing of the Burma road.

Curley and Mansfield advocate cargo planes, but officials point out that gasoline supplies pose a problem there.

18 AMERICANS DOWN 28 JAPS

New Yorkers Share in Air Battles Over Pacific.

Washington, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—In three days' battling over New Guinea and New Britain, the Army reported today, sixteen members of a single Army fighter squadron shot down twenty-four Japanese planes. Two pilots from another squadron destroyed four more, it was stated, making the total twenty-eight enemy aircraft shot down by eighteen pilots of Lightning and Warhawk fighters, all of whom were escorting United States bombers which attacked an enemy convoy attempting to bring reinforcements to Lae, New Guinea, on January 6, 7 and 8.

Four pilots were credited with two enemy planes each.

Among those who got one plane were Second Lieuts. Walter M. Markey of 105 Sutherland street, City Island, the Bronx, and Andrew K. Kish of Woodbridge avenue, Nixon, N. J.

At the same time, the department announced the names of four other fighter pilots who shot down Japanese planes in different parts of the South Pacific and of the twenty-five members of three bomber crews who destroyed three Japanese aircraft. Among the bomber crews were Lieut.-Col. Brian O'Neill of 123 Locust Hill avenue, Yonkers; Lieut. Dickran M. Sarkisian Jr. of 30 Jewel street, Forest Hills, Queens; Master Sergt. Armond J. Lizotte of 724 Roman avenue, Westbury; Staff Sergt. Charles J. Motzer of Guilford, Conn., and Staff Sergt. Benjamin A. Givon of 409 Jefferson street, Hoboken.

Mother Fears He's Reckless.

"I don't know whether to be glad or sorry," said Mrs. Walter M. Markey, mother of Lieut. Markey, at her City Island home today. "If he's been singled out for attention, that means he's been reckless. But thanks for telling me anyway."

Mrs. Markey said that her son is 23 years old, and had been in the Air Forces for nearly two years. He was commissioned last April. Three days before he sailed for the Far East last September he married the former Martha Reilly of City Island. She had rented an apartment in Oakland, Cal., where they were married, and expected to settle there for a while, but his orders for overseas duty canceled those plans. The younger Mrs. Markey returned to her City Island home almost immediately.

Reveals Colonel's Only Fault.

Col. O'Neill has been in the Air Force for five years, and was a first lieutenant when he sailed for Australia last winter, his father, Thomas J. O'Neill, a well-known White Plains lawyer, said at his home in Yonkers.

"Brian has only one fault," Mr. O'Neill continued. "We only hear from him every fourth month or so. But I guess he's plenty busy out there."

Col. O'Neill, who is only 31 years old, is a graduate of Lafayette College and attended the Fordham Law School here. His wife, Mrs. Marian O'Neill, and their 2-year-old child, Thomas J. O'Neill 2d, are vacationing in Florida.

Navy Adds 65 Men To Its Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Navy announced today sixty-five casualties in Navy forces, including three dead, fifty-six wounded and six missing.

This brings to 23,036 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,571 dead, 4,157 wounded and 12,308 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK

Koenig, James L., marine; wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Koenig, 236 Millicent Street, Buffalo.

Pucek, Joseph E., marine; wounded. Father, Joseph Pucek, 14 Rexford Street, Binghamton.

CONNECTICUT

Passi, Anthony Domenic, dead. Father, Domenico Passi, 102 Hill Street, Waterbury, New Haven.

GEN. PATTON HARD ON LIONS' NERVES

Washington, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of the First Armored Corps and of Army troops in French Morocco, has been decorated by the Sultan of Morocco, Secretary of War Stimson said today. He received the Grand Cross of the Order of Ouissam Alaouite—a white enamel star and wreath of palms edged in crimson, and suspended on an orange ribbon.

"I think," Mr. Stimson said, smiling, "the real interest is in the citation, which said: 'The lions in their dens tremble at his approach.'"

Willkie Raps New Deal; Sees 300 Billion Debt

Indianapolis, Feb. 11 (AP).—Wendell L. Willkie said tonight the national debt might reach $300,000,000,000 before the war's end and declared there was little likelihood the present administration would be able to solve the problem it presented.

In an address at the annual Lincoln's Day dinner of the Women's Republican Club of Indianapolis, and broadcast by CBS, Willkie asked how the country was going to meet the burden while expanding "our economy beyond our fundamental social obligations," and declared:

"I have not heard many practical suggestions from the Administration, and I do not think we are apt to hear many.

"For the fact is that, until it went into war production, this Administration was never able to generate a national income of even a hundred billion dollars.

"It produced, instead, mounting debts and unemployment. And if it could not solve our economic problems in the relatively easy conditions preceding the war, there is little chance that it will be able to solve those problems in the exceedingly difficult conditions that will follow.

"It is a foregone conclusion that an administration whose principal recourse before the war was to increase the debt, will find an even greater increase of the debt its recourse after the war."

See Slumps, Then Boom.

The 1940 Republican Presidential candidate asserted that perhaps for a brief time after the conflict there "may be a brief period of economic recession . . . then will probably come a boom period."

"But," he continued, "it will be a boom largely of domestic origin and of immediate essential foreign reconstruction. Sooner or later, however, American industry will catch up with the demand. When that happens, unless the situation is handled with wisdom and foresight by able, understanding men, there is apt to be a repetition of the millions of men laid off, business bankrupt and a great wave of despair sweeping over the people.

"Then, if those who know no solution but Government spending are in power, they will propose new billions of Government debt, and our free system will meet its ultimate crisis. For, if debt is materially increased and restrictive economic and [illegible] monetary

sible solution will be a semi-socialist state."

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Offers Solution.

Willkie said the solution lay "in expansion and development within and without our borders and in the marshaling of all our economic forces—agriculture, management and capital in harmony and cooperation."

He declared "an enormous multiplication of markets for goods and manufactures of all sorts" would result if America cooperated politically and economically with other peoples, traded with them, and showed them methods for their own development.

Tugwell Urges More Self Rule For Puerto Rico

Calls on Legislature for Elective Governorship, Cut in Insular Budget

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 11 (AP).—Governor Rexford G. Tugwell advocated more autonomy for Puerto Rico, including an elective governorship, in his address today to the third regular session of the fifteenth legislature.

Governor Tugwell's message, which emphasized that the legislators must reduce the insular budget, was delivered without the presence of a United States Senate Investigating Committee headed by Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, which left earlier in the week on a motor tour of the island.

Referring to a general feeling among Puerto Ricans that a change in the island's political status was imminent, Mr. Tugwell said, "I hope this will prove to be true. I have worked for the resumption of progress toward autonomy without knowing whether it is to be within or without the sisterhood of states."

The Governor said he thought this would be worked out in time, adding that it was a subject in which "Puerto Ricans should have a say equally with other citizens of the United States."

The Governor apparently threw his support behind a recent joint statement of the island's political parties to the United Stotes Congress asking that Puerto Rico receive an early opportunity to decide her own future. He said, however, that changing post-war conditions would most likely reduce the importance of independence and emphasized the importance of "union, mutuality and co-operation."

He described Puerto Ricans as a "living question mark in the western hemisphere."

Members of the Chavez Committee reported they found living conditions very poor in visits yesterday to the cities of Arecibo, Agadilla and Mayaguez, and Senator Homer T. Bone, Democrat, of Washington, asserted the Santo Domingo slums in Arecibo were "appalling."

"Some of the things make you want to weep," he said. "This is one of the most astounding things I have seen in my life. That it could exist under the American flag is a challenge."

Japs Driven O[illegible]

Australian twenty-five-pounders opened up with a heavy fire and all available troops were thrown in with the result the Japanese were driven off in a southerly direction.

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The Crystal Creek area was occupied by the Australians, who found 230 Japanese dead—half of whom were believed killed yesterday and the others on preceding days.

At the same time the Australians, once having seized the initiative, continued pushing eastward and occupied Wandumi (about six miles northeast of Wau.)

Since then they have been engaged in harassing Japanese stragglers trying to reach Mubo.

Japanese casualties since the enemy launched his attack on the night of January 28 are now estimated at nearly 800, while a number of prisoners and some good equipment have been captured.

The equipment includes two 25-millimeter guns—the first seen in this area. The Australians also found quantities of extremely high-grade medical supplies, such as chrome steel instruments.

Japs Flee As U. S. Pilots Fly Guns To Aussies

FEB 12 1943

By William F. Boni

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Feb. 10 (Delayed)—What started as a surprise Japanese attack on an important Allied airfield at Wau has now been turned into a victory for Australian infantry and artillery flown to the jungle scene by young American pilots in army transport planes.

After days of searching out the main enemy concentrations, the Australians early yesterday discovered the Japanese attempting to withdraw from the Crystal Creek area across the Bulolo river toward Wandumi.

Private Cox Refuses to Fight, But Hes' a Guadalcanal Hero

Conscientious Objector Carries Two Men, Separately, 250 Yards Up Steep Hill Under Heavy Japanese Fire.

FEB 12 1943

With the Advanced United States Forces on Guadalcanal (Delayed) (A. P.).—A conscientious objector, who said he was willing "to take care of our men" but refused to take part in any combat, and an Apache Indian who saved a surrounded patrol, are among the many American heroes of a push against the Japanese on the northwest Guadalcanal front. They are Private Orville Cox, 29 year old, of New Richmond, Ohio, first aid man of a forward Army unit and member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and Private Sam Russell, a Yavapia Apache, 27 years old, from Camp Verde, Ariz.

Up close to the enemy positions Lieut.-Col. C. E. Jurney of Waco, Tex., told the A. P. correspondent: "I've got a couple of men in my outfit you ought to talk to. I'm proud of them and am going to recommend them for citations for gallantry."

An orderly came back first with the slim, bewhiskered Cox, who told modestly how he had crawled into an American position "while enemy bullets sounded like they were coming close," and administered first aid to two wounded men.

"Don't forget to tell that you carried out those two wounded men 250 yards up a steep hill under heavy fire, making two trips," Col. Jurney interrupted.

Cox just grinned and said: "Yes, I guess I did."

A former fram hand, carpenter and factory worker, Cox was drafted last April. He said then, as he says now, that his religion and beliefs do not allow him to kill, but that he is willing to do non-combatant work. Ever since industion he has been popular with officers and men and has proved a reliable, hard worker, Col. Jurney said.

Redskin Does His Stuff.

Private Russell came in for equally high praise by his commanding officer. When a far advanced army platoon patrol began to be surrounded by Japanese, Russell crawled on his stomach for one mile, dragging a heavy roll of telephone wire. The wire enabled the patrol to establish communication with an artillery battery behind the lines and direct its fire until the Japanese were scattered. Col. Jurney gave full credit for saving the patrol to Russell, who, he said, always carried a copy of the New Testament with him into action.

Among the outfits that forged a way forward with rifles and machine-guns was one headed by Capt. Orloff Bowen of San Antonio. Second in command of this group was Lieut. Terence Farley of Brooklyn, who killed seven Japanese in a bivouac area. One of his men, Private Donald Ogborn of Albany, N. Y., came dpon a Japanese officer playing dead. Ogborn cautiously approached to within ten yards. The officer suddenly rose and tried to fire his pistol. Ogborn had his rifle at the ready, however, and fired. This particular unit suffered no casualties.

VISIT MADE TO BOY KING

Feisal II Of Iraq Gives Illustrated Natural Science Lecture

7-Year-Old Youth Likes Geography, Swimming And Riding

FEB 12 1943

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH
(Associated Press Correspondent)

Baghdad, Iraq (Delayed)—His Majesty, Feisal II, King of Iraq, has given me an illustrated lecture in natural science, which, coming from a boy of 7, was quite something. I shall never have reason to be confused over where rain comes from.

The child's uncle, Regent Emir Abdul 'Illah, and I had been discussing the upbringing of a king, while little Feisal played in an adjoining room at the Baghdad administrative palace which serves his Majesty as a school. This was informative preparation for presentation to the child king.

Hears Laughter

While we talked, I could hear the boyish laughter through the screened door opening onto the common terrace and garden fronting on the Regent's reception room and the King's classroom.

Once during the chat with the Regent, the little fellow came onto the terrace and peered through the screen to see what was up.

When I finally was shown into the schoolroom I saw a serious-faced boy in a gray flannel suit, bare-kneed, with gray woolen socks and wearing a red plaid necktie.

This was the reigning King of 3,500,000 Iraqi who succeeded to the throne of this potentially rich nation upon the death of his father, Ghazi, second King of Iraq, in an automobile accident on April 4, 1939. Feisal was then not quite 4.

Likes Geography

The boy stood very straight to greet me, his head, with its thick shock of dark hair, held high. Then he smiled, advanced and shook hands, with a carefully enunciated "How do you do." He is studying English daily as his second language.

The Regent explained who I was and whence I came, and his Majesty opened his big geography book to a large-scale map of the United States, quickly pointed to New York city, and then, using a handy penpoint as a pointer, traced my journey on this and other maps via South America, British West Africa and Egypt to Baghdad. Feisal likes geography very much and is proud of his knowledge.

Currently, he is interested in an English schoolbook which explains the change in the seasons. He showed me the book and then led the way to a drawing board where he had penciled out a diagramatic illustration of the sun's part in making weather.

Shows Drawing

This drawing showed the sun shining down on the sea and the process of evaporation was illustrated with dotted lines from the water into the clouds.

"The water, you see, is drawn up into the clouds by the sun and then condenses there and falls as rain," my teacher explained with royal patience. "It runs back into the rivers and then back into the sea, where it is again drawn up."

I called his Majesty's attention to other elements of his picture. "Oh, that," he went on quite seriously, "is a mountain. Inside the mountain is a lift and on the lift are two astronomers. They are going up to study the stars. That is a big telescope on top of the mountain. Over here is a smaller telescope."

Goes Swimming

We spoke more about the weather. I told his Majesty, who has never seen snow except in pictures, how the children of America like to play in it and how they have battles with snowballs. "I should like to try that some time," he mused.

He has had none of the ordinary children's illnesses except asthma and even this slight affliction is recurring less and less. It was thought possible that Feisal is allergic to the dust of feather pillows, but this has not been ascertained. At present he is in good health.

In season, he swims in the outdoor pool at his regular palace Qasr al Zuhur (Palace of Flowers) and sometimes goes swimming at the pool in the compound of the United States Legation at Baghdad. He used to wear a cork life preserver, but now he can paddle about on his own. He doesn't like to dive.

Has Small Bicycle

He has his own small bicycle and is now on his second pony, having outgrown a little mount sent to him from Hungary. His current and larger mount is a chestnut Arabic pony with a white crescent on its forehead for which it has been named Hilal, meaning crescent.

His latest toy is a three-foot model of an American General Grant tank brought from Cairo by the Regent on a recent trip. It was made in the shops there. It is a close rival in his affections to the model Hurricane fighter which he received from the RAF here on his seventh birthday last May 2.

Stewart Perowne, press attache of the British Embassy here, was instrumental in arranging a BBC birthday broadcast to the King and had solicited an expression of what he would like to hear.

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King's Letter

This was the letter which Perowne received:

"Dear Mr. Perowne:

"Pleas will you ask the BBC to do this on my birthday. Will they recite 'Advise from a Catapiler' from 'Alive in Wunderland.' I would like some riddles to be said sloley so that I can write them down and I would like some fiers (fierce) moosik, pleas, and a superize if there's time. With love, from

"FEISAL."

Feisal had his wish. The BBC broadcaster read a verse which told the boy King to look in the stork's nest on a chimney of the Palace of Flowers to see if some strange bird hadn't moved in. Sure enough, the stork had hatched a model Hurricane.

He Settles A Question

With him throughout the day are one or more of his three teachers, or his nurse, or his aide de camp. He is beginning to understand his station in life.

The story is told that recently he was in the company of a professor and a little playmate from one of the families of the British colony. The three were about to leave the room. There was a question of precedence.

"The professor should go first because his is a professor," Feisal said in final settlement. "I should go next because I am King," he added, turning to his playmate, "but you are a visitor. We shall walk through the door together."

5 Dionne Sisters Will Visit U. S., Launch 5 Ships

Will Sponsor 'Quint Fleet' for Great Britain May 9, a Vessel Named for Each

By The Canadian Press

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 11—The Dionne quintuplets will sponsor five cargo ships for Great Britain which will be launched at Superior, Wis., on May 9, and each ship will bear the name of one of the sisters from Callander, Ont.

FEB 12 1943

Announcement of the planned visit—the first by the quintuplets to the United States—was made today by Premier Gordon Conant in the Ontario legislature. He said the government concurred in "the decision of Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne to participate in this international gesture of good will."

A representative of the builders, Walter Butler Shipbuilders, Inc., gave the added information that the "Quint fleet" would bear the names Marie Dionne, Emilie Dionne, Cecile Dionne, Annette Dionne and Yvette Dionne.

Elsewhere it was learned that Dionne, whose daughters will be nine years old on May 28, was "happy and flattered" over the invitation.

Conant said the invitation came from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and that the ships were being built by the Maritime Commission under lend-lease arrangements. Conant added that members of the Ontario government and other officials would be invited to attend along with United States officials.

For the quintuplets, it will be the longest trip of their lives. They came to Toronto in 1939 for the visit here of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and again last fall, for a victory-loan ceremony.

all five being launched simultaneously.

The quints will be 9 years old next May 28.

Ontario Rationing Beer

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 11 (AP).—Strict rationing of beer for home consumption was ordered by the Ontario Liquor Control Board today, beginning April 1. The order is designed to assure "equitable and orderly" distribution to homes out of a supply that is 9,693,929 gallons short of last year.

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Quints Sponsors For Five Vessels

Toronto, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Dionne quintuplets will pay their first visit to the United States May 9 when they christen five ships to be launched at Superior, Wis., Premier Gordon Conant informed the Ontario Legislature today.

Conant said the invitation came from the United States Secretary of State and was accepted "in view of the splendid contribution to the shipping problem of the Allied cause that these ships will make and the spirit of cooperation under which they have been built by the United States Marine Commission for the Britisl. use."

The Premier said each child would christen a separate vessel,

Invasion In Western France Predicted By Hitler's Paper

Allied Attack On Continental Europe "Appears Very Possible," Says Voelkischer Beobachter

[By the Associated Press]

FEB 12 1943

New York, Feb. 11—Hitler's newspaper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, commented today, shortly after Prime Minister Churchill's address, that an Allied attack on continental Europe now "appears very possible," and predicted the drive would come in western France where Germany maintains "important submarine bases."

The Berlin and other German radios in broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press, viewed the Prime Minister as extremely worried by the Axis submarine menace and pictured Britain as becoming a political vassal of the United States, since Gen. Dwight S. Eisenhower was named supreme commander in North Africa.

"Great Britain and her de Gaullists in North Africa have lost a big political battle because the Americans carried their point, namely, the British Eighth Army was placed under control of American General Eisenhower," the Berlin radio said. "The second point of interest is the clearly revealing way in which Great Britain is seeing the general situation about the submarine problem."

Churchill's optimism about the anti-submarine campaign was declared "absolutely unjustified" and backed by fictitious figures.

Mussolini's newspaper *Giornale D'Italia*, made this comment which the Rome radio broadcast.

"It is evident the Americans and British are in a hurry to end this war and it is also evident that the strong, calm and condfient Axis powers will resist without counting the months."

German propaganda was primarily concerned with beating home the fear of a second front to its own people and those of the satellite countries. All were warned of fresh Russian successes and Allied advances in Nofth Africa and the Far East.

The *Voelkischer Beobachter* said German troops were calm behind vast defenses on the French Coast, undergoing "a war of nerves in the task, waiting day after day, week after week—a thankless task that weakens energies."

The Bremen radio branded Churchill's phrase about bleeding and burning Germany as "sadistic."

DAILY MAIL COMMENTED. "HE HAS ALWAYS BEEN CONFIDENT. BUT NOT ALWAYS HAS HE BEEN SO DECIDED. NEVER HAS HE BEEN MORE SURE THAT THE PLANS FOR COMING CAMPAIGNS ARE GOOD AND WILL HOLD GOOD."

THE HERALD DECLARED THAT "CHURCHILL HAS GIVEN US A SOBER, SATISFYING ACCOUNT OF THE WAR. HE IS CONFIDENT--NOT ANY LONGER MERELY BECAUSE HE THINKS WE COULD NOT LOSE BUT BECAUSE HE KNOWS WE HAVE BEGUN TO WIN XXX THE WHOLE NATION SHARES HIS MOOD."

CHURCHILL

LONDON, FRIDAY FEB 12-(AP)-LONDON'S MORNING NEWSPAPERS, WHICH APPRAISED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT AS ONE OF HIS FINEST AND MOST IMPORTANT, TREATED WITH SOME RESERVE THE ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER TO THE TOP COMMAND IN NORTH AFRICA.

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THE DAILY MAIL'S COMMENT ON THIS WAS TYPICAL: "GEN.EISENHOWER, WHOSE APPOINTMENT MUST HAVE BEEN DICTATED BY POLITICAL AS WELL AS MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS, HAS THE BEST WISHES OF THIS COUNTRY. IT IS GRATIFYING TO OUR OWN SERVICES TO FIND THAT THE FIGHTING COMMANDS GO TO BRITISH OFFICERS WHO HAVE HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA."

THE DAILY HERALD RECALLED CHURCHILL'S ADMONITION NOT TO JUDGE TOO QUICKLY THE REARRANGEMENT OF THE NORTH AFRICAN COMMAND, AND SAID "SUCH CRITICISM WILL NOT BE HASTILY FORTHCOMING. THE BRITISH PEOPLE WILL BE CONTENT TO JUDGE BY RESULTS XXX THE UNIFICATION OF THE COMMAND FOR IMMEDIATE PRACTICAL PURPOSES AND AS A SYMBOL OF ALLIED COLLABORATION WILL BE RECEIVED IN BRITAIN WITH GOOD WILL AND HIGH ANTICIPATION."

THE MORNING PAPERS WERE ENTHUSIASTIC OVER CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS ITSELF.

"TO SAY THAT CHURCHILL'S TONE WAS CONFIDENT IS NOT ENOUGH," THE

Blank

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THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID THAT "LIKE A THREAD OF GOLD, ONE FACT TWISTS AND WINDS THROUGH ALL THE FIGURES AND ARGUMENTS OF MR.CHURCHILL'S SPEECH. THAT FACT IS ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION. XXX ALONE WE COULD NOT SEE OUR WAY TO VICTORY; WITH AMERICAN HELP THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A MOMENT WHEN WE COULD NOT SEE OUR WAY."

THE LONDON TIMES IN REFERRING TO CHURCHILL'S ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE CHANGES IN COMMAND SAID THEY WERE NECESSITATED BY THE DEVELOPING OPERATIONS AND ADDED:

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"ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A LITTLE DISSENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, HE WAS CERTAINLY RIGHT IN DIRECTING ALL ATTENTION PRIMARILY TO THESE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SAFETY AND VICTORY OF THE ARMIES AND DISCOURAGING ALL THOSE WHO CONCENTRATED FIRST UPON THE POLITICS OF FRENCH NORTH AFRICA."

A REFERENCE TO THE SPEECH IN THE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID, "THIS COMMON BLOW IN NORTH AFRICA IS THE FIRST STAGE OF AN OPERATIONAL PLAN, BUT OTHERS STILL APPEAR IN OUTLINE ALTHOUGH PROPERLY OBSCURED IN DETAIL. THE BROAD DIRECTIVE IS, BREAK GERMANY; HOLD JAPAN; AND ONLY THOSE WHO QUITE NATURALLY CANNOT FULLY SEE A GERMAN WOOD FOR JAPANESE TREES WILL QUARREL WITH THIS ORDER."

THE DAILY SKETCH CALLED CHURCHILL'S SPEECH, "A RECORD OF THE TURNING POINT IN THE WAR." IN A REFERENCE TO EISENHOWER'S APPOINTMENT, THE PAPER SAID THAT THE PRIME MINISTER HAD EXPRESSED HIS CONFIDENCE IN HIM AND "BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION WILL UNRESERVEDLY ACCEPT HIS ESTIMATE."

LONDON--FIRST ADD CHURCHILL [illegible] X X THE CHINESE.

WE HAVE NOW A COMPLETE PLAN OF ACTION WHICH COMPRISES APPORTIONMENT OF FORCES AS WELL AS THEIR DIRECTION AND THIS PLAN WE ARE GOING TO CARRY OUT ACCORDING TO OUR POLICY DURING THE NEXT NINE MONTHS

HE (STALIN) COULD NOT LEAVE HIS POST, AS HE TOLD US, FOR A SINGLE DAY.

THE DEFEAT OF HITLER AND THE BREAKING OF GERMAN POWER MUST HAVE PRIORITY OVER THE DECISIVE PHASE OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN. X X X BRITAIN WILL CONTINUE THE WAR BY THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE UTMOST VIGOR UNTIL UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IS ENFORCED UPON JAPAN.

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WE MAY NOW CONGRATULATE OUR AMERICAN ALLIES UPON THE DECISIVE VICTORY AT GUADALCANAL. X X X WE MUST ALSO EXPRESS OUR ADMIRATION FOR HARD-WON SUCCESSES OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES, WHO UNDER THE BRILLIANT COMMANDER, GEN. MACARTHUR, HAVE TAKEN BUNA, IN NEW GUINEA, AND SLAUGHTERED THE LAST OF ITS DEFENDERS.

WHILE HITLER IS BEING DESTROYED IN EUROPE, EVERY ENDEAVOUR WILL BE MADE TO KEEP JAPAN THOROUGHLY OCCUPIED AND FORCE HER TO EXHAUST HER MATERIAL STRENGTH AGAINST FAR SUPERIOR ALLIED, AND ABOVE ALL, AMERICAN FORCES. X X X THIS WAR IN THE PACIFIC, ALTHOUGH FOUGHT BY BOTH SIDES WITH COMPARATIVELY SMALL FORCES AT THE END OF ENORMOUS DISTANCES, HAS ALREADY ENGAGED A GREAT PART OF THE AMERICAN RESOURCES EMPLOYED OVERSEAS.

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WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED FROM HIM (CHIANG KAI-SHEK) AN EXPRESSION OF HIS SATISFACTION ABOUT THE STRONG ADDITIONAL HELP THAT WILL BE PROVIDED FOR CHINA.

. . . I APPEAL TO ALL PATRIOTIC MEN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TO STAMP THEIR FEET ON MISCHIEF MAKERS AND SOWERS OF DISCORD WHEREVER THEY MAY BE FOUND AND LET THE GREAT MACHINES WHIRL INTO BATTLE UNDER THE BEST POSSIBLE CONDITIONS FOR OUR SUCCESS.

I ACCEPT IN THE FULLEST DEGREE THE FULLEST RESPONSIBILITY AS MINISTER OF DEFENSE AND AGENT FOR THE WAR CABINET FOR THE PLANS WE HAVE DEVISED. HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ASK NO FAVORS FOR THEMSELVES. WE ASK ONLY TO BE JUDGED BY RESULTS.

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WE AWAIT THE UNFOLDING OF EVENTS WITH SOBER CONFIDENCE AND WE ARE SURE THAT PARLIAMENT AND THE BRITISH NATION WILL DISPLAY IN THESE HOPEFUL DAYS--WHICH MAY NEVERTHELESS BE CLOUDED O'ER--THE SAME QUALITIES OF STEADFASTNESS WHICH THEY DID IN THE AWFUL PERIOD WHEN THE LIFE OF BRITAIN AND HER EMPIRE HUNG BY A THREAD.

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LONDON,FEB.11-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN WANTED TO COOPERATE CLOSELY WITH THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA IN A WORLD OPERATION OF AIR TRANSPORT AFTER THE WAR.

ASKED FOR AN ASSURANCE THAT NO CONCESSIONS ALREADY HAD BEEN OFFERED TO THE UNITED STATES, EDEN REPLIED, "NO CONCESSIONS HAVE BEEN GRANTED ANYBODY."

MJ1157AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD CHURCHILL X X X TO STRIKE.

AS HE ANNOUNCED THE NEW TEAM OF GENERALS UNDER EISENHOWER AND ALEXANDER, CHURCHILL ADVISED:

"LET THEM ALONE, GIVE THEM A CHANCE AND IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT ONE OF THESE FINE DAYS THE BELLS WILL HAVE TO BE RUNG AGAIN."

BRITAIN'S CHURCHBELLS, SILENCED FOR THE WAR, LAST RANG OUT IN CELEBRATION OF THE MARSHAL ROMMEL'S DEFEAT IN EGYPT.

HE DECLARED X X X ETC AS BEFORE.

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EISENHOWER

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON, FEB. 11-(AP)-RELIEF, SATISFACTION AND ANTICIPATION WERE ALL HAPPILY MIXED IN THE FIRST BRITISH REACTIONS TO THE UNIFICATION OF THE AFRICAN COMMAND UNDER GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WITH THREE BRITONS AS HIS CHIEF AIDES.

THERE WAS RELIEF THAT THE POTENTIALLY TROUBLESOME INTERNATIONAL MILITARY PROBLEM HAD BEEN FULLY MET; SATISFACTION THAT EISENHOWER, GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER, AND ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM WOULD MAKE A STRONG TEAM, AND ANTICIPATION THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT SIGNALLED THE EARLY OPENING OF A FINALTOOEXHB T

OPENING OF A FINAL DRIVE TO EXPEL THE AXIS FROM AFRICA.

THIS LATTER FEELING WAS QUICKLY BOLSTERED BY SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON'S ESTIMATE IN WASHINGTON THAT HEAVY FIGHTING COULD BE EXPECTED VERY SOON IN TUNISIA.

BRITISH OBSERVERS WERE FURTHER CHEERED BY THE PROMPT NEWS FROM ALGIERS THAT EISENHOWER WAS IMMEDIATELY PUTTING ALEXANDER IN CHARGE

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OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS IN TUNISIA, WHERE THE BRITISH FIRST AND EIGHTH ARMIES CONSTITUTE THE BULK OF ALLIED GROUND STRENGTH AT PRESENT.

TEDDER, IN COMMONS, HEARD THE NEWS OF HIS APPOINTMENT DIRECTLY FROM THE PRIME MINISTER. ALEXANDER AND CUNNINGHAM WERE BELIEVED TO BE IN THE ACTIVE THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

THE REVELATION BY CHURCHILL THAT NEARLY 500,000 SOLDIERS HAD BEEN LANDED IN NORTHWEST AFRICA CONFIRMED THE PUBLIC FEELING THAT THE ALLIES FOR ONE OF THE FEW TIMES IN THIS WAR WERE HOLDING A MARKED NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY OVER THE ENEMY.

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THE PRIME MINISTER'S ESTIMATE OF NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION AXIS TROOPS IN TUNISIA WAS HIGHER THAN THOSE MOST OFTEN HEARD IN MILITARY CIRCLES, BUT WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY STRENGTH ADDED TO THE HALF-MILLION CHURCHILL MENTIONED THE BALANCE WAS HEAVILY ON THE ALLIES' SIDE.

THE WEIGHT OF THESE FORCES WAS SEEN IN INFORMED QUARTERS NOT ONLY AS ASSURANCE OF A FINAL ALLIED TRIUMPH IN AFRICA, BUT ALSO AS SUBSTANTIATION OF CHURCHILL'S EARLIER PREDICTION THAT AFRICA WOULD BECOME A SPRINGBOARD FOR AN ATTACK ON EUROPE.

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THE SPEED AND EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH THE CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS ARE COMPLETED PRESUMABLY WOULD HAVE MUCH EFFECT ON THE SHAPE OF THE ATTAC AND WHO WILL DIRECT IT, SINCE IT IS OBVIOUS THAT A GOOD JOB BY THE NEW INTERNATIONAL TEAM WOULD MAKE IT A LOGICAL CHOICE TO CARRY ON WHAT ONE INFORMED SOURCE PREDICTED WOULD BE "LARGE SCALE" OPERATIONS.

THE SAME SOURCE DISCLOSED THAT EISENHOWER AND ALEXANDER WERE TENTATIVELY TEAMED AS PARTNERS IN THE NORTH AFRICAN JOB, WHILE THE AMERICAN GENERAL WAS STILL IN BRITAIN, BUT ALEXANDER HAD TO BE DIVERTI TEMPORARILY TO ANOTHER TASK.

CHURCHILL'S REFERENCE TO THE NORTHWESTERN AFRICAN OFFENSIVE AS A "UNITED STATES OPERATION," PLUS RETENTION OF EISENHOWER AS KINGPIN WAS SEEN BY SOME AS A GOOD HINT THAT THE BULK OF AMERICAN STRENGTH IN THIS HEMISPHERE MAY BE CENTERED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WHILE THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS SPEARHEAD THE BLOWS AGAINST EUROPE FROM THE WEST.

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IT WAS LEARNED THAT MAJ.GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ WOULD SERVE UNDER TEDDER AS ALEXANDER WILL SERVE UNDER EISENHOWER. TEDDER IS WIDELY REGARDED AS THE RAF'S ABLEST OPERATIONAL LEADER WITH MUCH EXPERIENCE IN EGYPT AND LIBYA WHERE HE PIONEERED IN THE FULLEST COLLABORATION OF THE AIR FORCES WITH SEA AND LAND STRENGTH, SUCH AS IS REQUIRED IN TUNISIA.

UNDERLINING THE DIFFICULTIES THAT EISENHOWER FACES DESPITE HIS NUMBERS, CHURCHILL WAS CAREFUL TO POINT OUT THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY WHICH MADE ITS REPUTATION IN DESERT WARFARE WOULD BE WORKING UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS IN TUNISIA.

LONDON,FEB.11-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN WANTED TO COOPERATE CLOSELY WITH THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA IN A WORLD OPERATION OF AIR TRANSPORT AFTER THE WAR.

ASKED FOR AN ASSURANCE THAT NO CONCESSIONS ALREADY HAD BEEN OFFERED TO THE UNITED STATES, EDEN REPLIED, "NO CONCESSIONS HAVE BEEN GRANTED ANYBODY."

LONDON, FEB 11-(AP)-TH. VICHY RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A REPORT THAT

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FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S FORCES HAD DRIVEN THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY BACK INTO TRIPOLITANIA FROM TUNISIA.

IT ASSERTED THIS WAS DONE AFTER THE BRITISH FAILED IN TWO ATTEMPTS

TO BREAK THROUGH THE AXIS LINES.

THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THESE CLAIMS, MADE IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, FEB 11-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT WAS BEING SENT TO THE REAR TO BE REEQUIPPED, MEANWHILE BEING REPLACED BY FRESH AND FULLY EQUIPPED ALLIED FORCES.

AT THE SAME TIME THE MOROCCO RADIO REPORTED THAT GENERAL ALPHONSE JUIN, IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY, TOLD HIS TROOPS THAT EQUIPMENT AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY IN AFRICA WERE ARRIVING REGULARLY AND IN INCREASING VOLUME.

HE ADDED THAT FRESH ALLIED FORCES WERE BEING LANDED CONSTANTLY.

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BOTH BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, FRIDAY FEB 12-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS SMASHED AT TARGETS IN GERMANY LAST NIGHT, IT WAS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

THE LAST PREVIOUS NIGHT ATTACKS IN FORCE BY THE RAF OCCURRED LAST SUNDAY NIGHT WHEN LORIENT, SUBMARINE BASE ON THE FRENCH COAST, AND THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR WERE BOMBED.

LONDON FEB 11-(AP)-LORD SELBORNE, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY THAT THE ONLY REFUGE FOR GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS AFTER THIS WAR "WILL BE IN HELL."

REPLYING IN A DEBATE ON BRITISH PROPAGANDA AIMED AT GERMANY, HE SAID "WE LEARNED OUR LESSON, AND THERE WILL BE NO REPETITION OF THE FIASCO AFTER THE LAST WAR, WHEN ALL GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS WERE ALLOWED TO ESCAPE."

LONDON, FRIDAY FEB 12-(AP)-CANADIAN TROOPS WHO ARE EXPECTED TO SPEARHEAD ANY ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE WERE REVIEWED RECENTLY BY KING GEORGE VI IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

A MIGHTY PROCESSION OF CHURCHILL TANKS SIMILAR TO THOSE USED BY THE CANADIANS IN LAST SUMMER'S ASSAULT ON DIEPPE ROLLED PAST THE REVIEWING STAND DURING THE SIX-HOUR INSPECTION TRIP. ARMY COOPERATION MUSTANG PLANES PATROLLED OVERHEAD, AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREWS DOTTING THE HILL-SIDES KEPT THEIR GUNS AT THE READY.

F.C.CUNNINGHAM OF NASHVILLE, TENN., WAS ONE OF THE THREE CANADIAN ARMY MEN WHO RODE IN THE GUN CARRIER THAT TOOK THE KING TO THE TANK REVIEW.

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"HE'S A GOOD GUY," SAID CUNNINGHAM LATER. "AND HE SPEAKS VERY GOOD ENGLISH. ALSO HE SPEAKS TO EVERYBODY."

LDN ADD REYDON

REYDON AND SEYFFARDT WERE NAMED TWO WEEKS AGO TO A SECRETARIAT OF STATE APPOINTED BY ANTON MUSSERT, DUTCH NAZI LEADER, AS A SORT OF QUASI-CABINET, ANETA SAID.

ANETA ALSO REPORTED A RUSSIAN DISPATCH SAYING THAT, ACCORDING TO TRAVELERS REACHING STOCKHOLM, 117 MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN ELITE GUARD HAD BEEN KILLED IN HOLLAND IN JANUARY ALONE, AND STATING THAT MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN TO WEAR THEIR UNIFORMS IN CERTAIN DUTCH TOWNS TO AVOID BEING ATTACKED. THE RUSSIAN REPORT SAID DUTCHMEN HAD ORGANIZED "FLYING DETACHMENTS" TO KILL GERMANS, PARTICULARLY GESTAPO AND ELITE GUARD MEMBERS.

LONDON FEB 11-(AP)-BRITISH FIELD GUNS LANDED ON THE ARAKAN COAST WITH THE AID OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY ARE INCESSANTLY POUNDING JAPANESE POSITIONS COVERING AKYAB, IN BURMA, REUTERS REPORTED TONIGHT IN A

DISPATCH FROM CALCUTTA.

THE GUNS WERE TAKEN ASHORE FROM WARSHIPS BY RIVER CRAFT OPERATING UNDER COMMAND OF ARMY OFFICERS AMID THE NETWORK OF CREEKS AND RIVERS.

ALONG THIS STRANGE FRONT, THE FIGHTING IS EXACTING HEAVY CASUALTIES FROM BOTH SIDES CONSIDERING THE SMALLNESS OF THE FORCES ENGAGED.

A BRITISH LIEUTENANT CAUGHT BETWEEN THE FIRE OF JAPANESE MORTARS AND BRITISH ARTILLERY SAID THE BRITISH GUNS LOOSED 34 TONS OF SHELLS ALONGA QUARTER-MILE FRONT DURING A SHORT PERIOD.

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A FORM OF TRENCH WARFARE WHICH HAS DEVELOPED IN THE COASTAL AREA AS WELL AS AT RATHEDAUNG HAS REACHED A STALEMATE WITH THE JAPANESE ABLE TO RETIRE TO THE JUNGLES OR WATERWAYS AND THEN STRIKE AGAIN WHEN AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERS.

THE BRITISH COMMAND, HOWEVER, IS DEVELOPING AN OFFENSIVE WITH POWER CRAFT WHICH ENABLE INTERCEPTION OF REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES FROM AKYAB.

JAPANESE AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN SLIGHTLY MORE ACTIVE RECENTLY, BUT NOT SO ACTIVE AS ALLIED PLANES.

LONDON, FRIDAY FEB 12-(AP)-FRENCH PATRI[illegible] ARE [illegible]R STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GERMANS, AND HAVE KILLED NUMEROUS [illegible] IN BOMBINGS, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU SAID THAT 23 GERMANS WERE KILLED IN A RESTAURANT FOR GERMAN OFFICERS IN LILLE BY A BOMB, AND THAT FRENCH PATRIOTS IN PARIS THREW HAND GRENADES INTO A RESTAURANT IN PARIS.

"THERE WERE MANY WOUNDED AND KILLED AMONG THE HITLERITES," IN THAT RESTAURANT, THE INFORMATION BUREAU SAID. THE DATES OF THE INCIDENTS WERE NOT GIVEN.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW FEB 11-(AP)-THE RED ARMY IN A METHODICAL ISOLATION OF THE BIG GERMAN BASTION OF KHARKOV HAS CUT THE UKRAINE CAPITAL'S MAIN RAILWAY TO THE CRIMEA AND THE DONETS BASIN BY CAPTURING LOZOVAYA, A JUNCTION 75 MILES TO THE SOUTH, A SPECIAL SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

OTHER RUSSIAN UNITS WERE CLOSING IN ON KHARKOV ITSELF ALONG A 50-MILE SICKLE-SHAPED FRONT, SOME OF THEM 22 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST AT CHUGUYEV AND 36 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST AT VOLCHANSK.

THE CAPTURE OF LOZOVAYA REPRESENTED A 35-MILE WESTWARD SWEEP FROM THE BARVENKOVA-IZYUM SECTOR. THIS FLYING RUSSIAN COLUMN NOW MAY TURN SOUTH TOWARD THE SEA OF AZOV IN AN ATTEMPT TO TRAP HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE ROSTOV AND DONETS BASIN SECTORS FAR TO THE EAST.

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THE RAIL JUNCTION'S SEIZURE ALSO GAVE THE RUSSIANS AN ADDITIONAL BASE FOR THE APPROACHING BATTLE FOR KHARKOV, AND FOR A SWEEP ON WESTWARD TO THE DNIEPER RIVER, 65 MILES AWAY. THE DNIEPER GENERALLY I CONSIDERED THE GERMANS' BEST DEFENSE LINE SHOULD KHARKOV FALL.

NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

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MOSCOW, FEB. 11-(AP)-RUSSIAN ARMIES SWEPT CLOSER TO KHARKOV TO[illegible] ALONG A 50-MILE SICKLE-SHAPED FRONT BLAZED BY SOVIET ARTILLERY WHICH WAS WITHIN RANGE OF THE UKRAINIAN BASTION, AND THE CITY'S OUTLYING DEFENSES ALREADY WERE BREACHED.

THE NEAREST RED ARMY INFANTRYMEN WERE LAST REPORTED 22 MILES TO TH SOUTHEAST AT CHUGUYEV AND 36 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST AT VOLCHANSK. VIRTUALLY ALL THE TRANSPORT ARTERIES TO THE NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST

OF THE GREAT STEEL CITY WERE IN RUSSIAN HANDS AND DISPATCHES SAID MORE TOWNS AND HUNDREDS OF GERMANS FELL AS THE RUSSIANS ADVANCED.

THE SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE GERMAN LINE, ROSTOV, WAS IN INCREASI PERIL AS OTHER RED FORCES SHATTERED DESPERATE NAZI COUNTERATTACKS AND DROVE DEEPER INTO THE STRONG FORTIFICATIONS. SOUTH OF THE CITY, THE RUSSIANS WERE ON THE BANKS OF THE WIDE DON RIVER, COVERI BY 19 TO 26 INCHES OF ICE. NEARLY 200 MILES OF THE AZOV SEA COAST WAS REPORTED IN RUSSIAN HANDS AND THE ONLY GERMANS LEFT IN THE CAUCASUS WERE IN A CONTRACTING DEATH TRAP AROUND NOVOROSSISK AND KRASNODAR, THE KUBAN CAPITAL.

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ATTEMPTING TO FORCE ANOTHER STALINGRAD DISASTER ON A GREAT BULK OF GERMAN FORCES, THE ARMY OF COL.-GEN. N.F. VATUTIN WAS REPORTED PUSHING SOUTH FROM KRAMATORSK INTO THE DONETS BASIN TOWARD THE SEA OF AZOV. IF IT COVERS THE STOUTLY-DEFENDED 100 MILES, AN ENORMOUS GERMAN ARMY INCLUDING THE APPROXIMATELY 250,000-MEN IN THE ROSTOV GARRISON, WILL BE ENCIRCLED.

THE NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID VATUTIN REPULSED THREE COUNTERATTACKS AND "ADVANCED, CAPTURING SEVERAL POPULATED PLACES." THIS FORCE ALSO IS REPORTED SUFFICIENTLY STRONG TO DRIVE NORTH SIMULTANEOUSLY, CURLING AROUND TO ENCIRCLE KHARKOV.

THE OFFENSIVE INTO KURSK PROVINCE AND THE UKRAINE ALSO WAS SPREADING NORTH, MENACING THE MAJOR GERMAN BASE OF OREL MIDWAY BETWEEN KHARKOV AND MOSCOW. FONYRI, AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY BASE 40 MILES SOUTHEAST OF OREL ON THE MOSCOW-KHARKOV-CRIMEA RAILWAY WAS CAPTURED SO SUDDENLY THE GERMANS ABANDONED IMPORTANT MATERIEL.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID MORE RUSSIANS HAD LANDED ON THE BLACK SEA COAST SOUTHWEST OF NOVOROSSISK. SOVIET ATTACKS ON THE UPPER DONETS WERE REPORTED REPULSED BLOODILY. THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD A RUSSIAN GROUP ENCIRCLED, BUT THAT THE RUSSIANS ALSO WERE ATTEMPTING TO ENCIRCLE NAZI FORCES WEST OF THE OSKOL RIVER. A SOVIET BREAK INTO GERMAN LINES IN THE LENINGRAD SECTOR ALSO WAS ACKNOWLEDGED.)

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY WIPED OUT SEVERAL COMPANIES OF GERMANS SOUTH OF KURSK, INCREASING THE PERIL TO KHARKOV FROM THAT DIRECTION. AT ONE POINT, THE NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID, SOVIET TANKS CHARGED FULL SPEED INTO A COMPANY OF NAZI INFANTRY CRUSHING THEM TO DEATH BENEATH THE CATERPILLAR TREADS.

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THE BATTLE FOR KHARKOV WAS FOUGHT OVER FROZEN RIVERS, IN HIGH SNOW DRIFTS AND IN A BITING COLD WIND. DISPATCHES SAID THE RETREATING GERMANS BUILT MANY FIRES ON THE FROZEN UPPER DONETS TO MAKE ITS CROSSING DOUBLY HAZARDOUS.

IN THE BELGOROD SECTOR 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF KHARKOV, NOON DISPATCHES SAID, THE RUSSIANS CONTINUED TO ENGULF TOWNS ON THE MAIN HIGHWAY TO THE UKRAINIAN CITY.

THE NAZIS WERE REPORTED MAKING A SUPREME EFFORT TO STEM THE RUSSIAN TIDE IN THE KRAMATORSK SECTOR, SOME 100 MILES WEST OF ROSTOV AND AN EQUAL DISTANCE NORTH OF THE LIGHTLY-ICED SEA OF AZOV. THOUSANDS OF GERMAN RESERVES, ORIGINALLY MARKED FOR HITLER'S SUMMER OFFENSIVE, WERE REPORTED POURED INTO THE CRUCIAL AREA ALONG WITH FRESH TANK UNITS. HUNDREDS OF DIVE BOMBERS APPEARED FRESHLY ON THAT FRONT.

DESPITE THE ATTEMPTED GERMAN STAND, RUSSIAN DISPATCHES SAID THE ENEMY'S POSITION IN THE UPPER DONETS BASIN WAS DETERIORATING.

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THE GERMANS LIKEWISE STRONGLY REINFORCED THEIR POSITIONS AT ROSTOV WITH TANKS AND ARTILLERY. TWO ADVANCED GERMAN LINES WERE REPORTED SHATTERED DURING THE FIRST HALF OF TODAY, AND THE RUSSIANS WERE MOVING EVER NEARER FROM THE NORTHEAST WHERE THEY WERE LAST REPORTED ONLY 18 MILES AWAY.

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IZVESTIA SAID A LARGE NUMBER OF BLACK SEA FLEET PLANES WERE OPERATING AGAINST THE GERMANS IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS.

ALEXANDER SIDEBAR

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA FEB 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE YEARS AFTER DUNKERQUE AND ONE YEAR AFTER BURMA'S FALL, BRITAIN'S ABLEST EXPERT IN SALVAGING MILITARY DEFEATS HAS WON A CHANCE TO LAND A KNOCK-OUT PUNCH AGAINST THE AXIS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, JAUNTY IN SPIRIT EVEN WHEN I KNEW HIM DURING THE BLACK DAYS OF THE RETREAT FROM BURMA, NOW STEPS INTO THE SPOTLIGHT AS LEADER OF ALL ALLIED GROUND FORCES IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER, WITH GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES.

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INSTEAD OF 6,000 EXHAUSTED IMPERIAL TROOPS THAT HE LED OVER THE NAGA HILLS INTO INDIA--REMNANTS OF TWO UNDER-STRENGTH DIVISIONS AND ONE ARMORED BRIGADE WHICH DELAYED BUT COULD NEVER STOP THE JAPANESE CONQUEST OF BURMA--ALEXANDER BECOMES THE COMMANDER OF THE FIRST AND EIGHTH BRITISH ARMIES, FORCES FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY, AND CONTINGENTS OF FRENCH COLONIAL FIGHTING MEN.

OTHERS SLID INTO OBSCURITY THROUGH DEFEATS. ALEXANDER EMERGED FROM EACH SETBACK WITH HIS REPUTATION FOR STUBBORN SKILL ENHANCED.

SPICK AND SPAN IN DRESS, HIS GRAY-FLECKED HAIR AND THIN MOUSTACHE ALWAYS CAREFULLY GROOMED, ALEXANDER IN BURMA SPENT MORE TIME AT THE FRONT THAN AT HEADQUARTERS. STRAFED BY JAPANESE PLANES, FREQUENTLY UNDER FIRE FROM JAPANESE ARTILLERY, HE CONTINUALLY EXTRICATED HIS BATTERED AND DWINDLING FORCE FROM ENEMY ENCIRCLEMENTS THAT THREATENED COMPLETE DISASTER.

IT WAS A BITTERLY DISCOURAGING TASK THAT MIGHT HAVE BROKEN THE CONFIDENCE OF ANY BUT A MAN OF TEMPERED STEEL. ALEXANDER'S COOL POISE, ALMOST LIKE THAT OF A VETERAN MASTER OF THE FOX HUNT, WAS NEVER SHAKEN.

ALEXANDER'S LAST PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE HE ORDERED THE EVACUATION OF BURMA WAS TYPICAL. HE HAD BEEN RIDING ALONG THE FRONT AREAS FOR 48 HOURS IN A DUSTY STAFF CAR AND FOR ONCE HAD FAILED TO TAKE TIME TO SHAVE.

HE HAD ACCOMPLISHED TWO-THIRDS OF HIS MISSION BY SEEING ONE OF THE RICHEST OILFIELDS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EFFECTIVELY SCORCHED, AND BY HOLDING OFF THE JAPANESE UNTIL THE MONSOON RAINS WERE NEARLY BREAKING. BUT A HANDFUL OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS WONDERED HOW HE COULD SAVE HIS "ARMY," FOR 200 MILES OF JUNGLES AND SWAMPS AND SEARING DESERT LAY ACROSS THE ROUTE OF HIS WITHDRAWAL TO ASSAM.

FEB 12 1943

ALEXANDER STOOD BESIDE HIS DESK AND LOOKED HIS SMALL AUDIENCE FULL IN THE FACE.

"OUR PRESENT SITUATION IS NEITHER GRAVE NOR SERIOUS," HE SAID.

HE MEANT IT--AND PROVED IT. THE JAPANESE WERE STOPPED SHORT OF INDIA.

NOW THE BIGGEST ARSENALS OF THE WORLD ARE SUPPLYING ALEXANDER. HE COUNTS HIS DIVISIONS BY THE DOZENS. A GREAT ALLIED AIRFLEET ROARS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SKY.

YET A YEAR AGO IN BURMA HE WENT SIX WEEKS WITHOUT A SINGLE ALLIED WARPLANE OPERATING IN HIS DIRECT SUPPORT. HE WENT WITHOUT BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS EXCEPT ONE BATTALION OF AIR-FERRIED INFANTRY. HE WENT WITHOUT SUPPLIES FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

THREE MONTHS AFTER BURMA WAS LOST, ALEXANDER APPEARED IN THE WESTERN DESERT TO SAVE EGYPT. UNDER HIM GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY WELDED AN ARMY THAT DROVE ROMMEL NOT ONLY OUT OF EGYPT, BUT OUT OF LIBYA.

NOW ALEXANDER AND HIS MEN MUST CLEAN OUT THE LAST AXIS FOOTHOLD IN TUNISIA, AND PREPARE TO SPRING ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN AGAINST HITLER'S "EUROPEAN FORTRESS."

FEB 12 1943

HAVING STARED DOWN FAILURE ON THE BEACHES OF DUNKERQUE AND THE JUNGLES OF BURMA, ALEXANDER IS NOT ONE TO LET TODAY'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY DAZE HIM. HE IS THE SAME COOL, PRECISE STRATEGIST AS ALWAYS.

A TOMMY WHO DROVE HIM ALONG THE BULLOCK TRACK OUT OF BURMA ON A HOT AFTERNOON LAST APRIL WHEN A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE NEARLY RIPPED HIS CAR IN TWO WITH BULLETS SUMMED UP ALEXANDER TO ME.

"HE IS ONE BLOKE WHO NEVER LOSES HIS HEAD," SAID THE TOMMY. "HE'S GOT HIS HEAD SCREWED RIGHT TO HIS SHOULDERS."

BY WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA FEB 11-(AP)-AN AMERICAN-RAF DEVISED INNOVATION IN BATTLEFIELD AIR SUPPORT TACTICS WHICH HAS COST THE LUFTWAFFE AN ESTIMATED 262 WAR PLANES IN TUNISIA MAY SOLVE THE FORMIDABLE STUKA-REICHSWEHR COMBINATION.

BROKEN DOWN TO ITS SIMPLEST FORM, IT RESOLVES ITSELF TO "HITTING THEM WHERE THEY GROW."

IN ITS MARCH THROUGH POLAND, NORWAY, FRANCE, AND THE BALKANS, THE WAY WAS PAVED FOR THE GERMAN ARMY OVER THE BATTLEFIELD BY HORDES OF FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS SMASHING AT OPPOSING GROUND FORCES AND WRECKING COMMUNICATIONS.

EVEN IF THE OPPOSITION HAD AN EQUAL NUMBER OF PLANES, IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP CONSTANT PATROLS OVER AN EXTENDED BATTLEFIELD TO INTERCEPT ALL DIVE-BOMBING AND FIGHTER RAIDS IN EVERY SECTOR.

IN TUNISIA IT WOULD TAKE MANY MORE THOUSANDS OF PLANES THAN THE ALLIES HAVE TO PROVIDE COVER FOR THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES EVERY MOMENT OF DAYLIGHT.

FEB 12 1943

RECOGNIZING THIS, ALLIED AIR FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA UNDER MAJ.GEN. CARL A.SPAATZ DEVELOPED THE TACTIC OF HITTING THE ENEMY WHILE THEY ARE CONCENTRATED IN KNOWN SPOTS BEFORE THEY CAN TAKE TO THE AIR--ON ADVANCE AIRFIELDS.

B-26 MARAUDERS AND B-25'S AND EVEN FLYING FORTRESSES, WHICH USUALLY ARE USED FOR OTHER TASKS, HAVE BEEN POUNDING THE AIRFIELDS AT BIZERTE, TUNIS, KAIROUAN AND GABES DAY AFTER DAY. THESE FIELDS HAVE BEEN COVERED WITH FRAGMENTATION BOMBS OF THE ANTI-PERSONNEL TYPE WHICH ARE TOO LIGHT TO DAMAGE BUILDINGS SEVERELY BUT RIPED PARKED AIRCRAFT TO PIECES.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST 262 AXIS PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN THIS WAY SINCE LAST NOVEMBER IN ADDITION TO THOSE SHOT DOWN IN THE AIR.

THE LUFTWAFFE ALSO HAS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES IN TRYING TO INTERCEPT THE BOMBERS, PARTICULARLY THE FORTRESSES, FURTHER WHITTLING DOWN NAZI AIR STRENGTH.

FEB 12 1943

"IT IS LIKE A BOXER IN THE RING HITTING HIS OPPONENT ALL THE TIME AND KEEPING HIM OFF BALANCE," IS THE WAY ONE AIR FORCE OFFICER PUT IT. "HE NEVER IS QUITE ABLE TO BRING HIS STRENGTH UP FOR A BIG ATTACK."

KK826PEW

30.24 – 1089

30.24 – 1089

FIRST LEAD EIGHTH ARMY

CAIRO, FEB 11-(AP)-THE EIGHTH ARMY, ON THE MOVE AGAIN AFTER A SHORT RESPITE, HAS STORMED 20 (CORRECT) MILES INTO SOUTHERN TUNISIA ALONG THE COASTAL HIGHWAY WHICH IS MARSHAL ROMMEL'S MAIN LINE OF RETREAT AND HAS ENGAGED THE ENEMY NEAR BEN GARDANE, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY. FEB 12 1943

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DISCLOSED A SWIFT ADVANCE OF MORE THAN 30 MILES FROM GEN. SIR. BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S LAST ANNOUNCED POSITION AT PISIDA, WHERE THE EIGHTH ARMY WAS REPORTED IN ACTION LATE LAST WEEK.

WHILE THE FULL EXTENT OF THE ACTION NEAR BEN GARDANE WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED, THE BULLETIN SPOKE OF SHARP ARTILLERY DUELS AND IT WAS PRESUMED ROMMEL'S REARGUARDS WERE PUTTING UP A STIFF FIGHT AGAINST MONTGOMERY'S DRIVE TO JOIN UP WITH THE FIRST ARMY FOR THE CAMPAIGN TO DRIVE THE AXIS OUT OF TUNISIA.

ARMORED FORCES OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, MEANWHILE, WERE REPORTED FANNI OUT SOUTH OF THE COASTAL HIGHWAY TO ENGAGE ROMMEL ON A BROAD FRONT AND IMPEDE HIS RETREAT TOWARD THE MARETH LINE, 65 MILES INSIDE Tunisia WHERE HE IS EXPECTED TO MAKE HIS REAL STAND.

BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, THERE WAS LITTLE ACTIVITY OVER THE BATTLE AREA. FEB 12 1943.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS NORTH AFRICA-1ST ADD PLANE TACTICS (BY GALLAGHER) XXX BIG ATTACK.

IF THE AMERICANS AND RAF LOST MORE PLANES THAN THEY SHOT DOWN IN THESE AIRFIELD ATTACKS, THE TACTICS WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE. BUT IN ADDITION TO DESTROYING PLANES ON THE FIELD, AMERICAN BOMBERS HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK, AS IN THE FORTRESS RAID ON GABES THE OTHER DAY WHEN 24 MESSERSCHMITT 109'S WERE DOWNED BY FORTRESS GUNNERS WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES.

THAT THESE TACTICS ARE MAKING THEMSELVES FELT ON THE LUFTWAFFE WAS SEEN IN REPORTS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS THAT THE GERMANS, REFUSING COMBAT, WERE TURNING AWAY WHEN THE BOMBERS AND THEIR P-38 ESCORTS APPEARED. THIS IS NOT TAKEN AS AN INDICATION THAT THE GERMANS FEAR THE AMERICAN OR BRITISH AIRMEN, BUT RATHER OF THE NEED TO CONSERVE THEIR FIGHTING CRAFT FOR A REAL EMERGENCY.

A SIMILAR SITUATION EXISTS OVER WESTERN EUROPE WHERE SPITFIRES CAN MAKE DAILY SWEEPS FOR WEEKS ON END, ENCOUNTERING ONLY A HANDFUL OF GERMAN PLANES ALTHOUGH THERE ARE HUNDREDS IN THE AREA.

IT TOOK DIEPPE TO GET THE GERMANS INTO THE AIR, AND IT PROBABLY IS GOING TO TAKE LARGE-SCALE LAND ACTION IN TUNISIA TO BRING THE LUFTWAFFE ROARING ALL OUT INTO THE BATTLE--THAT IS, IF THE AMERICAN AIRFORCE AND RAF EVER GIVE THEM TIME TO GET SET. FEB 16 1943.

BY CHARLES MCMURTRY

AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC FEB 11-(AP)-PROBABLY 2,000 JAPANESE, INCLUDING VIRTUALLY EVERY HIGH OFFICER, WERE EVACUATED FROM GUADALCANAL IN THE SOLOMONS IN THE WEEK PRIOR TO COMPLETE AMERICAN CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND, MAJ.GEN.MILLARD F.HARMON, COMMANDER OF U.S.ARMY TROOPS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, DISCLOSED TODAY.

"THE JAPS EVACUATED A CONSIDERABLE UNKNOWN NUMBER OF HIS FORCE," HE SAID. "WE DON'T KNOW THAT ANY SENIOR OFFICERS WERE CAPTURED WHEN THE PINCERS WERE CLOSED BY MAJOR GENERAL PATCH TWO DAYS AGO."

MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER H.PATCH IS IN COMMAND ON GUADALCANAL.

HARMON SAID THE BOOTY AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT CAPTURED NEAR CAPE ESPERANCE ON THE NORTHWESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND WAS CONSIDERABLE.

KK1049PEW

GEN.HARMON ESTIMATED THAT THE JAPANESE STRENGTH ON GUADALCANAL WHEN GEN.PATCH BEGAN HIS OFFENSIVE, WHICH MOVED STEADILY NORTH AND WEST, WA BETWEEN 7,000 AND 10,000. HE SAID THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE KILLED WAS UNKNOWN, BUT "WE MUST HAVE COUNTED FROM 4,000 TO 5,000 BODIES."

HE ADDED THAT ONE DIVISION KILLED 2,300 IN ITS OPERATIONS ALONE.

GEN.HARMONS BELIEVES THAT MANY WOUNDED JAPANESE CRAWLED INTO THE BUSHES TO DIE, AND THAT SOME, ALTHOUGH NOT A GREAT NUMBER, WERE BLOWN TO BITS BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY, BOMBS AND DEPTH CHARGES.

A130

ARMY AIRACOBRAS (P-39S) AND NAVY AND MARINE DAUNTLESS DIVE-BOMBERS (A-24S) PLAYED A GREAT PART IN THE OFFENSIVE BY DEPTH-CHARGING, BOMBING AND STRAFING THE JAPANESE TROOPS, GEN.HARMON SAID. THESE ENEMY TROOPS WERE CONCENTRATED IN THREE POCKETS IN ALMOST INACCESSIBLE RAVINES IN TE JUNGLES.

FEB 12 1943

USING THESE TACTICS WHILE THE GROUND FORCES EMPLOYED STRENGTH IN DEPTH ON A NARROW FRONT, THE AMERICANS REDUCED THE CENTER OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE, GEN.HARMON EXPLAINED.

ONE OF THESE THREE JAPANESE POCKETS WAS ON MOUNT AUSTEN SOUTH OF THE MATANIKAU LINE, AND THE OTHER TWO WERE SOUTH OF KOKUMBONA, HE SAID. TE MANEUVER INVOLVED A SWEEPING ENCIRCLEMENT THROUGH 2,000 FEET OF HIGH JUNGLE RAVINES IN CENTRAL GUADALCANAL WHILE THE MARINES SIMULTANEOUSLY PUSHED WEST ALONG THE COAST.

FEB 12 1943

A131

THE GREATEST RESISTANCE ON THE COAST WAS MET AT KOKUMBONA, AFTER WHICH THE ADVANCE ALONG THE SEA ENCOUNTERED FEW OBSTACLES.

THE FINAL SQUEEZE WAS EXECUTED BY TROOPS MOVING WEST OF CAPE ESPERANCE ALONG THE COAST AND ANOTHER FORCE--LANDED AT VARHUI ON THE WESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND--MOVING NORTH AND THEN EAST ALONG THE COAST.

MEANWHILE A THIRD AMERICAN FORCE WHICH LANDED AT BEAUFORT BAY ON THE SOUTH COAST MOVED NORTH UP A STEEP RIDGE, BLOCKING THE JAPANESE' ONLY ESCAPE TO THE SOUTH. THIS LAST AMERICAN FORCE MET NO JAPS BUT PUSHED ON FOR THE PURPOSE OF BLOCKING A POSSIBLE ESCAPE ATTEMPT.

FEB 12 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, FEB. 12-(AP)-TWO HUNDRED MORE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN KILLED IN FIGHTING AROUND WAU, NEW GUINEA, THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THIS RAISED TO APPROXIMATELY 1,000 THE NUMBER OF ENEMY KILLED IN BATTLE ON THE APPROACHES TO SALAMAUA.

THE ALLIES, ON THE OFFENSIVE IN THE SECTOR, WERE REPORTED IN YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE TO HAVE PUSHED THE JAPS BEYOND WANDUMI, WHICH IS 29 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SALAMAUA.

"THE ENEMY HAS BEEN DECISIVELY DEFEATED IN THE WAU AREA AND IS RETREATING TOWARD MUBO," GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID. MUBO IS ONLY ABOUT 12 MILES BELOW SALAMAUA.

"APPROXIMATELY 200 ADDITIONAL ENEMY DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

"THIS BRINGS THE TOTAL OF HIS ABANDONED DEAD TO NEARLY 1,000 SINCE INITIATION OF HIS UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK OF DEC. ~~31~~ 30. HIS OTHER CAUSLATIES INCLUDING HIS WOUNDED PROBABLY ARE MANY TIMES AS

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED A TWO-HOUR HARRASSING RAID BY AN ALLIED PLANE ON OFT-BOMBED RABAUL AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN ISLAND.

30.24 - 1091

THE TORPEDO-SINKING OF AN ALLIED MERCHANT VESSEL OFF THE EAST COAST OF AUSTRALIA BY A JAP SUBMARINE WAS DISCLOSED TOGETHER WITH TI FACT "ALL PERSONNEL ABOARD HAVE BEEN RESCUED." FEB 12 1943

FOLLOW NEW DELHI

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA,FRIDAY,FEB.12-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR SAID TODAY THE GENERAL HAD "NO COMMENT" TO MAKE ON REPORTED PLANS FOR A FUTURE CONFERENCE WITH FIELD MARSHAL SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

FEB 12 1943

DISPATCHES PUBLISHED IN AUSTRALIA FROM LONDON SAID "TO ENSURE THE FULLEST POSSIBLE COORDINATION" IN FUTURE OFFENSIVE ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE, WAVELL AND MAC ARTHUR WOULD HOLD SUCH A CONFERENCE.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA,FEB.11-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED HOURS IN THE AIR IS A LONG TIME, ESPECIALLY WHEN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY MAY BE EXPECTED AT ANY MOMENT.

FOR THEIR LONG FLIGHTS FIVE HARD-WORKING PENNSYLVANIANS RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL DECORATION.

"FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE PARTICIPATING IN WAR FLIGHTS I THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, LIEUT. GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES, PRESENTED THE MEDALS TO THESE PENNSYLVANIANS:

SECOND LIEUT. HARVEY A. GROSS, (1523 W. PHILADELPHIA ST) YORK; SGT. NORTON SIMONS, (2120 NORTH NEW KIRK ST) PHILADELPHIA; SGT. PAUL B. SOUDER JR., (214 E. ORANGE ST) LANCASTER; SGT. REGIS D. WEINFURTHER, (10 GENEVA ST) ETNA, AND SGT. JOSEPH C. WATESKI, (55 DENNISON AVE) WYOMING, PA.

3024 - 1091

GROSS, SIMONS, SOUDER AND WEINFURTHER, GOT THEIR 100 HOURS IN BETWEEN DECEMBER OF 1941 AND THE FOLLOWING NOVEMBER. THEIR CITATIONS PRAISED THEM FOR OPERATIONS "INCLUDING LONG RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING." WATESKI WAS ON MORE THAN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS WHICH INCLUDED LONG RANGE BOMBING OF JAP AIRFIELDS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPPING. FEB 12 1943

(ADD GALLAGHER'S)

THE UNEASY DUCE, ONLY A SHADOW OF HIS ONCE BLUSTERING SELF, PEERING INTO AFRICA NOW SEES FACING HIM:

GENERAL EISENHOWER, DESIGNER BEHIND THE 77-HOUR SEIZURE OF FRENCH NORTH AFRICA UNDER THE NOSE OF THE AXIS;

GENERAL ALEXANDER, HERO OF BURMA AND THE MAN WHO RIPPED LIBYA FROM THE ITALIAN "EMPIRE,"

TOUGH ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM, THE MAN WHO CHASED THE ITALIAN FLEET INTO HIDING WITH THE BATTLE OF MATAPAN; FEB 12 1943

THIN, COURAGEOUS AIR CHIEF MARSHAL TEDDER, ONE OF THE WISE MEN OF AVIATION WHO FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR BROKE UP AND SMASHED THE LUFTWAFFE BATTLE COMBINATION WITH THE REICHSWEHR IN THE MIDDLE EAST;

TACITURN, EFFICIENT GENERAL SPAATZ, CREATOR OF THE EIGHTH AIR-FORCE WHICH IS NOW POUNDING THE REICH FROM BRITAIN, AND ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST EXPERTS ON LONG RANGE BOMBING AND GROUND SUPPORT;

YOUNG, ABLE, GENERAL CLARK, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY NOW PREPARING SPECIAL SURPRISES FOR THE AXIS;

IMPACABLE, METHODICAL GENERAL MONTGOMERY WITH HIS VICTORIOUS EIGHTH

ARMY;

MAJ. GEN. JAMES DOOLITTLE, HERO OF THE TOKYO BOMBING AND PROBABLY NOT A BIT AVERSE TO DEPOSITING A FEW HUNDRED TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON IL DUCE'S PRIVATE PALACE.

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

WITH ADVANCED U.S.TROOPS ON GUADALCANAL, FEB.1-(AP)-(DELAYED)- JEEPS PILED HIGH WITH AMMUNITION AND CANS OF WATER ARE BOUNCING OVER A JUNGLE TRAIL LEADING TO OUR FORCES IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE.

(SINCE THIS DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN THE JAPANESE HIGH COMMAND HAS ANNOUNCED COMPLETE ABANDONMENT OF THE ISLAND. THE ARTICLE GIVES A VIVID PICTURE OF THE LAST DAYS OF FIGHTING THERE.)

FEB 12 1943

THE REMARKABLE LITTLE VEHICLES LURCH TO A HALT A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE FRONT. MEN SWARM OVER CARS, SWINGING CLIPS OF RIFLE AMMUNITION BELTS, MACHINE GUN BULLETS AND WATER TO THEIR SHOULDERS AND THEN THRESH THROUGH THE JUNGLE WITH THEIR LOADS. SOME PLACE THEIR LOADS IN TWO-WHEELED RUBBER TIRED CARTS PULLED BY TWO MEN.

NOT FAR AHEAD I CAN HEAR THE STEADY POPPING OF JAPANESE MACHINE GUNS AND THE CRACK OF SNIPERS' RIFLES. THEN AMERICAN MACHINE GUNS, TOMMY GUNS AND RIFLES ANSWER WITH HEAVIER BLASTS. THERE'S A DIFFERENCE IN THE SOUND OF JAPANESE AND AMERICAN WEAPONS.

ALL AROUND US AND BACK OVER THE TRAIL THERE IS A NAUSEATING STENCH OF DEAD JAPANESE SOLDIERS. YOU CAN'T ESCAPE IT. THE ODOR SEEMS TO CLING TO YOU HOURS AFTER YOU'VE LEFT THE FRONT, EVEN AFTER AN OCEAN SWIM.

ARMY AND MARINE TROOPS NOW HAVE PUSHED NEARLY TWO MILES PAST KOKUMBONA VILLAGE IN CONTINUATION OF THEIR RELENTLESS DRIVE TOWARD CAPE ESPERANCE, ON THE NORTHWEST TIP OF GUADALCANAL. JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS IS AT VISALE, ONLY ABOUT 15 MILES UP THE COAST. ON THE WAY FRONTWARD WE PASS MANY ABANDONED JAPANESE ARTILLERY PIECES, ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND ANTI-TANK GUNS. MOST OF THEM LOOK OUTMODED, WITH HEAVY OLD TYPE STEEL WHEELS INSTEAD OF RUBBER TIRED AS OURS.

WE SEE ONE GOOD LOOKING PORTABLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN WITH LARGE AMERICAN MADE RUBBER TIRES. CLOSE EXAMINATION SHOWS IT BEARS A BRITISH TRADE MARK. IT PROBABLY WAS CAPTURED AT HONGKONG OR SINGAPORE.

SEVERAL MILES FROM THE FRONT WE SEE MANY JAPANESE SKULLS AND BONES BUT AS WE GET CLOSER TO THE LINES THE JAPANESE BODIES ARE OF THOSE NOT LONG DEAD.

FEB 12 1943

OUR ADVANCE IS SO SWIFT THERE HASN'T BEEN TIME TO BURY MANY OF THEM YET.

THESE ENEMY FORCES ARE BADLY SURPRISED. THEY HAVE NOT EXPECTED THE AMERICANS TO SHOOT THEIR WAY THROUGH. THEY ANTICIPATED AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE FIRST--ACCORDING TO THE ORTHODOX RULES

THE AMERICANS TO SHOOT THEIR WAY THROUGH. THEY ANTICIPATED AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE FIRST--ACCORDING TO THE ORTHODOX RULES OF WARFARE.

UNDER A CANVAS SHELTER IN THE JUNGLE ONE DEAD JAPANESE LIES WITH HIS OPEN RATION CAN BESIDE HIM, SOME FOOD IN HIS MESS GEAR AND A BIT STILL CLINGING TO THE CHOP STICKS. ANOTHER NEARBY WAS APPARENTLY WASHING CLOTHES. HIS UNIFORM IS IN A WOODEN BUCKET FILLED WITH WATER. NEARBY ARE HIS HELMET AND OTHER CLOTHING, A BAG OF RICE, BEDROOM SLIPPERS AND A WHITE PORCELAIN TEA CUP.

ALONG THE TRAIL ARE THREE JAPANESE PRISONERS LYING ON THE GROUND

30.24-1093

UNDER GUARD OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WITH A TOMMY GUN. THEY ARE SO EMACIATED THEY COULD HARDLY RAISE THEIR BONY HANDS TO TAKE CIGARETTES OFFERED BY AMERICANS. ALL THREE HAVE MALARIA AND HAVE BEEN WITHOUT FOOD FOR MANY DAYS.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES LOOM OUT ALONG THE SAME TRAIL. PART OF THE WAY THEY ARE CARRIED ON STRETCHERS THEN LOADED ON JEEPS. THERE ARE FEW, HOWEVER.

WITH THE SUPPLY LINE OPEN, COOKED FOOD IN CONTAINERS IS SOON RUSHED NEAR THE FRONT.

FEB 12 1943

THEN COMES THE MAIL FROM HOME AND TROOPS COMING OUT OF THE FRONT LINES YELL IN DELIGHT WHEN THEY ARE HANDED LETTERS. MAIL IS A GREAT MORALE BUILDER.

ONE SOLDIER RUSHES BY WAVING A LETTER.

"I ONLY GOT ONE," HE YELLS, "BUT ITS FROM HER."

FEB 12 1943

A BAND OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS ARE TRYING TO MAKE A STAND ONLY A COUPLE OF STONES THROW FROM US. THEIR SNIPERS HAVE TIED THEMSELVES IN TREES. THEY WEAR DARK GREEN UNIFORMS AND MANY HAVE PAINTED THEIR FACES AND HANDS GREEN TO MATCH. THEY'RE EXTREMELY HARD TO SEE.

OTHER ENEMY SOLDIERS ARE HIDDEN IN HOLES AT THE BASE OF LARGE TREES, IN CAVES AND PILLBOXES REINFORCED WITH LOGS.

LIEUT.COLONEL HERMAN O.WHITING OF MARIETTA, O., FORMER NEWSPAPERMAN OF MARIETTA AND CANTON, O., JUST APPEARS FROM AHEAD, WITH WORD THAT A "TEMPORARY OBSTRUCTION" IS BEING REMOVED.

SNIPERS AROUND US ON THE TRAIL ALSO HAVE BEEN CLEANED OUT SO SUPPLIES ARE BEING RUSHED FORWARD NOW IN VOLUME.

SOME ARMY TROOPS ARE COMING OUT. THEIR FACES ARE LINED WITH

30.24-1093

DIRT AND SWEAT. THEIR UNIFORMS CLINGING TO THEM. THEY'RE WEARY. THEIR FEET DRAG BUT MANY OF THEM ARE GRINNING. YOU CAN TELL THEY ARE PROUD OF THEIR SUCCESSFUL PUSH. THEY'VE BEEN IN FRONT BREATHING DOWN RETREATING JAPANESE NECKS FOR DAYS AND NOW THEY'RE BEING RELIEVED BY FRESH TROOPS.

PRIVATE CHARLES EARLYWINE OF CLAYSVILLE, PENN., COMES OUT RIDING A JAPANESE BICYCLE HE HAS CAPTURED, BUT FREQUENTLY HE HAS TO GET OFF AND WALK.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT EDWARD J. BURMAN, 1830 LAKESHORE DRIVE, OAKLAND, CAL., MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUADALCANAL, JANUARY 10-(DELAYED)--THE HIGHLY STRATEGIC VALUE OF HENDERSON FIELD ON GUADALCANAL ISLAND, CAPTURED LAST AUGUST BY UNITED STATES MARINES, IS SHOWN IN A COMPILATION OF JAPANESE LOSSES INFLICTED BY HENDERSON FIELD FLIERS.

FEB 12 1943

THIS IS MY "BOX-SCORE" ON JAPANESE LOSSES INFLICTED BY DOUGLAS DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS OPERATING FROM HENDERSON FIELD BETWEEN AUGUST 25, 1942, AND JANUARY 1, 1943:

DESTROYERS--TWO SUNK, FIVE POSSIBLY SUNK, 20 DAMAGED.

HEAVY CRUISERS--ONE SUNK, ONE POSSIBLY SUNK, THREE DAMAGED.

BATTLESHIPS--ONE KONGO CLASS SHIP POSSIBLY SUNK BY FOUR HITS.

TROOP-CARRYING DESTROYERS--TWO SUNK.

CARGO SHIPS--EIGHT SUNK, ONE POSSIBLY SUNK.

TRANSPORTS--SIX SUNK, THREE LEFT BURNING AND POSSIBLY SUNK.

ALTHOUGH NOT REGARDED AS A MATCH FOR FIGHTER PLANES, THE DIVE BOMBERS ALSO DESTROYED 20 ZEROS, EIGHT IN THE AIR AND 12 ON THE

GROUND. BUT FOR THE WORK OF THESE DIVE BOMBERS AND THE IRON MEN WHO FLEW THEM, A GLOWING CHAPTER WOULD HAVE BEEN LEFT OUT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOLOMONS. ADD TO THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS THE GREAT WORK OF THE ARMY HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS, THE TORPEDO PLANES AND THE FIGHTERS, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF GUADALCANAL AS AN AIRBASE REALLY BECOMES APPARENT.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF THE DIVE-BOMBER ATTACKS WERE RAIDS MADE ON JAP INSTALLATIONS AT REKATA BAY, ON SANTA ISABEL, AND ON THE MUNDA AREA IN THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP. ON DECEMBER 16 THE MARINE FLIERS BLASTED THE FORMER BASE. THREE MARINE DIVE BOMBERS WERE TO ATTACK TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY.

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SUPPORTED BY FIGHTER ESCORT, THE FLIGHT WAS LED BY CAPTAIN LIONEL N.POOL, 28, BOX 43, NORTH MAIN STREET, LONGMONT, COLORADO, A GRADUATE OF HASTINGS COLLEGE, NEBRASKA, AND THE SQUADRON'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER. FIRST LIEUTENANT HARLEN E.WOOD, 22, ESTELLINE, TEXAS, AND FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT F.CONLEY, 23, 701 CAVANAUGH ROAD, LANSING, MICHIGAN, WERE THE OTHER PILOTS.

FEB 12 1943

B93WX

ATTACKING JUST BEFORE SUNSET, THE DIVE BOMBERS SHOWERED T

GUADALCANAL, FIRST ADD MARINE CORRESPONDE T XXX PILOTS.

ATTACKING JUST BEFORE SUNSET, THE DIVE BOMBERS SHOWERED THE JAPS WITH BOMBS AND LEFT THE BASE IN FLAMING RUINS. JAPANESE EFFORTS TO CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN AN AIRFIELD ON NEW GEORGIA WERE OPPOSED REPEATEDLY BY THE DIVE BOMBERS. ON MUNDA POINT, NEAR LAMBETI PLANTATION, THE JAP FIELD WAS A FREQUENT TARGET.

FROM DECEMBER 12 TO DECEMBER 27, 1942, ATTACK MISSIONS WERE CARRIED OUT INVOLVING A TOTAL OF 108 PLANES. WITH GRUMMAN WILDCATS AND ARMY P-38'S AND P-39'S PROVIDING FIGHTER PROTECTION, THE DIVE BOMBERS DROPPED 104 500-POUND BOMBS AND 212 100-POUNDERS. THEY SCORED 19 HITS ON RUNWAYS, 35 HITS ON GUN EMPLACEMENTS, 41 HITS ON DUMPS AND SUPPLIES, AND 19 HITS ON ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND. FOUR JAP PLANES WERE SHOT FROM THE AIR, ONE DESTROYER WAS DAMAGED, AND 18 SMALLER CRAFT WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED.

FEB 12 1943

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

GUADALCANAL, FEB.1-(AP)-(DELAYED)-A FLIGHT OF FLYING FORTRESSES LED BY MAJOR GEORGE HOWARD OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TONIGHT POUNDED THE SMALL ISLAND OF BALLADE, OPPOSITE SHORTLAND WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE BUILT A NEW AIRFIELD.

THE AMERICAN BOMBERS STRUCK JUST AT DUSK AND SCORED NUMEROUS HITS ON RUNWAYS AND ALONG THE COAST WHERE THE ENEMY HAD LANDED FRESH SUPPLIES.

MAJOR HOWARD SAID BALLADE ISLAND WAS COVERED BY 500 POUNDERS.

"WE STARTED AT LEAST ONE FIRE," HE SAID.

COLONEL BROOKE ALLEN OF WILMINGTON, N.C., WHO DIRECTED THE RAID, ADDED THAT MUCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED BY B17S.

ONE PILOT, S.WILKERSON OF LINCOLNTON, N.C., HAD AN OXYGEN MASK BLOWN OFF HIS FACE BY AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL. SHELL FRAGMENTS ALSO GRAZED HIS SHOULDER CAUSING A SLIGHT WOUND BUT HE CONTINUED FLYING.

AMONG OTHER PILOTS ON THE MISSION WERE EDWIN A.LOBURG OF TIGERTON, WIS., CAPT.BURK BURNS OF TEXAS (HOME TOWN UNLISTED), CAPT.JAMES H. YORK, RAYMONDVILLE, TEX., DESCRIBED BY COL.ALLEN AS "A ONE MAN AIR FORCE," CAPT.J.C.STEINEMANN, SANDUSKY, O., AND CAPT.GORDON L.KELLY, LAKE FOREST, ILL.

30.24 - 1095

NIGHT LEAD GANDHI

BOMBAY FEB 11-(AP)-MOHANDAS K.GANDHI WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE SPENT THE SECOND DAY OF HIS THREE-WEEKS HUNGER STRIKE COMFORTABLY IN THE PALACE OF THE AGA KHAN AT POONA WHERE HE IS A PRISONER. HE IS ATTENDED BY TWO DOCTORS OF HIS OWN CHOICE.

LIMA, PERU, FEB 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRESIDENT GETULI VARGAS OF BRAZIL TODAY CABLED PRESIDENT MANUEL PRADO Y UGARTECHE ON THE OCCASION OF PERU'S ADHERENCE TO THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.

ROOSEVELT SAID PERU'S ATTITUDE "INVIGORATES THE SPIRIT AND CONFI-DENCE OF THE NATIONS DOING THEIR UTMOST TO ATTAIN IN THIS WAR FREEDOM AND JUSTICE FOR EVERYBODY," AND VARGAS DECLARED THAT "GREAT SATISFACTION WAS CAUSED IN THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE THAT THE PROOF OF (PERU'S) SOLIDARITY WAS SO AMPLE AND EXPRESSIVE."

FEB 12 1943

BUENOS AIRES, FEB 11-(AP)-TWENTY-EIGHT TONS OF ARGENTINA ONION SEED TODAY BEGAN TO MOVE BY AIRPLANE TO THE UNITED STATES TO REPLACE THE LOSS OCCASIONED BY THE FAILURE OF THE U.S. ONION CROP.

THE ENTIRE SHIPMENT, LARGEST EXPORT OF ONION SEED IN ARGENTINE HISTORY, WILL TAKE SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS TO REACH THE U.S. EACH DEPARTING SHIP OF PAN-AMERICAN GRACE AND PAN-AMERICAN AIR LINES WILL CARRY 600 POUNDS OF SEED, SPECIAL PRIORITIES HAVING BEEN GRANTED TO INSURE SPEEDIEST ARRIVAL IN THE U.S.

THE SEEDS ARE HIGH GRADE WHITE VALENCIANS GROWN IN THE SAN JUAN AND MENDOZA REGIONS.

SANTIAGO FEB 11-(AP)-THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT TODAY REQUISITIONED MEANS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN THE CAPITAL.

KK1044PEW

FEB 12 1943

30.24 - 1095

MONTREAL FEB 11-(AP)-FIVE CREWMEN AND 13 PASSENGERS OF A ROYAL AIR FORCE FERRY COMMAND LIBERATOR BOMBER WERE KILLED IN A CRASH TUESDAY IN NEWFOUNDLAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TONIGHT.

OTTAWA, FEB 11-(AP)-TWO AMERICANS WERE INCLUDED IN A CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT.

SGT.JOSEPH J.PERRY, WHOSE SISTER, MRS.BURNETT HARVEY, LIES AT PEDERNAL, NEW MEXICO, WAS REPORTED MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS.

PILOT OFFICER EDWIN JOSEPH PADDEN, WHOSE FATHER, E.S.PADDEN, LIVES AT 4053 MAYPOLE AVE., CHICAGO, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN NEWFOUNDLAND, WAS LISTED NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES AS PRESUMED DEAD.

BJ1041PEW

FEB 12 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN "AMITY AND CULTURAL COLLABORATION" AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND BULGARIA WAS SIGNED THURSDAY IN TOKYO, THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY. (FRI)

THE CONVENTION WAS SIGNED BY FOREIGN MINISTER MASAYUKI TANI AND THE BULGARIAN MINISTER, YANCO PEYEFF, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI REPORTED IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TANI WAS SAID TO HAVE PRAISED BULGARIAN TROOPS FOR "BRILLIANT FIGHTING ON THE EUROPEAN FRONT, WHILE THE BULGARIAN MINISTER EMPHASIZED THE GLORIOUS WAR RESULTS GAINED BY THE JAPANESE FORCES, GIVING MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF HIS FATHERLAND."

KK1205AEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THURSDAY THAT FIGHTING IN CHINA IN 1942 COST THE CHINESE 260,805 DEAD AND 124,407 PRISONERS, WITH ONLY 8,400 JAPANESE SOLDIERS KILLED.

THE REPORT, BROADCAST BY THE JAPANESE RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID JAPANESE FORCES LAST YEAR ENGAGED 3,867,000 CHINESE TROOPS. ABOUT 50 IMPORTANT JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS OCCURRED, INVOLVING ABOUT 2,500 SEPARATE COMBATS, IT ADDED.

FEB 12 1943

BY GLENN BABB

THE JAPANESE ARE CELEBRATING THEIR NATIONAL HOLIDAY TODAY ON THE GREATEST SCALE IN THEIR HISTORY. THIS IS KIGENSETSU, THE FESTIVAL OF THE FOUNDING OF THE EMPIRE, AND CELEBRATIONS ARE BEING HELD IN SCORES OF CITIES THROUGHOUT THE LANDS OVERRUN IN THE LAST 14 MONTHS. A GREAT EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO ACQUAINT MILLIONS OF ASIATICS NEWLY COME UNDER THE RULE OF THE SON OF HEAVEN WITH THE MYTH OF THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF THE EMPIRE, TO IMPRESS THEM WITH THAT EMPIRE'S MIGHT AND CONVINCE THEM OF THE BLESSINGS OF COMING WITHIN ITS ORBIT.

THE TOKYO RADIO HAS ANNOUNCED AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAM FOR THESE OBSERVANCES IN THE CONQUERED TERRITORIES, IN MALAYA, BURMA, JAVA, BORNEO, SUMATRA, THE PHILIPPINES, IN EVERY LAND INTO WHICH AGGRESSION HAS CARRIED THE RISING SUN BANNER. LITTLE IS SAID, HOWEVER, OF THE FESTIVITIES IN THE HOMELAND.

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THERE, THE INDICATIONS ARE, IT IS SOBER FESTIVAL, CERTAINLY MUCH LESS JOYOUS THAN LAST YEAR. A COMPARISON OF THE TWO HOLIDAYS, IN 1942 AND 1943, ILLUSTRATES THE CHANGE IN JAPAN'S MILITARY FORTUNES. IF WE COULD KNOW WHAT THE JAPANESE MASSES THINK AND FEEL WE PROBABLY WOULD FIND A CORRESPONDING CHANGE IN THE NATIONAL MORALE.

LAST YEAR KIGENSETSU NEARLY COINCIDED WITH THE FALL OF SINGAPORE. THE ARMY MADE A GREAT EFFORT TO CAPTURE THE MAIN ORIENTAL BASTION OF THE HATED BRITISH EMPIRE ON OR BEFORE THAT DAY BUT FAILED BY FOUR DAYS. NEVERTHELESS KIGENSETSU 1942 (OR 2642, AS THE JAPANESE WOULD HAVE IT) WAS A DAY OF PRIDE AND SPLENDOR UNEQUALLED IN ALL THE LONG HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE. HONGKONG AND MANILA HAD FALLEN. MALAYA WAS AS GOOD AS CONQUERED. EVERYWHERE THE RISING SUN BANNERS WERE ADVANCING.

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TODAY THE FESTIVAL IS OBSERVED UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THE EMPEROR'S AND ARMY AND NAVY HAVE HAD TO ABANDON SOME OF THEIR CONQUESTS. DESPITE THE HIGH COMMAND'S EFFORT TO SUGARCOAT THE TIDINGS OF PAPUA AND GUADALCANAL, MANY INTELLIGENT JAPANESE WILL FEEL THAT THIS MAY MEAN THE TURNING OF THE TIDE. EVEN THE MASSES REALIZE NOW THAT THE EMPEROR'S LEGIONS CAN NOT ALWAYS MOVE FROM TRIUMPH TO TRIUMPH AND FOR MANY THIS WILL PROVE A FAITH-SHATTERING REALIZATION.

THIS FESTIVAL CELEBRATES THE MYTH WHICH HAS HAD MUCH TO DO WITH MAKING THE JAPANESE A WARLIKE, RAPACIOUS PEOPLE, A SCOURGE TO HALF THE WORLD. IT IS HELD TO BE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DATE, 2,643 YEARS AGO, ON WHICH JIMMU TENNO, GREAT-GREAT-GRANDSON OF THE SUN GODDESS, AMATERASU, ESTABLISHED THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN. THE GODDESS HAD GIVEN HIM THIS INJUNCTION:

"THE LUXURIANT LAND OF THE RICE PLAINS (JAPAN) IS A LAND OVER WHICH OUR DESCENDANTS SHALL RULE. DO THOU, HEAVENLY GRANDSON, GO AND RULE OVER IT, AND THE IMPERIAL SUCCESSION SHALL CONTINUE UNBROKEN AND PROSPEROUS, CO-ETERNAL WITH HEAVEN AND EARTH."

30.24-1097

THE JAPANESE MASSES BELIEVE THAT HIROHITO, A DUMPY, STOOPED, MYPOIC, RATHER PATHETIC LITTLE FIGURE IN WESTERN EYES, IS THE 124TH SOVEREIGN IN A LINE WHICH HAS COME UNBROKEN FROM JIMMU. THEY ARE TAUGHT THAT THE WHOLE RACE IS DESCENDED FROM AMATERASU, THAT IT HAS A MISSION TO EXTEND THE BLESSINGS OF HER RULE TO OTHER LANDS.

WHEN SUCH AN IDEA IS SOLD TO 75,000,000 PEOPLE, HARD-WORKING, DOCILE, CAPABLE OF FANATICAL SELF-SACRIFICE AND COURAGE IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY, AND WHEN THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL WEAPON FALLS INTO THE HANDS OF A WARRIOR CASTE BENT ON CONQUEST, A GREAT DANGER HAS BEEN LET LOOSE. THIS HAS HAPPENED IN ASIA, JUST AS SOMETHING SIMILAR HAS HAPPENED IN EUROPE.

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CONQUEST OF JAPAN INVOLVES MORE THAN THE RECOVERY OF TERRITORIES LIKE GUADALCANAL AND PAPUA, MORE THAN THE DESTRUCTION OF ARMIES AND NAVIES, MORE EVEN THAN INVASION OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND. OCCIDENTALS WHO KNOW JAPAN BELIEVE THAT UNLESS IT ALSO DESTROYS THE MYTH OF JIMMU AND ITS COROLLARY BELIEFS JAPAN WILL CONTINUE TO BE AN OUTLAW AMONG THE NATIONS.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FEB 11-(AP)-GOVERNOR REXFORD G.TUGWELL AND HIS COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION, JOHN LEAR, WHO WERE CONVICTED OF LIBEL AND FINED $200 EACH JAN.26 IN MUNICIPAL COURT, WERE FOUND INNOCENT BY DISTRICT COURT JUDGE RAFAEL CORDOVES ARANA TODAY.

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JUDGE CORDOVES, TO WHOM DEFENSE ATTORNEYS HAD APPEALED THE CASE, UPHELD A GENERAL D[illegible]RRER BECAUSE OF LACK OF EVIDENCE AFTER MIGUEL MARTORELL, HEAD OF THE PUERTO RICO FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, AGAIN CHARGED THAT A NEWS RELEASE AND BROADCAST OF LAST NOV.13 HAD LIBELLED HIM AND HIS ORGANIZATION.

KK121AEW

30.24 — 1097

ALBERTO GUANI

montevideo, uruguay, feb. 11-(ap)-- foreign minister ~~albert~~ guani announced at a press conference today that he had just received a message from the u. s. state department promising

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34,000 additional tons of oil would be sent annually to uruguay as a result of negotiations he conducted with the United States and "in view of the friendly attitude and close collaboration of the uruguayan nation" with the allied cause.

guani, who returned this morning from a trip to the United States, said in negotiating for still more oil he received washington's promise that the request would be considered in the light of uruguay's true needs when figures on minimum requirements of industries and transportation are sent to washington.

~~the vice-president-elect, just before addressing the uruguayan people by radio, told the press that 48 hours had been enough to reach an agreement with soviet ambassador maxim litvinov in washington~~

GUANI SAID

~~he added~~ that the u. s. government accepted his proposal to

reinforce and enlarge the scope of the inter-american committee for political defense" of which he is chairman. He did not elaborate.

guani said he was considering appointment of the first uruguayan consul to ottawa, and added that he was studying the advisability of uruguay's joining peru and brazil in subscribing to the atlantic charter.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 12 1943

PUPILS OF GERMAN ~~SECONDARY SCHOOLS~~ (HIGH SCHOOLS) ARE TO BE EMPLOYED AS "AIRFORCE HELPERS" IN THEIR HOME AREAS AND IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOODS IN REGIONS "MUCH EXPOSED TO AIR ATTACKS," THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE PUPILS THUS WOULD REMAIN IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH THEIR PARENTS, IT ADDED, WHILE PUPILS LIVING IN BOARDING SCHOOLS "MAY BE EMPLOYED IN FULL STRENGTH ALSO OUTSIDE THEIR SCHOOL TOWNS."

LONDON, FEB. 11-(AP)-THE NEW LIBERTY SHIP BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, COMMANDED BY THE FIRST AMERICAN NEGRO TO HOLD AN UNLIMITED MASTER MARINER'S PAPERS, HAS ARRIVED IN AN ENGLISH PORT ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE WITH A WAR CARGO.

THE FREIGHTER WAS COMMANDED BY CAPT. HUGH N. MULZAC OF (536 DEAN ST) BROOKLYN. HE HAS BEEN A SEAMAN FOR 35 YEARS. FEB 12 1943

London, feb. 11 -(ap)- British unemployment totaled 93,708 on Jan. 18 as compared with 141,226 on Jan. 12, 1942, an official announcement disclosed today.

Employable persons wholly ~~maybe~~ unemployed on Jan. 18 included 58,334 men and boys. the rest were women and girls.

There was a slight seasonal increase in unemployment since dec. 14, 1942, when 81,943 persons were registered as out of work.

British unemployment stood at nearly 1,500,000 in october, 1939. the month after the european war started.

30.24-1099

30.24-1099

CANBERRA, [redacted] FRIDAY, FEB. 12-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY APPROVED A GOVERNMENT MILITIA BILL WHICH WOULD PERMIT CONSCRIPTED MEN TO SERVE OUTSIDE AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY. HERETOFORE ONLY VOLUNTEERS HAVE BEEN USED FOR SUCH SERVICE.

THE BILL NOW GOES TO THE SENATE.

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MOST OF THE OPPOSITION CAME FROM MEMBERS WHO SAID THE ZONE [redacted] SERVICE [redacted] STILL WAS TOO LIMITED. IT INCLUDES ISLAND AREAS AROUND AUSTRALIA BUT DOES NOT TAKE IN THE PHILIPPINES, MALAYA, PART OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES, AND NEW ZEALAND.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Feb. 11 -(ap)- Vice-President Wallace has accepted an invitation to attend the opening of the interamerican institute of agricultural sciences which was established recently by the panamerican union, it was announced officially today.

after visiting costa rica from april 5 to 8,

wallace will proceed to brasil.

Norris Urges Peace Plan With Disarmament of Foe

Former Senator Asks Prohibition of Standing Armies in Future

FEB 12 1943

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—(AP) Former Senator George W. Norris tonight advocated a peace plan requiring "complete and utter disarmament of enemy countries."

Speaking at a testimonial rally in Orchestra hall, the 81-year-old Nebraska independent, who was defeated in the last election, declared:

"We must sink every battleship, we must send every submarine to the bottom of the sea, we must make his arms plant forever incapable of producing munitions. We must prohibit standing armies of any sort."

Demands Payments Also

He urged also, as a precondition of an "everlasting peace," payments by enemy countries in accordance with their abilities.

"If we insist upon our enemies signing a treaty like that signed at Versailles last time, we only will sow the seed of another war," he said.

"We must learn by the lessons of the past to take things as they are. We have said we are fighting for peace, but we won't establish it by creating any other form of Hitlerism."

Mr. Norris said that the negotiations must reach a treaty for "the unborn children" of the future who "are innocent of any wrongdoing."

"To secure that peace," he thundered, "we must have complete disarmament of enemy countries. x x x We must not only see that they are disarmed but we must give them to understand that when they are disarmed we will help in every way possible. Our country is the only avenue of aid and we must be the good samaritan.

Must Feed, Clothe World

"We must feed the hungry and clothe the naked for we can never forget that in every enemy country there are large numbers of people who do not agree with the ruling class—even in Japan. And these will come forward to join the armies of peace."

He projected a peace treaty that would require the losers to repudiate all debts they incurred during the war.

"This would do two things," he said, "it would relieve them of a burden and it would enable them to pay into a fund to repay the burglaries ofthis war. We must, of course, exercise a decent human judgment because we can't do as was done at Versailles and exact payment beyond the ability to pay.

"To put upon the enemy countries the entire burden would drive them into slavery—and we say we are fighting slavery."

Mr. Norris reasserted President Roosevelt's Casablanca principle of "unconditional surrender" and said that to his mind the essential thing is that the treaty shall maintain "everlasting peace."

He disavowed firmly hate and revenge, but he expressed fear that themaking of the peace would be bitter, and said our Allies had made sacrifices far out of proportion to ours at the present stage of the war.

Roosevelt Pledges 1943 Assault on Japan and Europe, Will Fight Until Allies March in Berlin, Rome, Tokio

'Japan Itself' To Be Target Of Air Attack

President Says 'Inching' Island by Island Across the Pacific Is Too Slow

Sees Allies Massed For Drive at Europe

Warns of Big Casualties in Tunisia; Promises Jobs for All After War

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 12— President Roosevelt, describing the Allied policy as one of fighting hard everywhere and "ending the war as quickly as we can," tonight promised decisive blows directly at Tokyo together with "constant and unrelenting pressure" on Germany and Italy.

In a nation-wide radio address from the dinner of the White House Correspondents association, the chief executive gave a broad outline of strategic plans to smash Japan. Waiving aside the island-by-island strategy as too slow, he pictured a vast, many-pronged offensive aimed at the heart of the empire.

Will Not Waste Time

"We do not expect to spend the time it would take to bring Japan to final defeat merely by inching our way forward from island to island across the vast expanse of the Pacific," he said.

"Great and decisive action against the Japanese will be taken to drive the invader from the soil of China. Important actions will be taken in the skies over China—and over Japan itself. x x x

"There are many roads which led right to Tokyo. We shall neglect none of them."

Otherwise, the President's address was one of reassurance to those disurbed over the policy toward the French, to those fearful that some of our Allies may falter, to those professing concern over what sort of peace Russia may insist upon—and to those troubled over what may be the state of the nation once the war ends.

Axis Hopes to Split Allies

Axis propagandists, he said, were "trying all their old tricks" in order to divide the United Nations, to "create the idea that if we win this war, Russia, England, China and the United States are going to get into a cat-and-dog fight."

With this, he paid a tribute to the "overwhelming courage and endurance" of the Russian armies, the genius of Premier Stalin, and added:

"The tragedy of the war has sharpened the vision of the leadership and peoples of all the United Nations and I can say to you from my own full knowledge that they see the utter necessity of our standing together after the war to secure a peace based on principles of permanence."

The Nazis, he commented, "must be frantic indeed if they believe that they can devise any propaganda which would turn the British and American and Chinese governments and peoples against Russia—or Russia against the rest of us."

As for the French policy, he said that with each passing day "a spirit of unselfishness is more greatly uniting all Frenchmen who have the opportunity to strike a blow for liberation."

"It is one of our war aims," he went on, "that the conquered populations of today be again the masters of their destiny. x x x French sovereignty rests with the people of France. x x x

"The right of self-determination included in the Atlantic Charter does not carry with it the right of any government to commit wholesale murder or the right to make slaves of its own people or any other peoples in the world.

"And the world can rest assured that this t[illegible] war—this sacrifice of lives all [illegible] the globe—is not being carried on for the purpose of even with the remotest idea of keeping the Quislings or Lavals in power anywhere on this earth."

On the question of a split between the Allies he said "You can be quite sure that if Japan should be the first of the Axis partners to fall, the total efforts and resources of all the United Nations would be concentrated on the job of crushing Germany." he continued:

Britain, U. S. United

"And, on the other hand, lest there be any question in Nazi or Japanese minds that we are wholly one in the prosecution of the war to a complete victory all over the world, the prime minister(Churchill) wished to make a formal agreement that if Germany should be conquered before Japan, all British empire resources and manpower would, of course, join with China and us in an out-and-out final attack on Japan.

"I told him that no formal statement or agreement along those lines was in the least bit necessary—that the American people accepted the word of a great English gentleman—and that it was obvious and clear that all of us are completely in accord in our determination to destroy the forces of barbarism in Asia and in Europe and Africa."

In discussing the home front, Mr Roosevelt approached it from the standpoint of what he said he had heard from the soldiers, sailors and other fighting men with whom he talked on his Casablanca trip.

Troops Hear Rumors

"They receive all kinds of exaggerated reports and rumors," he related, "that there is too much complaining here at home and too little recognition of the realities of war; that selfish labor leaders are threatening to call strikes which would greatly curtail the output of our war industries; that some farm groups are trying to profiteer on prices and are letting us down on food production; that many people are bitter over the hardships of rationing and priorities; and especially that there are serious partisan quarrels over the petty things of life here in Washington."

He said he told them these were "just gross exaggerations," that the people as a whole were in the war "heart and body and soul."

But he could not deny to the troops, he said, "that a few chiselers, a few politicians and a few publicists—fortunately a very few—have placed their personal ambition or greed above the nation's interests."

A fundamental of an effective peace," he continued, "is the assurance to those men who are fighting our battles, that when they come home they will find a country with an economy firm enough and fair enough to provide jobs for all those who are willing to work.

"I am certain that private enterprise will be able to provide the vast majority of those jobs—and, in those cases where this can not be accomplished, that the Congress will pass the legislation which will make good the assurance of the jobs."

In Mr. Roosevelt's immediate audience, in addition to the newspapermen who cover the White House, were some 200 members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting here; cabinet members and a few high-ranking government officials and officers of the armed services. The address was broadcast by all major networks.

It was the first of such gatherings that the President had attended since the outbreak of the war and was far less elaborate than those of pre-war days.

At the outset of his remarks, Mr Roosevelt mentioned the contrast and said the one though uppermost in all minds now was: "Our determination to fight this war through to the finish—to the day when United Nations' forces march in triumph through the streets of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo."

Then he told of his visit with the fighting men in Africa and their concern over the home front. From there, he turned to a discussion of the war and revealed that Prime Minister Churchill proposed General Dwight D. Eisenhower for the supreme command in Tunisia.

Of Gen. Eisenhower, Mr. Roosevelt said; I know what a fine, tough job he has done and how carefully and skillfully he is directing the soldiers under him. I want to say to you tonight—and to him—that we have every confidence in his leadership."

Text

It is nearly two years since I attended the last dinner of the White House Correspondents Association. A great deal of water has flowed over the dam since then.

And several people have flown over the water.

Two years ago—many months before Pearl Harbor—I spoke to you of the thought that was then uppermost in our minds—of the determination of America to become the arsenal of democracy.

Almost all Americans had by that time determined to play their full part in helping to save civilization from the barbarians. Even then we were in the midst of the historic job of production—a job which the American people have been performing with zest and skill, and, above all, success.

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Tonight, as I speak to you, another thought is uppermost in our minds: That is our determination to fight this war through to the finish—to the day when United Nations forces march in triumph through the streets of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

Last September I made a tour of inspection through this country. I saw war plants at work. I saw Army and Navy training camps and flying fields. I saw American men and women—management and labor alike—working to beat production schedules. I saw American soldiers and sailors and fliers doing the job of training for the fighting which lay ahead.

Cites "Superb Equipment"

Now I have returned from one of the fronts overseas, where the production from American factories and the training given in American camps are being applied in actual warfare against the enemy. I have seen our troops in the field. I have inspected their superb equipment. I have talked and laughed and eaten with them.

I have seen our men—the nation's men—in Trinidad, in Belem and Natal in Brazil, in Liberia, in Gambia. In these places there is no actual fighting, but there is hard, dangerous, essential work, and there is a tremendous strain upon the endurance and the spirit of our troops. They are standing up magnificently under that strain.

I have seen our men—and some of our American women—in North Africa. Out there is war. Those men know that before this war is over many of them will have given their lives. But they know also that they are fighting to destroy the power of the enemies of their country—that they are fighting for a peace which will be a real and lasting peace and a far better world for the future.

Our men in the field are worthy of the great faith, the high hopes, we have placed in them. That applies as well to the men of our Navy, without whom no American expeditionary force could land safely on foreign shores.

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Praise for Merchant Marine

And it applies equally to the men of our Merchant Marine, who carry essential munitions and supplies, without which neither the United States nor our Allies could continue the battle.

No American can look at these men, soldiers or sailors, without great emotion and great pride and a very deep sense of responsibility to them.

Because of the necessary secrecy of my trip, the men of our armed forces in every place I visited were completely surprised. The expression on their faces certainly showed it.

I wish that I could pay similar surprise visits to our men in the other fields of operation—the naval bases, the islands of the Pacific, Australia, the mainland and islands of Alaska, the islands of the Atlantic, the two Guianas, the Canal Zone, Iceland, Britain, Central Africa, the Middle East, India, Burma and China. I wish I could tell them face to face that their government and their people are very proud of the great job they are doing in helping to strengethen the vise that is slowly but surely squeezing the breath out of our enemies.

All Groups in Our Forces

In every battalion and in every ship's crew you will find every kind of American citizen representing every occupation,

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every section, every origin, every religion, every political viewpoint.

Ask them what they are fighting for and every one of them will say: "I am fighting for my country." Ask them what they really mean by that and you will get what, on the surface, may seem to be a wide variety of answers.

One will say he is fighting for the right to say what he pleases and to read and listen to what he likes.

Another will say he is fighting because he never wants to see the Nazi swastika flying over the First Baptist Church on Elm Street.

Another soldier will say he is fighting for the right to work and earn three square meals a day for himself and his folks.

A fourth soldier will say he is fighting in this world war so that his children and grandchildren will not have to go back to Europe, or Africa, or Asia, to do this ugly job all over again.

But all these answers really add up to the same thing: Every American fights for freedom. And today the personal freedom of every American and his family depends, and in the future will increasingly depend, upon the freedom of his neighbors in other lands.

For today the whole world is one neighborhood. That is why this war, which had its beginnings in seemingly remote areas, has spread to every continent and most of the islands of the sea, involving the lives and the liberties of the entire human race. And unless the peace that follows recognizes that the whole world is one neighborhood and does justice to the whole human race, the germs of another world war will remain as a constant threat to mankind.

Tells of Soldiers' Worries

I talked with many people in our armed forces—along the coast and through the islands of the Western Hemisphere and up the coast of West Africa. Many of our soldiers and sailors were concerned about the state of the home front. They receive all kinds of exaggerated reports and rumors that there is too much complaining here at home and too little recognition of the realities of war; that selfish labor leaders are threatening to call strikes which would greatly curtail the output of our war industries; that some farm groups are trying to profiteer on prices and are letting us down on food production; that many people are bitter over the hardships of rationing and priorities; and especially that there are serious partisan political quarrels over the petty things of life here in Washington.

I told them that most of these reports are just gross exaggerations; that the people as a whole in the United States are in this war to see it through with heart and body and soul; and that our population is willing and glad to give up some of their shoes and sugar and coffee and automobile riding and privileges and profits for the sake of the common cause.

"Chiselers" Are Condemned

I could not deny to our troops that a few chiselers, a few politicians and a few publicists—fortunately, a very few—have placed their personal ambition or greed above the nation's interests.

Our troops know that the Nazis and Fascists and Japanese are trying hard to sell the untruths of propaganda to certain types of Americans. But our troops also know that even if you pile a lot of mole hills of deception, one on top of the other, you still cannot make a mountain big enough or solid enough to fool many people, or to block the road to victory and to an effective peace.

A fundamental of an effective peace is the assurance to those men who are fighting our battles that when they come home they will find a country with an economy firm enough and fair enough to provide jobs for all those who are willing to work.

I am certain that private enterprise will be able to provide the vast majority of those jobs—and, in those cases where this cannot be accomplished, that the Congress will pass the legislation which will make good the assurance of jobs.

Strikes at "Pettifoggers"

There are still a few who say we cannot achieve this and other honorable, reasonable aims for the post-war world. In speaking of these professional skeptics—these men of little faith—there comes to my mind an old word in our language—the word "pettifoggers."

The formal, dictionary definition and derivation of the word are neither here nor there. To most of us it brings to mind a man who is small and mean and tricky and picayune and—in a word—petty. It is the type of man who is always seeking to create a smoke screen, or fog, for the purpose of obscuring the plain truth.

Today, the pettifoggers are attempting to obscure the essential truths of this war. They are seeking to befog the present and the future and the clear purposes and high principles for which the free world now maintains the promise of undimmed victory.

In North Africa we are now massing armies—British, French and American—for one of the major battles of this war.

The enemy's purpose in the battle of Tunisia is to hold at all costs their last bridgehead in Africa, to prevent us from gaining access to the straits that lead to Nazi-dominated Europe.

Our prime purpose in this battle of Tunisia is to drive our enemies into the sea.

The British First Army in this battle, commanded by General Anderson, contains many veterans of Flanders and Dunkerque. These men have a score to settle with the Nazis.

The British Eighth Army, commanded by General Montgomery, has to its eternal credit the smashing defeat of Marshal Rommel's army and the now historic 1,500-mile pursuit of those once triumphant Nazi-Fascist forces.

March by French Stressed

The enemy in Tunisia will be attacked from the south by this great Eighth Army and by the French forces who have made a remarkable march all the way across the Sahara Desert under General Le Clerc, one of General de Gaulle's officers. From the west the enemy will be attacked by the combined forces of British and Americans, together with French troops under the command of General Giraud.

All these forces are commanded by General Eisenhower. I spent many hours in Casablanca with this young general—a descendant of Kansas pioneers. I know what a fine, tough job he has done and how carefully and skillfully he is directing the soldiers under him. I want to say to you tonight—and to him—that we have every confidence in his leadership. High tribute was paid to his qualities as a soldier when the British Government, through Mr. Churchill, took the lead at Casablanca in proposing him for the supreme command of the great Allied operations which are imminent.

The deputy to General Eisenhower is General Alexander, one of Britain's greatest fighting men. General Alexander commanded all British forces in the Middle East, including the Eighth Army, which won the decisive battle at El Alamein. He and General Montgomery planned that engagement and the tremendous advance which followed it. At this moment—as I speak to you tonight—General Alexander is standing at the right hand of General Eisenhower in planning new military operations.

Allies in "Collaboration"

These important facts mean not merely cooperation but active collaboration between the United Nations. Let these facts be duly noted by our enemies.

Our soldiers in Tunisia are well trained and equipped, but they are facing for the first time actual combat with formidable opponents. We can be absolutely certain that they will conduct themselves as bravely and as effectively as did those young Americans under General Pershing who drove Germany's best troops through the Argonne Forest and across the River Meuse.

The battle of Tunisia will cost us heavily in casualties. We must face that fact now, with the same calm courage as our men are facing it on the battlefield itself.

The enemy has strong forces in strong positions. His supply lines are maintained at great cost, but Hitler has been willing to pay that cost, for he knows the consequences of Allied victory in Tunisia.

Those consequences are actual invasions of the Continent of Europe. We do not disguise our intention to make these invasions. The pressure on Germany and Italy will be constant and unrelenting. The amazing Russian armies in the East have been delivering overpowering blows; we must do likewise in the West. The enemy must be hit, and hit hard, from so many directions that he never knows which is his bow and which is his stern.

Declares French Are Uniting

It was made clear to us at Casablanca that all Frenchmen outside of France are uniting in one great paramount objective—the complete liberation of France and of all the French people who now suffer the torture of the Nazi yoke. As each day passes a spirit of unselfishness is more greatly uniting all Frenchmen who have the opportunity to strike a blow for liberation.

In the years of the American and French Revolutions the fundamental principle guiding our democracies was established. The cornerstone of our whole democratic edifice was the principle that from the people and the people alone flows the authority of government.

It is one of our war aims, as expressed in the Atlantic Charter, that the conquered populations of today be again the masters of their destiny. There must be no doubt anywhere that it is the unalterable purpose of the United Nations to restore to conquered peoples their sacred rights.

French sovereignty rests with the people of France. Its expression has been temporarily suspended by German occupation. Once the triumphant armies of the United Nations have expelled the common foe, Frenchmen will be represented by a government of their own popular choice.

"Free Choice in Every Sense"

It will be a free choice in every sense. No nation in all the world that is free to make a choice is going to set itself up under the fascist form of government, or the Nazi form of government or the Japanese war-lord form of government. Such forms are the offspring of seizure of power followed by the abridgment of freedom. Therefore, the United Nations can properly say of these forms of government two simple words: "Never again!"

The right of self-determination included in the Atlantic Charter does not carry with it the right of any government to commit wholesale murder or the right to make slaves of its own people or of any other peoples in the world.

And the world can rest assured that this total war—this sacrifice of lives all over the globe—is not being carried on for the purpose or even with the remotest idea of keeping the Quislings or Lavals in power anywhere on this earth.

The decisions reached and the actual plans made at Casablanca were not confined to any one theater of war or to any one continent or ocean or sea. Before this year is out, it will be known to the world—in actions rather than in words—that the Casablanca Conference produced plenty of news; and it will be bad news for the Germans and Italians and the Japanese.

Pacific Victories Acclaimed

We have lately concluded a long, hard battle in the Southwest Pacific and we have made notable gains. That battle started in the Solomons and New Guinea last Summer. It has demonstrated our superior power in planes and, most importantly, in the fighting qualities of our individual soldiers and sailors.

American armed forces in the Southwest Pacific are receiving powerful aid from Australia and New Zealand and also directly from the British themselves.

We do not expect to spend the time it would take to bring Japan to final defeat merely by inching our way forward from island to island across the vast expanse of the Pacific.

Great and decisive actions against the Japanese will be taken to drive the invader from the soil of China. Important actions will be taken in the skies over China—and over Japan itself.

The discussions at Casablanca have been continued in Chungking with the Generalissimo by General Arnold and have resulted in definite plans for offensive operations.

There are many roads which lead right to Tokyo. We shall neglect none of them.

In an attempt to ward off the inevitable disaster, the Axis propagandists are trying all of their old tricks in order to divide the United Nations. They seek to create the idea that if we win this war, Russia, England, China and the United States are going to get into a cat-and-dog fight.

This is their final effort to turn one nation against another, in the vain hope that they may settle with one or two at a time—that any of us may be so gullible and so forgetful as to be duped into making "deals" at the expense of our Allies.

To these panicky attempts to escape the consequences of their crimes, we say—all the United Nations say—that the only terms on which we shall deal with any Axis government or any Axis factions are the terms proclaimed at Casablanca: "Unconditional surrender." In our uncompromising policy we mean no harm to the common people of the Axis nations. But we do mean to impose punishment and retribution in full upon their guilty, barbaric leaders.

The Nazis must be frantic indeed if they believe that they can devise any propaganda which would turn the British and American and Chinese Governments and peoples against Russia—or Russia against the rest of us.

Praises Stalin's Leadership

The [illegible] courage and endurance of the Russian people in withstanding and hurling back the invaders—and the genius with which their great armies have been directed and led by Mr. Stalin and their military commanders—all speak for themselves.

The tragedy of the war has sharpened the vision of the leadership and peoples of all the United Nations, and I can say to you from my own full knowledge that they see the utter necessity of our standing together after the war to secure a peace based on principles of permanence.

You can be quite sure that if Japan should be the first of the Axis partners to fall, the total efforts and resources of all the United Nations would be concentrated on the job of crushing Germany.

And, on the other hand, lest there be any question in Nazi or Japanese minds that we are wholly one in the prosecution of the war to a complete victory all over the world, the Prime Minister wished to make a formal agreement that if Germany should be conquered before Japan all British Empire resources and manpower would, of course, join with China and us in an out-and-out final attack on Japan.

I told him that no formal statement or agreement along these lines was in the least bit necessary—that the American people accept the word of a great English gentleman—and that it was obvious and clear that all of us are completely in accord in our determination to destroy the forces of barbarism in Asia and in Europe and in Africa. In other words—our policy toward our Japanese enemies is precisely the same as our policy toward our Nazi enemies: It is a policy of fighting hard on all fronts and ending the war as quickly as we

can on the uncompromising terms of unconditional surrender.

Lincoln Anniversary Recalled

Today is the anniversary of the birth of a great plain American. The living memory of Abraham Lincoln is now honored and cherished by all of our people wherever they may be and by men and women and children throughout the British Commonwealth and the Soviet Union and the Republic of China and in every land on earth where people love freedom and will give their lives for freedom.

President Lincoln said in 1862: "Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation."

Today, eighty years after Lincoln delivered that message, the fires of war are blazing across the whole horizon of mankind—from Kharkov to Kunming—from the Mediterranean to the Coral Sea—from Berlin to Tokyo.

Again—we cannot escape history. We have supreme confidence that with the help of God honor will prevail. We have faith that future generations will know that here, in the middle of the twentieth century, there came the time when men of good will found a way to unite and produce and fight to destroy the forces of ignorance, intolerance, slavery and war.

Army Enters Krasnodar

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Red Army in the Ukraine was said officially tonight to have captured Krasnoarmeiskaya, a main rail junction twenty-five miles northwest of Stalino, thus threatening to trap about 500,000 Axis troops already hard pressed by other Russian units attacking in the Donets Basin and Rostov areas to the east.

A Russian special communique broadcast from Moscow and recorded here told of the cutting of the main Dniepropetrovsk-Stalino railway at Krasnoarmeiskaya and declared capture of that town cut "the most important railway communications of the enemy."

Other Developments

Other important developments were announced by the Russians as follows:

Capture of Krasnodar, Kuban Cossack capital in the western Caucasus, 160 miles southeast of Rostov. Other sizable German forces based on Novorossisk on the Black Sea coast were thus left stranded. Their best hope appeared to be an attempted flight by sea to the Crimea, but Moscow has reported the Soviet Black Sea Fleet already in action off Novorossisk, and the Germans have told for days of fighting Red marines landed along the coast to prevent a Nazi withdrawal by sea.

(Unofficial estimates in London said that approximately 500,000 Germans in the Donets basin and at Rostov were endangered).

Krasnodar in the western Caucasus also was declared to have fallen. That practically completed the liberation of the Kuban Cossack country, with only Novorossisk 60 miles to the west and a small area north of that Black sea port remaining in German hands.

Northeast of Rostov, the midnight Russian communique reported the capture of Krivyanskaya, only about three miles outside the big town of Novocherkassk, itself 25 miles from Rostov.

20 Miles From Kharkov

In the Kharkov area the Russians were reported only 20 miles from the Ukraine capital after cutting railway lines above and below the city.

The regular midnight Soviet communique also told of violent fighting south of recaptured Kursk, 120 miles north of Kharkov, in which 2,000 Germans were captured along with a large quantity of equipment including 50 guns and 158 machine-guns.

Other gains announced by the Russians:

Shakhty, 45 miles above Rostov, fell to the Russians striking southward toward Rostov. Other Russian units are near Novocherkassk, 25 miles to the northeast, and are attacking the Nazis in Rostov's suburbs to the south.

Voroshilovsk Captured

Voroshilovsk, 25 miles southwest of Voroshilovgrad, Donets industrial capital, also was seized. This puts the Russian army on three sides of Voroshilovgrad, the pivot for the Axis in the Donets basin where, unofficial estimates say, 275,000 Germans are fighting against encirclement.

In addition to all these swift and strategically important gains, the Russians were fighting on the approaches to Kharkov, Ukraine capital far to the northwest. All the main feeder lines into Kharkov have been declared cut by the Russians, especially with the capture yesterday of Lozovya, 75 miles to the south.

On the basis of Russian announcements the capture of Krasnoarmeiskaya had this significance:

Only a 70-mile-wide corridor between the Sea of Azov and Stalino is left to the Germans fighting in the Donets basin and at Rostov. Only one railway connects these exposed troops with their rear bases on the Dnieper river. This railway winds eastward from Zaporozhe near the Dnieper to Stalino. One spur goes southeastward to Taganrog and Rostov; another winds northeastward into the area below imperilled Voroshilovgrad.

One Rail Line Open

With Russian troops only 25 miles from Stalino, the railway is only a slender lifeline for the advanced Nazi troops. Although there have been roundabout reports that the Germans already were retreating along the Sea of Azov toward the Dnieper river far to the west, the Russian communiques fail to bear this out.

The Soviets still tell of heavy fighting at Rostov, giving the impression that there is no more than merely strong Nazi rearguard action there.

At Krasnodar, 160 miles southwest of Rostov, the Red army was carrying on another battle of encirclement and annihilation, the fall of Krasnodar pushes the Germans back on Novorossisk, 60 miles away on the Black sea coast.

German official announcements, however, indicated that the Nazis already were in trouble at Novorossisk. The Nazi High command said the Russian Black sea fleet had tried to batter its way into the port, and that a German tank division had frustrated Russian outflanking efforts on land.

The Nazi communique itself appeared to be contradictory, or at least confused, on the fighting in this area. While saying that the Russian attacks had abated, the next sentence said "mobile defense battles are, however, continuing with undiminished force."

Northeast of Novorossisk there is the Taman peninsula which is separated from the Crimea by the seven-mile-wide Kerch strait. This route could be used by the Germans in any attempted flight, but there are few roads through the marshy area.

Prisoners, Material Captured

Soviet troops under Major-General Tseplayev, Colonel Baddanovich and Lieutenant-Colonel Ivanovsky were the first to push into Krasnodar, the communique said. Prisoners and materiel were taken.

The regular midnight bulletin disclosed that the Russians now control the entire railway running northwestward from Krasnodar to Akhtari on the Sea of Azov. This communique announced the capture of Rogovskaya, Timoshevskaya, and Novotitarovskaya, all intermediate points along that line. Tokhtamukai, five miles south of Krasnodar, also was seized.

31 German Planes Destroyed

Thirty-one German planes were destroyed yesterday in the northern Caucasian combat, the communique said, and the captured crews of two German planes shot down in the Krasnodar sector were quoted as saying they were transferred from Tunisia in North Africa "several days ago." The Russians have announced previously that captured prisoners on other fronts had been shifted from western Europe to Russia.

In the battle for Rostov this bulletin said Soviet troops repelled five German infantry and tank counterattacks, knocking out 11 enemy tanks. The Germans were reported "resisting stubbornly."

In capturing Krasnoarmeiskeye in the Ukraine the Russians said their troops had "cut the most important railway communication of the enemy."

To the northwest the battle for Kharkov still appeared to be in its initial stages although the Russians were reported only 20 miles from the big steel city where the Germans are reported to have strong reserves.

The midnight bulletin said that in fighting south of Belgorod, which is only 45 miles above Kharkov, the Rusians "drove the enemy from several large populated places," in the fight for one of these the Russians said their troops captured more than 1,000 prisoners.

South of Kharkov in the Lozovaya rail junction sector the Russians said the Red army also captured additional points and routed a German infantry battalion.

In the Kramatorskaya sector, 100 miles southeast of Kharkov and 45 miles above recaptured Krasnoarmeiskaya, this communique said several enemy strongpoints, including two rail stations, were occupied.

The longest arm clamped about the Donets coal country stretches east to west across the top of the basin, 200 miles from positions just east of Kamensk to Lozovaya, in the Ukraine on the Kharkov-Crimea railway.

The other arm reaches north and south from positions east of Kamensk to Melikhovsk, on the northern bank of the Don River only 21 miles northeast of Novocherkassk.

Gen. N. F. Vatutin's army thus has driven down toward Rostov through a corridor which provides him strong positions from which to move westward against the Donets Basin and to hit at Rostov from its southern tip at Melikhovsk.

Rail Line Recaptured.

This arm reaches through Bogurayev, 24 miles southeast of Kamensk; through Mechetny, 10 miles due south of Bogurayev; through Zaitsevka, 14 miles southwest of Mechetny; through Kerchik, 23 miles south of Zaitsevka, and to Melikhovsk.

In taking Bogurayev the Russians seized the last remaining miles of the Likhaya-Stalingrad railway and at Kerchik the Soviet troops were just 19 miles east of Shakhty, an important city between Kamensk and Rostov.

Kharkov, principal objective of the Red Army in the Ukraine, was flanked on the south by the surprise thrust that had carried the northern arm into Lozovaya, 75 miles due south of Kharkov and only 60 miles from the great Dnieper industrial region to the southwest.

Lozovaya's capture cut the main railway between Kharkov and the Donets Basin and the Crimea. It drove a wedge between the two large German armies on the southern front.

New Menace to Kharkov

From Lozovaya the highly-mobile Red troops offered a new menace to Kharkov, already threatened along a 50-mile front to the east; pointed a spearhead toward the Dnieperopetrovsk electric power area, and furnished another base in the Donets region from which to point south toward the Sea of Azov to trap the Axis defenders of Rostov.

Another segment of the army trying to cut south through the Donets Basin to the Azov shore continued fighting in the Kramatorsk area against heavy German counterattacks, the Russians said. This army was situated about 100 miles north of the Sea of Azov and about 120 miles northwest of Rostov.

About Rostov Red Army troops were reported taking more towns on the railroad line to the northeast.

Elsewhere in the battle for the Caucasus, it was reported that the Russian Black Sea Fleet had pounded German shore positions in the Western Caucasus and in four days had wiped out about seven enemy infantry companies, silenced 26 artillery and mortar batteries and destroyed ammunition dumps.

The report was contained in a broadcast from Moscow recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor. It credited a unit of Russian marines with killing 1,000 Axis troops in two days' fighting ashore.

Russians Take Rail Key to Donets Basin

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Krasnoarmeiskaya's Fall Threatens to Cut Off 500,000 Nazis in Area

Shakhty Is Seized In Drive on Rostov

Germans in Novorossisk Sector Stranded as Red

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW, Saturday, Feb. 13 — Soviet armies in the Ukraine have reduced the German corridor to Rostov to 70 miles and captured more towns and villages in drives on both sides of Kharkov, the Russian midnight communique reported today.

Repeating an announcement made earlier in a special communique, the war bulletin broadcast by Tass told of the fall of Krasnoarmeiskaya, important rail junction 25 miles northwest of Stalino in a developing encirclement of large German forces in the Donets basin.

Rostov Troops in Danger

German troops anchored in the Rostov sector below the Donets basin also were threatened with the fall of the junction on the Dniepropetrovsk-Stalino railway. Only a single highly-vulnerable outlet at Stalino is left to the German forces extended to the east.

Advancing Reds Closing In On Donets Basin

FEB 13 1943

Threat to Kharkov, Ukraine Capital, Also Extended

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Feb. 12.—Breaking fierce resistance and smashing into deep German defenses and ranks of reserves, the Red Army today had stretched two strong arms around the vital Nazi-held Donets Basin in Southern Russia and extended the threat to Kharkov, capital of the Ukraine, the Russians reported.

Feared 'Burin' Lashes Russia To Freeze Noses, Cheeks, Chins

Whirlwind Of Snow Adds Another Burden To Hitler's Shivering "Winter Fritzes"

FEB 13 1943

By EDDY GILMORE
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Moscow, Feb. 12—Driving snow and cold death ride the Russian-German front:

Winter's feared *buran* has begun.

Buran is an old Russian word meaning a whirlwind of snow. It cuts at you from every direction, th efine, biting particles of snow seeming even to slash upward from the ground.

Roaring winds across the great flat steppes add to the suffering horror. The *buran* freezes noses, cheeks and chins, it claws through the warmest clothing.

Snow Blankets Moscow

Moscow itself is under a deep covering of snow, but the streets are clear. The task of clearing wide thoroughfares never seems to end. People work at it night and day. Heavily shawled women do a big part of this job. Huge snow trucks are used for the heaviest work.

The *Buran* has added another burden to what the Russians jestingly call *Zemi Fritz* or winter Fritz—a shivering, ill-fed and badly clothed Fascist, usually wearing a stolen shawl wrapped around his head.

Memory Of Stalingrad

One of the warst mental trials in the history of the present German army is the memory of Stalingrad. Dispatches from the front say German prisoners freely tell their captors that Stalingrad is a terrible thought for invoding soldiers to reflect upon. Word has gotten around about the disaster of the Sixth Army.

German soldiers entrenched in the villages, even the smallest, realize they may become another Stalingrad as the Russians push forwar their ring of encirclement.

Germans Harassed

Harassed by this spectre, the Nazis are illuminating large sectors of the front with rockets at night, trying to protect themselves against noctural encirclements.

In the Buran, this makes the front even more awesome by night.

The severe cold has caught many Germans. A dispatch today related that, when the Soviets arrived at a hospital somewhere north of Kursk, they found numerous German wounded frozen to death in their beds.

Buran "Won't Halt Us"

Taking notice of the arrival of *Buran*, *Pravda*, the Communist part yorgan, said "teh lack of roads, blizzards and deep snows will not halt us."

Driven from their fortifications in this bitter weather, the Germans are reported abandoning considerable new equipment. One dispatch related how new big guns on railway siding north of Kursk—just unloaded from Germany—were being buried in the whirling snow.

The Russians found it difficult to get their vehicles through many of the recaptured villages, a dispatch reported. They found the snow whipping up and down streets which were blocked by frozen, wrecked and abandoned Nazi machines.

RUSSIANS DENY REPORT OF PAULUS ARMY TRIAL

MOSCOW, Feb. 12—(AP) Tass official news agency, tonight issued an authorized denial of an Ankara radio report that German Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus captured at Stalingrad, would be tried by a Soviet military tribunal for alleged German misdeeds in occupied territory of the Soviet.

The official news agency declared: "This report of the Ankara radio, evidently launched by pro-German elements, has been fabricated from beginning to end and absolutely does not correspond with the facts."

REDS PROMOTE VATUTIN

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.—(AP) The Moscow radio in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor announced today that Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin, leader of the Red army drive on Rostov from the north had been promoted to a full general.

NAZIS SAY ATTACKS WANE

But Report 'Undiminished' Defense in Big Mobile Battles

Russian offensives over virtually the entire eastern front were reported yesterday by the German High Command in a communiqué broadcast from Berlin and recorded by The Associated Press.

Mobile defense battles "are continuing with undiminished force," the communiqué reported after saying that "enemy attacks on our defense front in the east abated" because of "big losses."

A Russian naval attack on the Black Sea base of Novorossisk and a manoeuvre to close in on German forces trapped in the Western Caucasus were reported by the Germans to have been repulsed.

"The enemy renewed his attacks near Novorossisk, attempting in vain to penetrate into Novorossisk harbor with ships," the communiqué said. "Troops of one German panzer division in the Kuban bridgehead frustrated enemy attempts at outflanking our positions, inflicting most heavy losses on the enemy."

The Germans said they were holding a "defense front" in the region north of Kursk, strategic city recently captured by the Russians, and claimed fresh Russian assaults were "frustrated with heavy losses for the enemy."

On the northern front "between Volkhovo and Lake Ladoga and at Leningrad" the Russians were reported to have renewed their offensive in force. The communiqué said the "attacks were repelled after hard fighting."

R. A. F. BOMBERS RAID GERMANY IN DAYLIGHT ATTACK

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Mosquitos Round Out Full Day of Assault on Nazi War Installations.

LONDON, Feb. 12—(AP) Swift Mosquito bombers struck at northwest Germany this afternoon, rounding out a full day of varied attack on German war installations and communications stretching from Wilhelmshaven through Holland and Belgium to northern France.

The official report did not name the chief target of the daylight attacks but the designation of northwestern Germany suggested that the bombers returned to the U boat center of Wilhelmshaven, which was blasted by showers of blockbusters during a heavy preceding night raid.

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Four Planes Lost

The whole night and day round of operations, which apparently involved several hundred warplanes, cost the R.A.F. three bombers and one fighter by official count.

Summarizing what it called a "great day for the Mustangs," the Air ministry news service reported that these rugged American-built fighters attacked 15 trains, ten barges, four trawlers, numerous vehicles a parade of troops and military barracks and wrecked several electric pylons.

One freight engine was attacked by R.C.A.F. Pilot Officer Ed Gimbel of Chicago, who reported it stopped after the first swoop and sent up no fire from its anti-aircraft cars on the second attack.

The Mustang operations spread over Holland, Belgium and northern France.

Other attacks on the strained German rail system were made by Whirlwind fighter-bombers which shot up or bombed seven trains in Belgium.

One Fighter Lost

One fighter was lost in the daylight operations which began when the heavy night bombers were hardly home from the big raid on Wilhelmshaven.

Watchers along the British coast said they could hear the drone of bombers and fighters speeding to and fro over the channel in a daytime parade that began before dawn.

Fierce Attack on Wilhelmshaven

The Air ministry news service announced that two-ton bombs were dropped on Wilhelmshaven in a fierce attack concentrated into 20 minutes.

Returning pilots said one "enormous explosion" in the city "lit up the sky with a brilliant red glow."

"We must have touched off a store of mines or an arsenal or something pretty good," said one flier.

The 71st raid on Wilhelmshaven—target of the first American heavy bomber attack in Germany on Jan. 27—was hailed as a continuation of the blows against "priority" objectives in the anti-submarine campaign.

Wilhelmshaven's naval base contains big yards devoted to U-boat building, which are prime targets along with oft-bombed Hamburg and Lorient.

The British announced the loss of three bombers last night. The Germans claimed they downed seven and conceded that some damage was done among buildings in Wilhelmshaven.

LONDON, Feb. 12—(AP) The existence of two new devices for use in the war against the Axis was disclosed for the first time today by the Royal Air force.

One is a radio "magic eye" by which planes can spot a submarine when it comes to the surface to recharge its batteries, even if the operation is performed on the darkest night or in the thickest fog. The other is a new form of delayed-action bomb which explodes immediately if any attempt is made to remove it before it is due to go off.

Both devices have been closely guarded secrets, although they have been in use by the R.A.F. for some time.

British warships also are using radio-location, an authoritative source said today, not only to detect the approach of enemy planes but to point out the positions of submarines and plot the courses of enemy surface warships.

"This great development gives the navy sure warning of any impending attack in the air, on the sea or under the sea," this source said. "At the same time it gives our convoy escorts eyes to hunt down and attack U boats.

"The position of the enemy now can still be detected in darkness or in heavy fog. The navy no longer is forced to relp on the enemy's indiscretion in breaking radio silence in order to get an idea of his whereabouts."

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Airmen who dropped the new delayed-action bombs from Mosquito planes in the daylight raid on the Diesel works at Copenhagen, Jan. 27, described their effect as deadly.

Whole factory areas on which they have fallen have to be cleared of personnel since there is no way in which the bombs can be removed without a devastating explosion.

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—The great U-boat workshop at Kiel have been so heavily damaged by RAF bombings that the Germans have found it necessary to turn the Skoda arms works at Pilsen, in Czecho-Slovakia, to the manufacture of submarine parts, a Zurich dispatch to Reuters said today.

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Wilhelmshaven Base Hammered by RAF

Three Planes Fail to Return From Night Raid

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The German naval base at Wilhelmshaven was the target of a heavy attack by the RAF last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

Three planes failed to return from the raid, the first night attack on the continent since Sunday when the submarine base at Lorient in Occupied France was attacked.

Wilhelmshaven, an important submarine building center, was last attacked on January 27, when it was the target of a heavy raid by American Flying Fortresses. Nearby Emden was bombed at the same time.

The attack last night was the 71st of the war on the naval base.

The German communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio, said the attack caused some damage to buildings in the city, and that seven of the raiders were downed.

U. S. Planes Sighted Off Coast of Portugal

London, Feb. 12 (A. P.).—A Reuter's dispatch from Lisbon said today that numbers of American planes had been sighted flying southward past Portugal toward northwest Africa.

2 SECRET WEAPONS REVEALED BY R.A.F.

Radio Detection of U-Boats, New-Type Delayed-Action Bomb Used.

BRITISH NURSES GET MORE PAY

London, Feb. 12 (A. P.).—Great Britain's 70,000 nurses will receive a pay increase aggregating $8,000,000 yearly beginning April 1, with the Government meeting half the cost.

They will also get an eight-hour day and a four-week annual vacation under an arrangement which fixed national salary scales and working conditions for the first time in the profession's history, it was announced today.

The new minimum for staff nurses will be $400 annually, rising $40 a year to $560, compared with the old average of $360 a year.

Nurses in the higher brackets will reach a figure comparable to that received by women leaders in other professions.

Several Rome Officials Quit, Broadcast Says

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Rome radio said today that several undersecretaries of the Italian Government had resigned, including General Scuro from the War Office. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Others resigning included National Councilors Sergio Nannini and Paccolato from the Ministry of Agriculture. Nannini was in charge of reclamation.

Only a week ago, Mussolini shook up his cabinet, ousting all but three of its members.

Eleven More Czechs Executed

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today quoted German newspapers as saying eleven more Czechs had been shot in Prague on conviction of economic sabotage, the charges including illegal grinding of grain, illegal slaughter of animals and illegal trading.

Execution Of 70 Poles In Warsaw Announced

London, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Polish Government in exile reported today that notices had been posted in Warsaw announcing the execution of seventy persons for "armed attacks against Germans."

Because of the attacks, it said, a 7 P. M. curfew had been imposed until February 20 and the city fined 10,000,000 zlotys, at pre-war rates about $1,600,000.

10 NORWEGIANS CONDEMNED

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 12.—(AP) A German courtmartial condemned to death ten Norwegians today and sentenced three others to prison on charges that they admitted drilling and practicing the use of weapons last summer. A communique issued at Oslo said the action was taken in the Christiansand district and those convicted were between 20 and 30 years old.

DE GAULLISTS RELEASE 100 VICHY FRENCHMEN

LONDON, Feb. 12.—(AP) The Fighting French announced tonight that they had liberated 100 Vichy followers, most of whom were members of French armed forces, who had been detained in French Africa since November, 1940.

"These persons were the only supporters of Vichy detained by the Fighting French," a spokesman for Gen. Charles de Gaulle said. "All others have been repatriated after various French overseas territories joined Gen. De Gaulle."

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Chatel on Way to London

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 12 (AP)—Yves Chatel, former Governor General of Algeria, arrived today en route to London. It was reported that he was carrying an important message from General Giraud to General de Gaulle.

Belgrade Execution Toll 27,000 Since September

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 12—Yugoslav quarters said tonight that 27,000 persons suspected by the Germans of being in sympathy with the Yugoslav patriot, General Draja Mikhailovitch have been executed in Belgrade alone since last September.

Three hundred were shot Dec. 24 at Belgrade, and 3,000 were put to death at the village of Jajinci on Christmas Day, they said, adding that mass executions of hostages were taking place throughout Serbia.

Weather May Delay Tunisian Showdown For Month or More

Light Bombers Attack Sened, 8th Army Keeps Up Pressure

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 12.—Unification of the Allied command in North Africa cleared the way today for an all-out offensive to drive the Axis from Tunisia, but observers believed that bad weather might delay the final showdown a month or six weeks more.

Storms swept rain and snow across most of the Tunisian front yesterday and communiques issued both here and in Cairo disclosed no change in the military situation.

Light bombers attacked enemy targets at Sened, the rail town 20 miles west of Maknassy which an American task force captured and then evacuated last week. The Cairo bulletin told of patrolling and restricted aerial operations which included the destruction of an Axis seaplane anchored off the coast of Sicily.

(The British radio, elaborating on a Reuters report that British and French troops had advanced 8 miles in the Mateur sector of the northern front after a dawn attack Wednesday, declared that "a second advance is now in progress." The broadcast was recorded by CBS. There was no confirmation of this report in the day's communiques.)

8th Army Maintains Pressure.

The British 8th Army maintained pressure on Field Marshal Erwin Rommel by pushing 20 miles or so into Southern Tunisia.

(The Italian high command communique broadcast from Rome said bad weather hampered all operations in Tunisia. It reported three Allied planes shot down, including two torpedo craft which were declared to have fallen before German fighters between Rhodes and Crete. Italian planes were declared to have bombed harbor installations of Bougie, Algeria.)

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, new Allied commander in chief, conferred, meanwhile, with British Middle East officers to perfect the plan of action and work out the complicated supply problems involved in any campaign as large as that which impends.

Allied leaders also busied themselves with new troop dispositions on the Central Tunisian front, where fresh British and American troops took over mountain posts from weary and poorly-equipped French forces which had borne the brunt of German armored attacks in January.

Axis Forces Outnumbered.

Rested and outfitted with new American arms, these French forces, commanded in the field by Gen. Alphonse Juin, are expected to play an important role in Allied operations against Southern Europe which are planned for later in 1943.

Their withdrawal from the front placed an added strain on Allied manpower, but it was assumed here that when the Allied offensive in Tunisia begins the Axis forces will be outnumbered. Allied sources previously have estimated the combined Axis forces in Tunisia at more than 170,000 men, of which more than half are German, including air force personnel.

(Prime Minister Churchill yesterday told the House of Commons that nearly 500,000 Allied troops had been landed successfully in North Africa, but said the enemy must have nearly 250,000 men in Tunisia.)

At present the territory held by the Axis in Tunisia consists of a corridor about 300 miles long and from 25 to 100 miles wide, extending from Bizerte southward to the Mareth line.

Nazis Guarding Bizerte Area.

Strong German forces are known to be guarding the Bizerte area, which is the strategic Achilles heel of the Axis position. Regardless of whether Rommel and Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim choose to fight to the last inch or attempt an "orderly evacuation" from Tunisia, they must hold Bizert until the last possible moment.

Smaller mixed forces of Germans and Italians are based in the Sfax and Gabes areas and advance forces are holding positions in the rugged mountains dominating the Ousseltia valley and Faid Pass against a possible Allied maneuver to cut the costal corridor.

The strength of the Mareth Line, at the lower end of the Axis corridor, is problematical, but observers agree that it constitutes a considerable natural obstacle to the British 8th Army.

Poor Weather Halts Fighting in Tunisia

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Commando Raid by British in Bizerte Area, Attack on Italians Reported.

LONDON, Feb. 12—(AP) Allied headquarters declared today that snow and rain had stifled ground activity on the Tunisian front but field dispatches reported a successful British Commando raid on the Bizerte sector earlier in the week and Axis sources said that British and America.. units had been repulsed in two attempts to advance.

The British raiders, prowling for hours behind the enemy lines, carried out their raid on the Bizerte corner of northern Tunisia last Tuesday night, the reports said.

Enemy Troops in Turmoil

Supported by French troops and British field pieces, the Commandos penetrated deep into enemy territory and threw the area into a turmoil in what was described as one of the largest and most successful raids of the Tunisian campaign.

At the same time, British infantry attacked the enemy's right flank, killing 200 Italians and capturing 20 others as well as several German officers, the reports said.

Although there was no confirmation of the raid from Allied headquarters, the action apparently was the same as that reported previously by a Reuters correspondent who said British and French troops had advanced eight miles in the sector of Mateur, 15 miles south of Bizerte. Elaborating on the report the British radio said today that "a second advance is now in progress."

The raid was described by Ross Munro, Canadian Press war correspondent, who marched with the commandos for forty-eight hours over more than fifty miles of rough, muddy country.

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The German radio, quoting a DNB dispatch in a broadcast heard here, said a force of British and Americans had attempted a strong assault on forward Axis positions on the northern slope of the Atlas mountains in Tunisia but had "fallen into an ambush and been wiped out."

The same broadcast said that in central Tunisia American reconnaissance forces "felt their way toward advanced fortified Axis positions west of Faid, but were easily repulsed by Axis fire."

Battle Plans Mapped

While the rain and snow reduced ground activity to a minimum and limited air attacks to a raid on German-held Sened, the Allied command took advantage of the lull to plan for the large-scale offensive to be directed against the Axis in Tunisia as soon as the weather clears.

"There has been no ground activity of any kind in the snow and rain which covered the fronts," a spokesman said at Allied headquarters in North Africa.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, new Allied commander-in-chief, conferred with British officers of the Middle East to work out a plan of action and supply problems looking toward a concerted attack.

Sened Bombed

At Sened, a rail town 20 miles west of Maknassy which the Americans captured and then evacuated last week, Boston bombers escorted by American-piloted Spitfires and P-40 Warhawks of the French LaFayette escadrille scattered bombs on the town and nearby roads without the loss of a plane.

A Cairo bulletin also reported restricted aerial operations but told of the destruction of an Axis seaplane off the coast of Sicily.

Munro's dispatch said enemy planes strafed and bombed the Commando raiders, but that they completed their mission of shooting up Italian posts, blowing up roads and laying mines and withdrew on schedule with small casualties.

The R.A.F. released details of night bombing by its Wellingtons and said two-ton block busters were used in the North African theater, especially on the Bizerte docks.

Following the method now used often in big raids on Germany, the attack on Bizerte was concentrated into 14 minutes, the R.A.F. said, adding that several attacks had been made on Sardinian airdromes.

The R.A.F. also disclosed that Wellingtons had been used to drop supplies at night to the isolated French units in the Ousseltia area of Tunisia, enabling the French to hold out until Allied relief parties reached them.

COMMANDOS ATTACK FOE IN HILLS ABOUT BIZERTE

British Force Backed by French in Daring Raid Behind Enemy Lines—Bring Along Sappers and Mule-drawn Guns.

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By ROSS MUNRO.
Canadian Press War Correspondent.

With British Commandos on the Tunisian Front, Feb. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—British Commandos, supported by French troops, carried out a bold, successful raid on the Bizerte corner of Tunisia last night and prowled behind the enemy lines for hours, while British infantry carried out a simultaneous attack on the right flank, killing 200 Italians and capturing twenty German officers.

[A German official news agency dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said that British and American troops attacking the Axis positions in the north slope of the Atlas mountains in northern Tunisia, were ambushed and wiped out. In central Tunisia, Berlin added, American reconnaissance forces "felt their way toward advanced fortified Axis positions west of Faid, but were easily repulsed by Axis fire."]

I slogged with these crack Commando troops into the rugged hills northwest of Mateur, near the Mediterranean, and watched them shoot up Italian posts, blow up roads and lay mines with the audacity of border raiders. They penetrated deep into enemy territory and threw the area into turmoil.

British artillery also was in action as part of the raiding operation, which was one of the largest and most successful carried out in this campaign. Engineers went along the demolished roads. Mules, brought up in trucks, were used on the raid to carry mortars and equipment. The Commando colonel had his own private mule along.

In forty-eight hours in the hills, the Commandos marched more than fifty miles over rough country, the muddiest I have ever seen. Sometimes we were knee deep in slimy mud and after twenty miles I fell behind with worn-out feet and watched the rest of the attack from a hilltop.

Enemy planes strafed us and then bombed us. One 500-pounder dropped thirty feet away without damage. There was some sniping and indiscriminate firing in the hills as we moved forward. The Commandos pulled off this land coup with a great flourish and withdrew right on schedule with only a handful of casualties. The surprised enemy did not attempt a pursuit and we came back unharried except for more rain and more mud.

HOW EISENHOWER GOT THE BIG NEWS

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 12 (A. P.).—This is how Gen. Eisenhower learned he was entitled to wear four stars on each shoulder: Announced in Washington, the news that he had been made a full general was sent by cable to London, whence it was broadcast by the British radio last night. The broadcast was heard here by the captain of a British naval vessel, who came ashore to telephone congratulations.

Next came a wireless message of congratulation from Mrs. Eisenhower. Third was one from Prime Minister Churchill, and then another from Gen. Marshall, the chief of staff. Finally, early today, came the official notification from the War Department.

Caught short of stars, Gen. Eisenhower had to borrow two from a spare tunic to make his first official appearance as a full general.

WAACS TAKE NO HOLIDAYS IN WAR ZONE

Seven-Day Work Week Is

30.24 — 1105

Regular Schedule In North Africa

But Girls Are Charmed By City Where They Are Quartered

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[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters In North Africa, Feb. 7 (Delayed)—The WAACs overseas are finding out that Mars doesn't take a holiday.

Right now it's a seven-day work week for the first detachment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, although later the army hopes to give the girl stenographers, clerks, telephone operators and staff car drivers a half day off each week.

The WAACs now here, representing thirty-nine States and the District of Columbia, are becoming aware that war is not a tea party and they're agreeing with their brother soldiers that the home folks don't fully realize what it's like.

Charmed By City

They are enthusiastic about the charm and quaintness of the city in which they are stationed. They talk about their living quarters. "I never thought I would wind up in a convent," comments Auxiliary Mary H. Lovell, of Curtice, Ohio.

But North Africa isn't exactly a winter resort at this reason, for there's no heat in the picturesque suburban convent and the exquisite old tiles in the dormitory floors are chilly to step on at 5.45 A. M.

They stood reveille at first, but they had to use flashlights and it was decided there was no sense in tempting the Germans, who frequently stage air raids in this area just before dawn.

No More Drills

Another break the girls are getting is that they no longer have time for drills, and Drill Sergeant Anne Bradley, of Philadelphia, has been made supply sergeant.

Breakfast hour is 6.15 A. M. for the auxiliaries and half an hour later for the officers, but the WAAC cooks are on a twenty-four-hour shift. There are groups of WAACs going and coming from work around the clock.

One unit in the personnel section leaves at 6.45 A. M.; those reporting to the army motor pool start out at 7 A. M.; at 8 A. M. the day-shift telephone and teletype operators go, and the clerical and stenographic force departs a half hour later.

Works For Eisenhower

Incidentally, speaking of office workers, one WAAC auxiliary, Nana Rae, of New York city, former private secretary to the president of a steamship company, is happy as a lark—she has drawn the No. 1 job as secretary to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the Allied forces in North Africa.

Getting back to the working schedule, there's a late-day shift of telephone operators getting home at 10 P. M. and another group waiting at midnight to return at 8 A. M. The latter group eats supper just before leaving and fills in with sandwiches while working.

For some of the WAACs, especially those in the Motor Corps, their work day is sometimes nine hours or even longer.

Escort Provided

"But they are not squawking," said Lieut. Joan Jousten, of Houston, Texas, commander of the service platoon. "They don't care about long hours. That's what they asked for."

To allay the anxiety of parents back home, the army is on the job as escort—the girls are transported back and forth in busses, staff cars or jeeps.

Again on the brighter side, all is not work. Numerous dances are scheduled for the WAACs by various army detachments and already several WAACs are rehearsing a play at the American Red Cross service club.

Get Back Early

About twenty per cent. of the WAACs are allowed passes out each night and the privilege is rotated. A WAAC who wants to stay out after work asks for a psas the night before, but she has to be back at her quarters at an hour when most folks at home are going out to play.

Curfew is at 8.30 P. M. and to get the girls home in time, there is a special bus waiting at a central downtown point. No WAAC is allowed out alone. She must either be with another WAAC or have a date.

DESERT AIR BASES VISITED BY ARNOLD

Cairo, Feb. 12 (A. P.).—United States headquarters in the Middle East disclosed today that Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, United States Army Air Force chief, visited the American desert air force en route from Casablanca to the New Delhi and Chungking conferences. Accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the Services of Supply, and Major-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, air force commander in French North Africa, Gen. Arnold made the desert tour at the same time Prime Minister Churchill was in the Middle East, and they conferred on details of unity of command and the co-ordination of the Allied offensive.

Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of American forces in the Middle East, and Brig.-Gen. Patrick W. Timberlake, chief of the United States Bomber Command in this theater, were with Gen. Arnolds on the desert trip, which was a big event for the Americans at advanced desert landing grounds. Gen. Arnold listened to their pet complaints, including some criticism of equipment. He told the men that while some things probably were not so good as they might be, other equipment was much better than the enemy's.

8th Army in Patrol Operations

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 12 (AP)—The British Eighth Army apparently marked time yesterday, after having advanced twenty miles into Southern Tunisia, as severe storms swept the battlefront and hampered supporting aerial operations.

A British communiqué said that land activity had been limited to patrolling, and mentioned no further advance on the part of the Eighth Army, which had been reported exchanging artillery fire with Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel's rear guards east of Ben Gardane.

Foe Reported Shortening Line.

London, Feb. 12 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from the Tunisian-Tripolitanian border said today that Marshal Rommel's troops had fallen back in good order on the southern sector of the front, shortening the whole battle line.

A Reuters correspondent in the Mateur sector, fifteen miles south of Bizerte, reported that British and French troops had advanced eight miles on the northern front after a dawn attack on Wednesday, and indicated that the fighting was continuing.

Malta Invasion Threat Past, Scobie Declares

Cairo, Feb. 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie, operational commander at Malta under Field Marshal Lord Gort, told correspondents today the British Mediterranean base might have been invaded successfuly by Axis forces during the dark days of last August, but indicated that that time had passed forever.

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"I think they wanted to attack Malta, but never had sufficient parachute troops and aircraft at the same time to make the attempt," Scobie declared.

He said the island, which remains a vital key to Mediterranean shipping routes, was "stocking up supplies, including gasoline and equipment of all kinds, in quantity."

GETS ALGERIA POST

Algiers, Feb. 12 (A. P.).—Charles Brunel, former Mayor of Algiers, whose De Gaullist son was arrested and later released in a roundup after the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, was today appointed president of Gov. Marcel Peyrouton's new Algerian Council of War Economy.

Decision Expected Soon On Fleet at Alexandria

By the Associated Press

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ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 12.—A decision is expected to be reached shortly regarding disposition of the French fleet, which has been immobilized here since the fall of France.

This fleet remains the only French fighting force outside metropolitan France which has not rejoined the battle against the Axis.

The fleet consists of the battleships Lorraine and Lafayette, the cruisers Duquesne and Strasbourg, the destroyer Montcalm and a number of submarines and auxiliaries.

940 Killed in India Disorders

BOMBAY, Feb. 12 (AP)—Sir Reginald Maxwell, home member of the Viceroys Council, told the Legislative Assembly today that 940 persons were killed and 1,630 injured by the police or the military up to the end of 1942, following the detention of Mohandas K. Gandhi last August at the start of the Indian Congress party civil disobedience campaign. In the same period, he said, 60,229 were arrested, 26,000 convicted and 18,000 detained without trial.

Tenth Air Force Bombs Jap

Americans Celebrate First Anniversary by Attack on Bridge and Railroad.

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New Delhi, Feb. [illegible] (A. P.).—The United States Army's Tenth Air Force sent four units of bombers against Japanese installations in Burma today as part of its celebration of the first anniversary of its creation.

Two bomber formations concentrated on railroad installations at Rangoon. Another attacked the Myitnge bridge, which has already been wrecked, to disrupt Japanese efforts to restore north-south rail and highway communications through Mandalay. The fourth formation raided Japanese anti-aircraft establishments around the bridge, which seek to protect work crews during the repair operations.

The announcement was made by Brig.-Gen. Clayton L. Bissell at a press conference commemorating the organization's anniversary.

In quarters, men of the Tenth Air Force feasted on the best food they could get—chicken and corned beef.

A Mixed Group.

The Tenth Air Force was formed a year ago at Patterson Field, Ohio. But incorporated now are some units with world war records. They call themselves the "melting pot," because the units are assembled from virtually every major theater, plus more from home. To get here they were flown through more enemy-infested air and across more submarine-infested water than any outfit fighting any place.

The outfit claims the highest percentage of shipping losses inflicted on the enemy per mission flown of any similar American outfit, while suffering the loss of only twenty-three planes in combat, as against sixty-five enemy planes downed. Besides this they have a staggering record in personal exploits.

Colonel Emmitt O'Donnell of Brooklyn, piled extra fuel tanks on an old twin-engined bomber and escaped from the Philippines, while Colonel Charles Caldwell of Tampa, Fla., did the same thing in an old civilian model Beechcraft, making several island stops before reaching Java.

One party in a bomber commanded by Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, former commander of the Tenth, landed in Ceylon, March 3, 1942, as the first contingent to reach India.

Since then their attacks have ranged from Peiping and Pekin through Canton, Hongkong and Bangkok to Burma. Their everyday flights to Rangoon are longer than a flight from England to Berlin. The Bangkok raid was the longest bombing attack of this war.

Burma British Repel Japanese Counter Attacks

Throw Back Thrusts Near Donbaik and Rathedaung; R. A. F. Bombs 3 Villages

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Japanese have made a series of sharp counter-attacks in the region of Donbaik and Rathedaung, above Akyab in northwestern Burma, but all have been thrown back by the British, a communique of the Indian command announced today.

The battlefield represents the forward positions reached by Field Marshal Archibald P. Wavell's small-scale invasion from India, about twenty-five miles north of Akyab.

Native troops defending the Chin hills likewise were asserted to have repelled Japanese attacks in a sharp, twenty-four-hour engagement.

Fighter-escorted R. A. F. Blenheims were said to have bombed three Japanese-occupied villages, while fighters shot up enemy transport on patrols from which all aircraft returned.

Wavell Meets China War Chief In Delhi For Talks

New Delhi, India, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Chinese Minister of War, Gen. Ho Ying-ching, arrived today and was met by Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in India.

His visit follows one of Field Marshal Sir John Dill, member of the joint British-American staff, and Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, United States army air commander, to Chungking where they consulted with him, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his American chief of staff, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

The object of these conferences was to devise means of pressing home the attack on Japan with greater vigor and supplying China with more war supplies. Dill and Arnold conferred with Wavell before going to Chungking.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied commander of the Southwest Pacific, is expected to consult later with Wavell.

MERCHANTS CLOSE NEW DELHI SHOPS

Vote Sympathy with Mahatma's Protest Over His Detention

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NEW DELHI, Feb. 12. — (AP) Cloth merchants voted in sympathy with Mohandas K. Gandhi's "fast in the palace" today by slamming shut the doors of their shops.

It was the second day of the continued "hartal" or protest shop closing in New Delhi but not half as complete a hartal as congress-minded Indians had hoped.

Aside from New Delhi, other major spots were not outwardly affected by the operation, with the exception of Ahmedabad, where a few additional mills closed. A number there closed in protest last Aug. 9, when Gandhi was detained at the start of the Indian Congress party civil disobedience campaign.

Gandhi's 21-day fast in protest over the refusal of the viceroy

1943

Lord Linlithgow, to release him unconditionally was started Wednesday at his detention quarters in the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona.

New Delhi thought that terror had come to the city in the wake of the fast when a tank car exploded, lifting off the roof of a nearby building and killing two Indians. It was surmised later, however, that one of the two men killed had smoked a cigarette while inspecting the car.

Gandhi sympathizers in the legislative assembly tried to bring up a motion to debate their leader's action, but Moslems in the English bloc voted solidly to bring up every other motion for debate ahead of it.

The assembly closed for the week-end without the name of Gandhi echoing in the chamber, although there was little interest in anything else they were discussing. However, it seemed likely that a motion for debate of the Gandhi situation would come up Monday but with considerable likelihood that government members, overwhelmingly in the majority, would not permit an extended debate.

CHURCHILL SPEECH VEXING TO CHINESE

Chungking, Feb. 12 (A. P.).—An undercurrent of disappointment at the Allied Nations' decision first to crush the Axis in Europe ran through the Chinese press comment today on Prime Minister Churchill's war report to Commons.

The newspapers gave prominence, however, to dispatches which indicated that public opinion in the United States and Great Britain favored quicker and more effective aid to China in her war against Japan.

The China Times, while praising Mr. Churchill's address in most respects, frankly confessed that his promise to rush British troops to attack Japan after the collapse of Germany was "contrary to our expectations."

The paper suggested that the next Allied Nation's conference nine months or more hence would be held in Asia and "will probably include more persons than President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill and British and American military experts."

The clamor for more planes was renewed by the English-language National Herald, mouthpiece for the Chinese Foreign Office, which urged that the Allies "translate their words into fact by sending more planes to China."

1,000 Japs Are Slain In Attempt to Take New Guinea Town

Allied Losses Light After Decisive Defeat Of Big Enemy Force

By the Associated Press.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 12. — Allied troops have decisively defeated a large Japanese force which attempted to capture Wau, New Guinea, on January 30 and the enemy is retreating toward Mubo, leaving approximately 1,000 men dead on the battlefield, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Total enemy casualties, including wounded, probably are many times the number of known dead, while Allied losses have been relatively light, the announcement said.

Defeat of the Japanese forces was accomplished in a series of bitter jungle engagements during the last 12 days, in which Australian troops were strongly supported by American airmen.

Wau, site of an important advance Allied airdrome which the Japanese sought to capture, is approximately 35 miles southwest of Salamaua, one of the two main enemy bases in Northeastern New Guinea. Mubo, toward which the Japanese are fleeting, is only about 12 miles from Salamaua.

The beginning of the enemy retreat was disclosed yesterday when Allied headquarters reported that the Japanese had been driven back six miles from Wau.

In placing total counted enemy dead at 1,000 to date, today's bulletin said Australian troops mopping up in the rugged country in the vicinity of the Wandumi trail had found 200 more slain Japanese soldiers not previously reported.

The communique reported comparatively little air action in the Southwest Pacific, although an Allied heavy bomber unit harassed the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, for two hours and started fires near the Lakuani airdrome.

Allied headquarters also announced that an enemy submarine had sunk an Allied merchant ship off the east coast of Australia, but said all personnel had been rescued. It was the second mention of enemy submarine activity in those waters within a week.

SALAMAUA DRIVE PUSHED BY ALLIES

Japs on New Guinea Continue Withdrawal Toward Main Base.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Feb. 13.—(AP) The Allies are continuing to push forward on the approaches to Salamaua, New Guinea, the Allied High Command announced today, reporting that in the Wau area "the enemy continues his withdrawal."

The extent of the withdrawal was not stated. Yesterday's communique told of the main Jap force falling back on Mubo, only 12 miles below Salamaua, after suffering losses of nearly 1,000 men in a series of reversals.

Today's communique also reported the killing of 135 more stragglers in the Kumusi river area below the Wau battle ground where late last December, at a heavy cost in men and ships, the Japs put ashore some reinforcements during their futile efforts to keep their hold on the Papuan peninsula. In addition 90 other bodies were found of Japs who had died of starvation and other causes.

3 DESTROYERS SUNK AND 4 HIT AS JAPS FLED

U. S. Air Attacks Punished Foe Evacuating Men From Guadalcanal.

TORPEDO PLANES WERE USED

Dive Bombers Joined Attack—Enemy Lost 17 Planes Against Our 10.

Guadalcanal, Feb. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—United States bombers and torpedo planes sank three Japanese destroyers and damaged at least four others in two attacks on task forces desperately evacuating Jap officers and technical personnel from Guadalcanal the first week in February, the Navy disclosed today.

United States planes attacked twenty Jap destroyers near New Georgia on the afternoon of February 4. Dive-bombers piloted by Major William O. Robertson of East Peoria, Ill.; Lieut. John W. Beebe of White Bear, Minn., and Sergt.-Pilot Robert H. Fore of Union, S. C., scored three direct hits on one destroyer, sinking it in three minutes. Other dive-bombers damaged another destroyer, and the torpedo-planes which followed damaged yet another. The remaining Japanese destroyers continued toward Guadalcanal.

The Japanese set up heavy protection by Zero fighters, but seventeen of their aircraft were shot down as against ten of ours.

Japs Raided Guadalcanal.

Scattered Japanese planes kept up harassing raids on Guadalcanal from 8 P. M. that night until 5 A. M. the following morning.

The destroyers were believed to have landed food and equipment on Guadalcanal and to have evacuated one thousand men in landing barges under cover of early morning darkness off Cape Esperance. It was at this time that the second attack took place which sank one destroyer. Another destroyer was sighted in the bay being towed. The Navy believes three others were damaged in this action.

[Major-Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of American troops on Guadalcanal, announced Wednesday from an advance south Pacific base that the Japanese were evacuating senior officers. On Monday the Navy in Washington said merely that naval operations in the area were continuing after Secretary Knox had said on February 6 that both sides had suffered moderate losses.]

The Jap force was engaged by United States torpedo boats of which three were lost.

From a hill on Guadalcanal the first bright flames could be seen near Savo Island at 11:30 P. M. By 2 A. M. three ships could be seen burning. It is believed that one was the third Jap destroyer which the Navy later announced as sunk. The other burning ships sighted apparently later succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

Patch's Comment.

Guadalcanal, Feb. 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The battle for Guadalcanal was "a campaign of destruction by ground forces supported by powerful artillery," Major-Gen. Alexander M. Patch Jr. said tonight with the announcement that the Japanese had been driven from this island.

"It was a matter of digging them out of the jungles and hills—fighting man to man," said the commander of the United States forces here.

"Technical advances have helped, but again, as in other wars, there had to be close contact. Somebody had to kill somebody."

Two United States forces, one west and the other east, converged late today at Tenamba River, near the Japanese headquarters on Cape Esperance, closing the nine miles which separated them yesterday. They encountered some opposition, but the final defeat of the Japanese never was in doubt.

Six months and two days following the American invasion of the island, General Patch announced "the Japanese Seventeenth Army has been totally defeated and destroyed."

Two United States forces—one driving from the west and the other from the east—converged late yesterday at Tenamba River, near the Japanese headquarters on Cape Esperance, closing the nine miles that separated them the preceding day.

They encountered some opposition, but the final defeat of the Japanese never was in doubt.

General Patch gave much of the credit for successful planning of the campaign to his Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Robert Spragins of Huntsville, Ala.

The victory came as a result of a tremendous encircling movement over extremely difficult terrain which the enemy did not think the Americans could cross.

But after the capture of Mount Aesten, which was taken heroically by an Illinois unit, the Army forces drove to the southwest in an encircling movement beginning Jan. 10.

This was the beginning of the end for the Japanese.

The Americans pushed over hills, through jungles and ravines and captured Kokumbona on Jan. 24. Kokumbona, on the coast where the coastline turns northwest to Cape Esperance, was the principal Japanese supply and bivouac area. Organized resistance thereafter was only spasmodic.

Then a landing was made on the west side Feb. 1 headed by Colonel Alexander George of Texas, who later received a leg wound and gave up command to Lieut. Col. George Ferry of Chicago.

The last positive date known for the landing of reinforcements by the Japanese was Jan. 17.

Japs At Kilombangra And Munda Bombed

Washington, Feb. 12 (AP)—The navy reported today that Japanese positions at Munda and Kilombangra had been bombed Thursday and large fires started in the target areas.

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Munda, on New Georgia Island, is the principal air base in the central Solomons and is 180 nautical miles northwest of the American airfield on newly conquered Guadalcanal. Kolombangara is about ten miles beyond Munda and is another enemy air base.

PUERTO RICANS ANGRY AT FDA

Complain Washington Sends Unwanted Food.

FEB 13 1943

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 12 (A P.).—Officials of the Food Distribution Administration (formerly the Agricultural Marketing Administration) in Washington rather than those in Puerto Rico are due for a barrage of criticism when the Chavez Senate committee opens its hearings here on Saturday.

The argument between Government officials and the island's importers on food distribution may even overshadow the controversy over Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell's administration, although on some points the questions are inter-related.

Importers, wholesalers, retailers and just ordinary citizens have been increasingly articulate about officials of the FDA in Washington. They say that the FDA sent 1,420,000 pounds of powdered skimmed milk to the island recently, despite a territorial law forbidding the sale for human consumption of powdered skimmed milk.

They say that the FDA wasted shipping tonnage by sending meat barreled in a way that took up more space.

"They talk about luxury imports," says George Holliday, secretary of the Puerto Rico Chamber of Commerce. "I'll tell you what the luxury imports were: they were the 500,000 pounds of powdered eggs brought here in December.

"The FDA can't sell them. They can't even give them away—except the small quantities given on the school lunch program. Puerto Rican housewives don't use them."

Plan Called Necessary.

The law prevents the FDA from giving foodstuffs away except to designated charities or agencies.

"Nobody ordered them," says Holliday, "somebody up there (in Washington) just got the bright idea Puerto Rico should have them, and down they went."

Another time, canned Vienna sausages, that sell for a few cents a can were ordered.

"Instead," says Holliday, "they sent long sausages that sell for about a dollar a can. Very good, too, but how can a poor working man or a jibaro (peasant) afford that?"

Much of the criticism locally stems from the importers' and wholesalers' opposition to the FDA's policy of importing all foodstuffs and handling its distribution as far down as the wholesalers, thus supplanting the role formerly taken by the importers.

"Whenever the Government replaces private initiative it throttles trade," remarked Filipe de Hostos, president of the chamber.

19 DIE IN CRACKUP OF R. A. F. BOMBER IN NEWFOUNDLAND

U. S. Pilot Who Set Record

of Five Atlantic Hops in Nine Days Is a Victim.

Montreal Feb. 12 (A. P.).—The toll of lives taken in the crash of a Royal Air Force Ferry Command bomber in Newfoundland on Tuesday night rose to nineteen last night with the death of one of the injured, Ferry Command officials announced today. There were two survivors, both service personnel, and these escaped without injury.

Three of the dead were Americans: F. A. Dugan of New Orleans, a captain-navigator in the Royal Canadian Air Force; R. M. Lloyd of Hollywood, Cal., a captain in the R. C. A. F., and J. Stagner of Dallas, Tex., an R. C. A. F. captain-navigator.

Capt. Dugan, formerly with the Delta Airlines in the United States, was said to have broken all records last year for flying the Atlantic with freight, diplomatic mail and Government-sponsored passengers by making five trips within nine days.

The dead included all five men of the bomber's crew and fourteen passengers, of whom thirteen were Ferry Command personnel returning here to ferry aircraft back to Britain. The other passenger was a member of the British Army.

Officials said that the bomber, completing a flight from the United Kingdom, crashed at night after bad weather had prevented her landing at the proper terminal airport. The crackup occurred in an isolated region where the wreckage was found later by searching aircraft. The victims were described as "top-notch" air crews. They came from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States.

The dead, with next of kin, follow:

Crew.

Capt. G. P. M. Eaves, Warlingham, Surrey, England; Mrs. G. P. M. Eaves, wife, Montreal.

Capt. T. R. Harms, Crawley, Sussex, England; Mrs. T. R. Harms, wife, Montreal.

Navigator F. G. Brown; Mrs. F. G. Brown, wife, Cranforth, Lancaster, England.

Radio Operator J. D. Jones; Mrs. J. D. Jones, wife, Southampton, England.

Flight Engineer J. B. Merriman; H. J. Merriman, father, Holsworthy, Devon, England.

Passengers.

Sergt. J. R. Elding, R. A. F. co-pilot; A. Elding, father, Botley, Oxfordshire, England.

Sergt. W. H. Kyle, R. C. A. F. navigator; Mrs. Lucille Kyle, mother, Winnipeg.

Sergt. H. L. B. Lewis, R. A. F. co-pilot; R. Lewis, father, Sandown, Isle of Wight, England.

Sergt. D. J. Owen, R. A. F. co-pilot; Mrs. D. S. Owen, mother, St. Issey, Wadebridge, Cornwall, England.

Sergt. G. N. Pollard, R. A. F., co-pilot; T. E. Pollard, father, Tredegar, Wales.

Pilot Officer R. E. Scott, R. C. A. F., navigator; Mrs. Gladys Helen Scott, wife, Govan, Sask.

F. A. Dugan, R. A. F., F. C., captain-navigator; J. V. Dugan, father, New Orleans, La.

R. M. Lloyd, R. A. F., F. C., captain; Mrs. Bertha G. Lloyd, mother, Hollywood, Cal.

E. G. Longley, R. A. F., F. C., flight engineer; Mrs. Irene Longley, wife, Winnipeg.

F. Scrafton, R. A. F., F. C., radio operator; Mrs. F. Scrafton, wife, Montreal.

J. Stagner, R. A. F., F. C., captain-navigator; B. C. Stagner, father, Dallas, Tex.

R. Wadsworth, R. A. F., F. C., radio operator; Ralph Wadsworth, father, Blackpool, England.

I. W. Wilson, R. A. F., F. C., flight engineer; A. Wilson, Vancouver, B. C.

Lieut.-Col. L. T. Grove, British Army.

Capt. K. E. Parker Jr., R. A. F., F. C., pilot, of Montreal, and Pilot Officer C. M. Abelson, R. A. F., of England are the two survivors.

The crash was described as the first loss of a North Atlantic ferry service aircraft in North America. Losses for the entire service, officials added, have been less than half of 1 per cent. A court of inquiry has left here for Newfoundland to investigate.

DIONNES TO SING

Toronto, Feb. 12 (A. P.).—The Dionne quintuplets can sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" in English and, furthermore, will do so when they go to Superior, Wis., next May 9 to christen the "Quint fleet"—five ships built by the United States Maritime Commission for Great Britain under lend-lease.

Assurance on this point was given by Premier Gordon Conant of Ontario when a member of the Provincial Parliament asked what language the famous children would use as they christened, respectively, the Marie Dionne, Emelie Dionne, Cecile Dionne, Annette Dionne and Yvette Dionne.

Premier Conant said officials of the United States Government would be invited to attend the quintuple launching, as well as members of the Ontario government. It will be the Quintuplets' first visit to the United States.

Two Planes With 13 Missing

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 12 (CP).—Two American cargo transport planes with thirteen persons aboard, including service men and civilians, have been missing four days in Canada's wild North Country, it was learned here today. Officers said aerial searchers so far have failed to disclose any trace of the transports.

The belief was expressed that all the missing persons were American citizens. The names were not announced here, but authorities said their next of kin had been notified.

One of the planes is missing near Watson Lake, on the British Columbia-Yukon boundary, and the other between Fort Nelson and Fort St. John, B. C. Three persons are aboard one of the ships; the other caried ten.

NAZIS ELIMINATE MANY MAGAZINES

FEB 13 1943

Mobilization of Manpower Forces Suspension of Civilian Services.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Many German magazines will be banned as a result of the total Nazi mobilization of manpower, the Berlin radio announced last night.

The broadcast, recorded in New York by the Associated Press, said that periodicals treating one special subject will be merged and magazines connected in any way with the luxuries of life or hobbies will be abolished.

Publications dealing with gardening, breeding, bee-keeping and similar pursuits are not affected. Of 4,000 periodicals devoted to art, science, society and fashions before the war, only 2,500 remain and these will be curtailed, the Berlin radio said. Those permitted to publish will be reduced in size and the interval between publication will be lengthened.

The Berlin broadcast said "innumerable de luxe shops, fashionable restaurants, cabarets, bars and showrooms" already had been closed by the mobilization.

Among those shut "without exception" were showplaces for automobiles, porcelain factories, art dealers, jewelry shops and fashionable gown shops.

"Beautiful gowns and hats, the scent of flowers and perfume may brighten life in peacetime," the Berlin radio said, "but they can be easily dispensed with in total war."

More than 100,000 firms in Berlin alone were declared affected by the order. Owners and managers of the padlocked establishments were served with orders assigning them to new tasks.

Some 1,300 male employes of subways and streetcars were replaced by women and the men were mustered into the army, the broadcast said.

A Berlin dispatch by way of Stockholm said all fixtures from the closed shops, such as telephones, typewriters, lamps, furniture, etc., already had been confiscated and that all horse racing had been stopped.

ITALIAN OFFICIALS QUIT

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The resignations of several important undersecretaries of the Italian government, including General Antonio Scuero of the War office, were announced today in a Berlin broadcast quoting an official Rome dispatch. The Associated Press recorded the broadcast.

Others resigning included Michele Pascolato, undersecretary of agriculture, who was in charge of food rationing, and Sergio Nannini who was in charge of reclamation.

Mussolini shook up his cabinet a week ago, when he ousted all but three of its members.

Japanese Claim Six Vessels

The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press, quoted an Imperial Headquarters communiqué yesterday as saying that Japanese submarines had sunk six vessels totaling 54,000 tons off the eastern coast of Australia since the middle of January.

Japanese submarines have been reported operating recently in the waters mentioned and General MacArthur's headquarters announced today the sinking of one Allied merchant ship, but details as to totals are not confirmed by any other source. On Jan. 20 a Melbourne dispatch said a large submarine, believed to be Japanese, had torpedoed a small Allied ship off the Australian coast. It was the first reported in Australian waters in several months.

Baltic States Held Part Of Territory Of Russia

Pravda Says Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania And Bessarabia Will Remain In Soviet After War

FEB 13 1943

By Wade Werrell

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Washington, Feb. 12—Considerable interest has been aroused in official and diplomatic quarters here by a broad hint from Moscow that post-war planners would do well to keep their hands off Bessarabia and the Baltic republics acquired by Soviet Russia in 1940.

All of these territories were taken over by Russia during Hitler's conquest of the Lowlands and France and his subsequent preparations for the battle of Britain. Russo-German relations at the time still were ostensibly peaceful under the 1939 non-aggression pact, but commentators in Allied countries were quick to point out that the occupation of Bessarabia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania must have infuriated Hitler.

Stress Defensive Value

After Hitler's attack on Russia in 1941 the same commentators stressed the defensive value to Russia of the newly acquired areas and added that now it could be understood why Russia fought for and obtained bases in Finland in the winter war of 1939-40.

Now that Hitler's armies are retreating, however, and retreating on a scale that suggests they soon may have to evacuate the Bessarabian, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian areas from which they drove Stalin's armies in 1941, talk has revived in some quarters as to the future status of these and other territories of Eastern Europe.

This is where the broad hint from Moscow comes in.

Party Mouthpiece

It is contained in an editorial published by *Pravda* on February 8 and now reprinted in an English translation in the information bulletin of the Soviet Embassy here. *Pravda's* words habitually get wide diplomatic attention, because that paper is the official mouthpiece of the Communist party. They receive even more careful study when they are reprinted for emphasis in the embassy bulletin here.

This *Pravda* editorial criticizes an American columnist (Constantine Brown, Washington *Evening Star*) for appearing to suggest that Russia seeks not only the destruction of Germany's military might but the domination by Russia of large areas of Europe, not to mention a pathway "through Iran to the Persian Gulf."

Rebukes Writer

It also rebukes him, however, for assertedly implying that the question of the future status of Bessarabia and the Baltic republics is still an open question, subject to future discussion among the powers.

It notes that the columnist "kindly presents us with Bessarabia on behalf of unknown Americans! Why should he not make a generous present of California or Alaska to the United States? Do there not exist curious people who are ready to present to the Soviet Union parts of the latter's own territory, as, for instance, the Baltic republics? These persons pretend not to know that the basic law of our country—the Constitution of the USSR—has fixed the ties between these republics and the other union republics, and that the Red army heroically fights for the honor, independence and integrity of our state."

Doesn't Mention Poland

In view of *Pravda's* official function, this statement is considered an authoritative reminder from Moscow that the future status of Bessarabia is no more open to question than the future status of California or Alaska, and that the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are considered by the Soviet Union as "parts of the latter's own territory."

Diplomats here also were quick to note, however, that the *Pravda* article does not mention eastern Poland, occupied by Soviet troops under the 1939 Polish-partition agreement with Germany. Whether this means the status of that region is left open for future discussion is not clear, but such an implication could be drawn.

D. S. M. Is Awarded To Brereton For Work In Pacific

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Washington, Feb. 12 (AP)—A Distinguished Service Medal was awarded today to Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, now commanding the American air forces in the Middle East, for his "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service" in directing the Southwest Pacific air defense of the Philippines, Java and finally Australia.

This was General Brereton's third decoration of the war—he previously had won the Silver Star for gallantry in action and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

For his services in the first World War he won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Purple Heart. His home is in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Earnest Receives Third Naval Decoration

Washington, Feb. 12 (AP)—The navy announced today the bestowal of the third decoration on Lieut. (j.g.) Albert K. Earnest, Richmond, Va., for meritorious achievement as pilot of a torpedo plane during action against Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands.

Lieutenant Earnest previously had received the Navy Cross and Gold Star, equivalent to two navy crosses, for heroism in the battle of Midway.

The citation accompanying the air medal said that Lieutenant Earnest, "participating in a vigorous and determined assault against a hostile task force, and pressing home his attack in the face of tremendous anti-aircraft fire and fierce fighter opposition, contributed to the aggressive fighting spirit which enabled his group to score one certain hit and two estimated hits on a Japanese aircraft carrier."

NAVY CROSS GIVEN TO 7

Commander Coward of Richmond Hill Receives Award

FEB 13 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Navy announced today the award of the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism during action with "a superior enemy force" to seven officers, who also received identical citations reading as follows:

"The force to which you were attached engaged at close quarters and defeated a superior enemy force. Your daring and determination contributed materially to the victory which prevented the enemy from accomplishing their purpose."

The recipients of the award included Commander Jesse G. Coward of Richmond Hill, L. I.

Norwalk Soldier Decorated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Corporal Morris E. Snyder, 22 years old, of Norwalk, Conn., has received a Silver Star Medal for gallantry in the Solomon Islands, the Navy announces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(AP) Lt. Col. Florence A. Blanchfield has been appointed superintendent of the Army nurse corps, effective June 1, 1943. She succeeds Mrs. Julia O. Flikke, who retired May 31.

ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN ON MISSION TO SPAIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—(AP) It was authoritatively learned here tonight from a source who preferred to remain anonymous that Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York has gone to the Iberian peninsula on an ecclesiastical mission.

Whether he planned to go on from Madrid and Lisbon to Rome, and what might be the purpose of his journey, could not be learned.

Catholic officials here could not be reached for comment.

The news aroused much interest in diplomatic quarters, not only because of the importance of Archbishop Spellman's position in this country but because of the fact that, as an attache of the papal secretary of state some years ago, he was entrusted with various confidential missions. The papal secretary of state at that time was Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, now Pope Pius XII.

Welles Urges Allies To Agree Now on Post-War Program

'Disaster' Feared if United Nations Become Peacetime Rivals

FEB 13 1943

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, today urged the United Nations to agree now on a post-war program to avert rivalries which he said would be disastrous.

"There could be no surer road to disaster, no surer means of bringing about unmitigated havoc in the future than for the United Nations to enter the post-war period as rivals and opponents in their commercial and financial policies, rather than as collaborators in a common task of seeking and achieving international economic stability and general well-being," Mr. Welles said, in an address broadcast at the opening of "United Nations' Month." He added:

"Together we can solve this gigantic problem: opposed to one another, no one of us will profit."

Russia Not Represented.

Mr. Welles expressed regret that no representative of Soviet Russia was present at the ceremonies, held in Rockefeller Plaza under the auspices of the Office of War Information. He noted that the British Commonwealth, China and Mexico were represented.

"We recognize," he said, "that in any gathering which symbolizes the United Nations the presence and participation of the Soviet Union is imperatively required."

Mr. Welles' speech followed by a few days the statement of Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, in Congress that "there is a vast area of specified war and peace aims which can never be clarified, stated or proposed, and certainly not enjoined upon the world, until we know what goes on in the mind of Joseph Stalin."

Answering those who say the Atlantic Charter "should be further clarified," Mr. Welles said it seemed to him that it contained "all of the objectives which men and women who are struggling to preserve our civilization and to achieve their own freedom and security would wish to have held up before them."

World Policing Discussed.

"But principles and objectives unfortunately remain only words and noble aspirations unless they are translated into reality," he added.

While "the road may still be long before the ultimate victory is achieved," he continued, the United Nations "must recognize that it is te part of wisdom to lose no present opportunity for understanding between us as to the manner in which these great principles for which we strive shall be translated into reality when the victory is ours."

"It seems to me that all of us who are partners in this great association for freedom, known as the United Nations, must recognize that it is the part of wisdom to lose no present opportunity for understanding between us as to the manner in which these great principles for which we strive shall be translated into raelity when the victory is ours."

Halifax Expresses Faith

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, expressed a belief that the United Nations could put behind them "old jealousies and old suspicions" in the interests of abiding peace.

Much now could be done, Mr. Welles said, to determine the practical manner in which the police power would be exercised to obtain disarmament of potential aggressors, assure freedom from fear and want and obtain general economic reconstruction through international cooperation.

Agreement Easier Now.

"Can any one doubt," he asked, "that it would be easier to reach that essential common agreement on the practical measures required to carry out these great principles of the Atlantic Charter during these months in which the United Nations are joined together in the common struggle than if the search for that agreement be postponed until after the war is won? * * *.

"It is urgent that we be prepared, by common agreement, to make righteous and effective use of the day of triumph so that the union against the enemies of mankind may become a permanent pledge for the welfare of all peopels."

U. S. MUST REMAIN STRONG IN PEACE, SAYS FRANK KNOX

Navy Head Declares Nation Should Retain Powerful Forces After War.

FEB 13 1943

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12—(AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox decided tonight that the United States henceforth must maintain powerful sea and air forces and must have for them a system of bases stretching around the world.

Secretary Knox foresaw that after the war this country must supply the major part of the military power needed to enforce the peace "against the desires and designs of any nation or group of nations bent upon world-wide aggression in the future."

Must Help World Peoples

In addition, the secretary said, "we must contribute greatly to the establishment of an economic system which will permit backward and undeveloped peoples to raise their standards of living and share in the posterity of a world free from the threat of aggressive war."

The civiliar head of the Navy expressed these views in an address for delivery at exercises commemorating the 134th anniversary of the birth of President Lincoln. He traced the political difficulties which beset Lincoln because of his insistence on serving larger purposes than those of political expediency and he said that today "we see history repeating itself with disturbing precision."

"Our President, our leaders, have been subjected to all the same familiar charges of 80 years ago," Secretary Knox asserted. "We have seen again in these hours of another supreme struggle the same temptations of partisan advantage obstruct our larger purposes."

Secretary Knox, who specifically reminded his audience that he is a Republican, discussed briefly what he considered the nation's necessary military commitments after the war.

Isolation Impossible

"I assume," Secretary Knox declared, "we have learned as a people that isolation—political or military—is no longer possible. I assume we have learned by brutal experience that wars are no longer something you can get in or stay out of like a street fight by the exercise of choice. I assume, therefore, that we have also learned that our influence will be measured by our strength; that you can't fight with dollars and that we must maintain hereafter powerful military forces, particularly on the seas and in the air. We must implement these forces with a system of bases around the world.

"If we have learned these things we have come a long way. But to prepare for peace we have far more to learn, to learn now while we are at war so that when peace comes we will be ready for it; so that we will not present the broken, bleeding world with the spectacle of a victorious, enlightened saviour paralyzed with indecision and deafened by the babble of discordant voices.

Breeds War

"Have we learned, for example, that the old system of balance of power is a war breeder and is not good enough anymore; have we learned that there can be no enduring political security without economic cooperation; that trade barriers and economic nationalism spread poverty, not prosperity; that we can not maintain our standing of living in a world of want; that we can not increase prosperity by raiding others; that our best customers are our best competitors; that as we enable other nations to develop their resources and raise their standards of living we will improve ours?

"And, finally, have we learned that unqualified freedom is anarchy; that there are no rights without duties; that we can not accept rights without incurring responsibilities as citizens, and that the same is true in international affairs?"

On the same program, Sir Owen Dixon, Australian minister to the United States, declared that "the things for which Lincoln strove, our enemies in this war are bent on destroying."

"Personal liberty and equality before the law are conceptions foreign to the political philosophy of the Axis," he said.

TEN ON MISSING BOMBER

No Trace Reported of Army Fliers From Walla Walla, Wash.

FEB 13 1943

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 12 (AP)—A heavy bomber with a crew of ten aboard which took off on a routine flight early yesterday, still was missing from the Army airfield today, Lieutenant Jesse C. Beesley, public relations officer, reported.

The plane was reported overdue last night and a search was ordered. Radio stations broadcast appeals for information.

In the crew were Lieutenant John T. Ray, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Lieutenant Richard H. Reed, residing here temporarily; Lieutenant David T. Dunning, Madisonville, Ky.; Lieutenant Hans N. Lehne, Glen Ellyn, Ill.; Technical Sergeant Alexander Dec, Buffalo, N. Y.; and Staff Sergeants Lloyd L. Ball, Huntington Park, Calif.; Milton D. Johnson, Midland, Texas; C. W. Seifer Jr., San José, Calif.; Joseph F. Perkins, Fort Worth, Texas, and Wilmer C. Frankhavel, Barnesville, Minn.

Most Honored Bomber Group Broken Up to Teach New Fliers

FEB 13 1943

PYOTE, Tex., Feb. 12. — (AP) America's most honored unit of fighting airmen, the 19th bomb group, broke up today for a new war assignment.

Every man and officer, of the 19th was officially proclaimed a hero.

On the runway of "Rattlesnake" bomber base this morning, Major Gen. Robert Olds and his aides presented the 119th's men an inch-long blue cloth bar, encrusted with gold laurel leaf.

This bar was a token for the four unit citations the group had achieved in a year of fierce battling with the Japanese from the Philippines, Java, Australia, Milne bay, New Britain, and the Solomons.

More than a thousand men and officers lined up on the field and heard Gen. Olds, who commands the Second Air force, welcome them into his command as instructors for newer men training to bomb the enemy.

"We need your experience" he told them.

He stepped forward, pinning four battle streamers to the unit's colors. The streamers, which from now on will decorate this flag, read: "Philippines, December 7, 1941-April 30, 1942; Philippines December 8, 1941-December 22; Netherlands-Java, January 1-March 1, 1942; Rabaul-New Britain-August 7-12."

Staff Sergt. Daniel Ruther, his tunic agleam with the Silver Star and Purple Heart, was the first man to receive the blue gold-incrusted bar signifying the four citations. He lives at 490 Amsterdam avenue, New York city.

Staff Sergeant Kenneth Gralde, 22, of St. Louis, Mo., received another decoration. The addition of the blue bar brought his collection of medals to nine—including the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, the most of any U. S. enlisted man in the war.

Sgt. Gradle was on the plane which flew Gen. Douglas MacArthur to Australia, he has shot down at least six Jap Zeros, and he was wounded twice.

There are four squadrons in the 19th — the 28th, 30th, 93rd and 435th. The ceremony today marked the end of their work together.

Many of the men go to new stations to teach other youngsters how to fly and fight bombers.

The group, as an organization, remains headquartered here, but most of the men who made it famous no longer will be together—men like First Lieut. Cecil E. Gregg of Dequeen, Ark., with the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, DFC, Airman's Medal and the blue bar.

On the runway off to the side squatted three huge bombers—the renowned Suzy-Q, Tojo's Jinx and Lady Lou—all flying veterans of the Nineteenth.

Overhead circled twenty-five Flying Fortresses as the ceremony progressed.

Today's citation was a special one, created solely for the Nineteenth Bomb Group. The men of the group will separate after today, but the Nineteenth headquarters will remain at Pyote as an organization.

The citation said the group "deployed on inadequate airfields, at most places without anti-aircraft protection and only partially equipped with modern airplanes, it (the 19th) was attacked on Dec. 8, 1941, by an overwhelming force of the enemy; displaying magnificent courage and devotion to duty, it engaged the enemy and fought its limited equipment to destruction.

"Despite heavy losses, air and ground echelons continued to function at maximum effectiveness and extracted toll from the enemy far out of proportion to the meager means."

Every one of the 19th's group and squadron commanders have been Texans.

30.24 - 1109

LONDON, FEB. 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO QUOTED A DNB DISPATCH TODAY AS SAYING THAT SOVIET WARSHIPS HAD ATTEMPTED TO BREAK INTO GERMAN-HELD NOVOROSSISK HARBOR ON THE BLACK SEA, BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF BY COASTAL BATTERIES.

FEB 13 1943

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT SOVIET REINFORCEMENTS HAD LANDED NEAR NOVOROSSISK UNDER COVER OF ARTIFICIAL FOG AND A BARRAGE LAID DOWN BY HEAVY UNITS OF THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

A SOVIET FORCE WHICH INCLUDED TANKS LANDED IN THE NOVOROSSISK AREA LAST WEEK FROM BARGES IN AN EFFORT TO CUT THE GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE FROM THE CAUCASUS ACROSS THE KERCH PENINSULA INTO THE CRIMEA.

GH233PEW

LONDON, FEB. 12-(AP)-A DNB DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN RADIO TODAY AND HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THAT A FOFCE OF BRITISH AND AMERICANS WHICH ATTEMPTED A STRONG ASSAULT ON FORWARD AXIS POSITIONS ON THE NORTHERN SLOPE OF THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS IN TUNISIA HAD "FALLEN INTO AN AMBUSH AND BEEN WIPED OUT."

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT FROM ANY OFFICIAL ALLIED SOURCE AND A COMMUNIQUE FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA SAID THERE HAD BEEN "NOTHING TO REPORT" FROM THE TUNISIAN GROUND FORCES.

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A REUTERS DISPATCH LAST NIGHT, HOWEVER, DECLARED THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS HAD LAUNCHED A DRIVE IN THE MATEUR SECTOR SOUTH OF BIZERTE AND ADVANCED EIGHT MILES.

London, Feb. 12-(AP)-The Algiers radio said tonight that 23 German officers and men were killed or wounded at Lille, France, when a bomb exploded in a restaurant.

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB 13-(AP)-IN HIS FIRST COMBAT WITH THE ENEMY, PILOT OFFICER J.C.WHITE, 23, OF DALLAS, TEXAS, BLASTED A JUNKERS 88 INTO THE SEA WHILE ON ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL IN THE BAY OF BISCAY LAST MONDAY WITH THE COASTAL COMMAND OF THE RAF.

DESCRIBING THE ACTION AS A REMARKABLE ENGAGEMENT, AIR MINISTRY OFFICIALS SAID THAT WHITE, HIS SQUADRON LEADER DAVID CARTRIDGE AND A 46-YEAR-OLD POLISH FLIER ALTOGETHER ACCOUNTED FOR THREE OF FOUR JU-88'S WHICH ATTACKED THEM.

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THE FIGHT LASTED ALMOST AN HOUR.

"WE WERE FLYING LOW NEAR THE SPANISH COAST," WHITE SAID, "WHEN THE JU-88'S SUDDENLY SPIRALED SWIFTLY DOWN UPON US. THEY STARTED BLAZING AWAY AT US WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAD. BELIEVE ME, THEY THREW PLENTY OF LEAD AT US.

"ONE JU-88 WAS RIGHT ON MY TAIL, POPPING AWAY AT ME. FORTUNATELY CARTRIDGE GOT HIM.

"AS I DID A STEEP TURN I SAW ANOTHER COMING UP FROM BELOW, HEADON AT ME. I GAVE HIM A SHARP BURST AND SHOT OFF ONE OF HIS ENGINES. THE ENGINE, WHICH EXPLODED, WHIRLED PAST MY WINGS AS JERRY PASSED A HUNDRED FEET BENEATH ME. THEN I SAW HIM CRASH INTO THE SEA."

AFTER THE POLISH PILOT KNOCKED DOWN A THIRD JUNKERS, THE FOURTH "BEAT IT," THE FLIERS RELATED.

"THIS WAS MY THIRD OPERATIONAL FLIGHT," WHITE COMMENTED. "IT WAS MY FIRST COMBAT, AND I HOPE IT'S NOT THE LAST."

WHITE WAS AN EXPERIENCED PILOT IN CIVILIAN LIFE AND WAS EMPLOYED BY A DALLAS AIRCRAFT FIRM BEFORE COMING TO BRITAIN LAST MAY.

LONDON, FEB. 12-(AP)-CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN BRITAIN FROM GERMAN BOMBS ROSE SHARPLY IN JANUARY, THE HOME SECURITY MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. A TOTAL OF 328 WERE KILLED AND 507 WERE INJURED AND HOSPITALIZED. THE CASUALTIES WERE THE HIGHEST SINCE AUGUST WHEN 403 WERE KILLED AND 509 INJURED.

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DECEMBER CASUALTIES WERE 109 KILLED AND 201 INJURED.

LONDON, FEB. 12-(AP)-LONDONERS WERE WARNED BY RADIO TONIGHT TO WATCH FOR A "DARK METAL OBJECT CONTAINING A HIGHLY DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVE" LOST EARLY TODAY BETWEEN THE STRATFORD AND LEYTON DISTRICT OF THE CAPITAL.

THE BBC WARNING SAID THE LETHAL OBJECT WAS "OCTAGONAL IN SHAPE MEASURING 10X1 1/4 INCHES, WITH AN EYE HOLE AT THE TOP AND A SAFETY KEY ATTACHED."

NO OTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

ADD STOCKHOLM - NORWEGIANS EXECUTED

THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED RECENTLY THEY HAD SMASHED A SECRET MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

JOSEF TERBOVEN, COMMANDER IN NORWAY, HAS BEEN ASKED TO COMMUTE DEATH SENTENCES, THE COMMUNIQUE STATED.

AT THE SAME TIME KNUT HAMSUN, AUTHOR, APPEALED TO NORWEGIAN YOUTH TO AVOID ACTS OF SABOTAGE.

WE1209AEW

STOCKHOLM, FEB.12-(AP)-THE SWEDISH PRESS SAID TODAY THAT THE AGREEMENT ALLOWING TRANSIT OF GERMAN TROOPS ACROSS NEUTRAL SWEDEN SHOULD BE CANCELLED IN THE EVENT THE ALLIES INVADE NORWAY, EVEN IF IT MEANS WAR FOR SWEDEN.

THE TRANSIT AGREEMENT WAS MADE IN 1940 AND PROVIDED FOR THE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS ACROSS SWEDEN TO OR FROM NORWAY BY SWEDISH RAILWAY.

THE GOETEBORG HANDELS TIDNINGEN SAID THE AGREEMENT SHOULD BE CANCELLED IMMEDIATELY, DECLARING THAT WHEN IT "BECOMES A THREAT TO THE COUNTRY WE NOT ONLY HAVE THE RIGHT BUT ALSO THE DUTY TO CANCEL IT."

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ALLAN VOUGHT, LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, WROTE IN THE NEWSPAPER ARBETET THAT NEITHER TRANSIT OF TROOPS NOR WAR MATERIAL SHOULD CONTINUE IF WAR STRIKES NORWAY AGAIN.

AFTONTIDNINGEN ADVISED AGAINST IMMEDIATE ACTION BUT SAID "FEAR OF WAR COULD NOT BRING ABOUT SUCH AN AGREEMENT AS LONG AS FIGHTING WAS GOING ON IN NORWAY; FEAR OF THE SAME KIND COULD NOT PROLONG THE AGREEMENT IF FIGHTING STARTED AGAIN. IN SUCH CASE OUR BORDER MUST BE CLOSED AND IF THE CONSEQUENCE OF THE ACTION BE WAR, WE MUST TAKE THE STEP."

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BY NOLAND NORGAARD

WITH U.S. FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB. 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK T. PRICE (SUETTINGER ST) OF LEAVENWORTH, KAS., HAD NEVER BEEN INSIDE A TANK IN HIS LIFE, BUT THAT FAILED TO PREVENT

HIM FROM DASHING ACROSS A FIELD THROUGH HEAVY ENEMY MACHINEGUN FIRE TO DRIVE AN ABANDONED AMERICAN MEDIUM TANK BACK TO HIS OWN LINES.

PRICE WAS SERVING IN A RECONNAISSANCE UNIT IN THE BATTLE FOR SE[illegible]NED LAST WEEK WHEN GERMAN DIVEBOMBERS SWEPT DOWN ON ADVANCE AMERICAN FORCES AND THE CREW OF A TANK RAN TO SAFETY IN NEARBY SLIT TRENCHES.

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WHEN THE BOMBERS HAD FINISHED THEIR DEADLY WORK ITALIAN MACHINEGUNS BEGAN TO RAKE THE FIELD, BUT PRICE WHO FORMERLY WAS A COAL MINER AND LATER A [illegible] CCC WORKER HATED TO SEE A GOOD PIECE OF FIGHTING MACHINERY LEFT TO THE ENEMY.

"I RAN ACROSS THE FIELD, BUT HARDLY EVEN KNEW HOW TO GET INTO A TANK," HE EXPLAINED TO HIS SUPERIOR OFFICERS WHO [illegible] HIM COMMENDED HIM.

"IT WAS A GOOD THING THE ENGINE HAD BEEN LEFT RUNNING BECAUSE I WOULDN'T HAVE KNOWN [illegible] HOW TO GET IT STARTED. I JUST DROVE IT BACK OVER THE HILL."

"THEN WHAT?" ASKED THE COMMANDER.

[illegible] PRICE GRINNED. "I GAVE IT BACK TO THE TANK

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OUTFIT AND TOLD THEM I DIDN'T HAVE ANY MORE TIME TO FOOL WITH IT."

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN TUNISIA, FEB. 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)- A COURAGEOUS GUNNER WHO FIRED 200 ROUNDS OF MACHINEGUN SLUGS WHILE STANDING UNPROTECTED OUTSIDE THE TURRET OF A LIGHT TANK HELPED SAVE A ROAD CONVOY FROM 15 ATTACKING STUKA DIVE-BOMBERS.

THE GUNNER WAS TECHNICIAN CARL D. BIRDSONG, OF CALIFORNIA, MO., WHO STUCK TO HIS PERILOUS PERCH DURING A WILD RIDE ACROSS COUNTRY AND KEPT FIRING UNTIL A BURSTING 20-MM. CANNON SHELL HIT THE BACK OF THE TANK AND FORCED HIM INSIDE.

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THE ATTACK CAME SHORTLY BEFORE DUSK AS THE CONVOY OF TEN VEHICLES WAS MOVING UP THE FAID SECTOR RECENTLY. AS A RESULT OF BIRDSONG'S BRAVE ACTION IN ENGAGING THE PLANES NO VEHICLES WERE LOST AND THE ONLY [illegible] SOLDIER [illegible] KILLED WAS ONE WHO JUMPED FROM [illegible] A JEEP AND SUFFERED FATAL INJURIES FROM A BOMB BLAST.

"BIRDSONG JUMPED OUT OF THE TURREY AND STARTED THROWING STUFF FROM HIS 30-CALIBER MACHINEGUN AT THE FIRST STUKA," SAID SERGT.

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ART CRANER, 26, OF (1558 RANDOLPH ST.) MUSKEGON, MICH., WHO IS A NAVIGATOR IN COMMAND OF A HALF TRACK. "HE FOLLOWED IT ON AROUND UNTIL IT WAS OUT OF RANGE. THEN HE DID THE SAME THING FOR THE SECOND AND THIRD PLANE AND OTHERS, TOO, DISREGARDING THEIR STRAFING FIRE.

"I SAW HIM SHAKE HIS FIST AT THEM WHEN THE BULLETS HIT CLOSE TO HIM. WHEN HIS TANK WENT DOWN INTO A 15-FT. DITCH AND INTO A CACTUS PATCH HE HUNG ON AWHILE AND KEPT POURING FIRE UP AT THE ENEMY PLANES ALL THE TIME. THAT BOY SURE HAS WHAT IT TAKES TO WIN THIS WAR."

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TECHNICAL SERGT. E.C. SMITH, 31, OF (1931 MELWOOD AVE.) LOUISVILLE, KY., SAID THAT WHEN BIRDSONG FINALLY LEAPED BACK INSIDE THE TANK THERE WASN'T TIME TO CLOSE THE TURRET.

"AT LEAST SIX BOMBS LANDED NEAR OUR TANK," SMITH SAID. "THEY SHOOK UP UP LIKE WE HAD BEEN DRAGGED OVER A PLOWED FIELD. THREW GRAVEL AND ROCK INTO THE TANK AND FILLED IT WITH SMOKE, BUT WE KEPT RIGHT ON ROLLING."

TECHNICIAN RONALD HAWKYARD, 32, OF (612 W. 10TH AVE) EUGENE, ORE., WHO DROVE THE TANK, SAID "ONE BOMB LIT JUST TO THE RIGHT OF US, PICKED THE MACHINE UP BODILY AND SET IT DOWN AGAIN, BUT WE'RE LUCKY--DIDN'T EVEN THROW A TRACK."

"THERE WAS ALSO A MEDIUM TANK IN OUR CONVOY," HE SAID, "BUT THOSE 20 MM. SHELLS JUST BOUNCED OFF IT LIKE HAILSTONES."

THE ASSISTANT DRIVE OF THE LIGHT TANK WAS PVT. MURRY P. FREDERICKSON, 22, OF CUSHING, MIS. #

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ADD-Allied HQ N.A.F.R.A. — Medit.

BOSTONS ESCORTED BY AMERICAN-PILOTED SPITFIRES AND THE P-40 WARHAWKS OF THE FRENCH LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE MADE THE AERIAL ATTACK UPON SENED WHICH WAS THE HIGHLIGHT OF YESTERDAY'S TUNISIAN ACTION. ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS WERE SHOWERED UPON THE TOWN AND NEARBY ROADS. NO ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

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THE RAF, IN RELEASING DETAILS OF NIGHT BOMBINGS BY WELLINGTONS, SAID TWO-TON BLOCK BUSTERS WERE USED IN THIS THEATER, PARTICULARLY ON THE DOCKS OF BIZERTE. ONE WELLINGTON GROUP WAS MOVED TO TUNISIA AFTER MORE THAN 50 OPERATIONS OVER GERMANY. THE FLIERS SAID IT WAS "A PLEASANT CHANGE" BECAUSE OF THE LIGHTER ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AND FEWER NIGHT FIGHTERS AVAILABLE TO THE AXIS IN TUNISIA.

IF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WISHES TO GAIN INDEFINITE TIME TO FORTIFY SOUTHERN EUROPE AGAINST ATTACK AT THE RISK OF LOSING 100,000 OR MORE TROOPS IN THIS THEATER, ROMMEL AND VON ARNIM ARE BELIEVED CAPABLE OF PUTTING UP DESPERATE RESISTANCE, EVEN IF SHOVED BACK INTO A POCKET AT TUNIS AND BIZERTE.

THERE IS AN INCLINATION HERE TO BELIEVE THE GERMANS WILL OFFER AN

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ALL-OUT DEFENSE, EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF ABANDONING THEIR CHANCES TO EVACUATE A MAJOR PORTION OF THEIR TROOPS TO SICILY.

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ALLIED SEA AND AIR POWER ARE SUPERIOR IN THIS THEATER, HOWEVER, AND WEIGHT THE SCALES IN FAVOR OF ALLIED GROUND FORCES.

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON THE CENTRAL TUNISIAN FRONT, FEB 8 -(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ.WILLIAM L.WELLS, OF VERMILION, S.D., A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ARMORED FORCES, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF MANY MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND WHEN THEIR BOAT, ENTERING ORAN HARBOR LAST NOV. 8 IN THE AFRICAN INVASION, WAS ATTACKED BY CRUISERS AND SHORE BATTERIES.

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THE BOAT WAS SET ON FIRE AND HOSTILE MACHINEGUN FIRE RAKED THE DECK, BUT WELLS REMAINED ON DECK COOLLY DIRECTING THE TROOPS IN ABANDONING SHIP.

ADD NOURSE LIEUT.COLONEL CONRAD [illegible] ASON OF COOPERS' [illegible] Y., LANDED A FORTRESS IN AN OPEN BORNEO FIELD TO RESCUE THE CREW OF A BOMBER THAT WAS SHOT DOWN. TWO JAPANESE PURSUITS, THINKING HE WOULD BE "COLD MEAT" WHEN TAKING OFF, WERE DOWNED BY THE TAILGUNNER.

MAJOR EARL TASH OF WALLA WALLA, WASH., WAS FLYING A FORTRESS OVER CLARK FIELD IN THE PHILIPPINES WHEN THE JAPANESE BOMBED IT. HIS WAS ONE OF FEW BOMBERS SAVED.

MAJOR FRANK SHARP OF SALEM, ORE., AND LIEUT.HERBERT WUNDERLICH OF GARDEN CITY, N.Y., SPENT A MONTH GETTING OUT OF THE BURMA JUNGLES FOLLOWING A CRASH LANDING IN A CRIPPLED PLANE. WUNDERLICH HAD SHRAPNEL WOUNDS.

LIEUT.TROY DREW OF NEDVILLE, GA., ALSO SPENT A MONTH WORKING HIS WAY OUT OF THE JUNGLES.

[redacted]

ADD GUADALCANAL - PATCH

SIX MONTHS AND TWO DAYS FOLLOWING THE AMERICAN INVASION OF THE ISLAND MAJ. GEN. PATCH ANNOUNCED "THE JAPANESE SEVENTEENTH ARMY HAS BEEN TOALLY DEFEATED AND DESTROYED."

(MAJ. GEN. MILLARD F. HARMON, COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY TROOPS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SAID YESTERDAY AT AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC THAT PROBABLY 2,000 JAPANESE, INCLUDING VIRTUALLY EVERY HIGH OFFICER, WERE EVACUATED FROM GUADALCANAL IN THE WEEK BEFORE THE AMERICANS CARRIED OUT THEIR FINAL OPERATIONS.)

THE END OF THE BITTER STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THIS STRATEGIC SOLOMON ISLANDS' AIR BASE MARKED A CLEAR-CUT VICTORY FOR THE AMERICANS OVER THE JAPANESE.

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MAJ. GEN. PATCH SAID IT WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO COUNT THE NUMBER OF ENEMY DEAD BECAUSE OF RAPID DECOMPOSITION AND THE DIFFICULTY OF FINDING THEM.

OTHER SOURCES ESTIMATED THAT 20,000 JAPANESE WERE KILLED IN LAND ACTION ON GUADALCANAL SINCE AUG.7. IT WAS ESTIMATED 1,000 OF THE FOE DIED IN GUADALCANAL WATERS DURING DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE THE TROOPS ON THE ISLAND.

(A UNITED STATES NAVY SPOKESMAN AT AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC SAID TWO DAYS AGO THAT THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM GUADALCANAL WITH LOSSES OF BETWEEN 30,000 AND 50,000 MEN.)

IN THE PAST 10 DAYS SEVERAL "BOUGAINVILLE EXPRESSES"---FLEET DESTROYERS--HAVE BEEN IN THE AREA AND SOME OF THEM HAVE BEEN SUNK BY OUR PLANES. ALTHOUGH AT ONE TIME IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE JAPANESE LANDED REINFORCEMENTS FROM THESE DESTROYERS, IT IS NOW CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT INSTEAD THEY WERE TAKING OFF SOME TROOPS, ESPECIALLY OFFICERS.

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BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA,FEB.12-(AP)-OUT OF THE PALM AND JUNGLE COVERED SHORE OF A BEAUTIFUL BAY AMERICAN TROOPS ARE HACKING, DIGGING AND GRADING A VITAL BASE TO ENABLE THEM TO RETAIN THE HARD WON ALLIED HOLD ON PAPUA.

THEY ARE DIGGING DRAINAGE DITCHES TO KEEP THE LAND REASONABLY DRY WHEN IT RAINS---FOR IT RAINS OFTEN AND HARD. THEY ARE COPING WITH THE DANGERS OF MALARIA IN A DISTRICT WHERE THE PERCENTAGE OF INCIDENCE AMONG WHITE MEN STAYING FOUR TO SIX MONTHS IS 97 IN EVERY 100. THEY ARE LAYING OUT STOREHOUSES, AND SHOVELLING GRAVEL OUT OF THE BEDS OF CREEKS THAT WASH DOWN FROM THE MOUNTAINS, THUS BUILDING ROADS THAT WON'T GO HUBDEEP IN MUD AFTER EVERY DOWNPOUR.

THESE ARE, PRIMARILY, THE MEN OF THE ARMY'S SOS---SERVICE OF SUPPLY.

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THEY AREN'T FIGHTING OUT OF FOXHOLES OR DROPPING BOMBS ON RABAUL, BUT THEY ARE MAKING SURE THAT THE MEN IN THE FOXHOLES WILL KEEP GETTING AMMUNITION AND FOOD, AND THAT THERE WILL BE PLENTY OF BOMBS TO TAKE TO RABAUL.

THEY ARE MEN LIKE LIEUTENANTS BERT VICKERY,JR., OF OMAHA,NEB., AND CON EDWARDS OF FORT MILL,S.C.

THEY ARE LIVING AND WORKING UNDER PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS.

IF AT FIRST GLANCE THIS SEEMS LIKE AN ODD SITE FOR A SUPPLY BASE, A CLOSER INSPECTION WITH MAJOR AUSTIN E.CORPE OF MINNEAPOLIS TO POINT OUT THE ADVANTAGES IS ENLIGHTENING. THERE ARE, FOR INSTANCE, GIANT OLD TREES WITH DENSE FOLIAGE TO FURNISH COVER FOR THE STOREHOUSES.

BUT MOST IMPORTANT, THERE IS DEEP WATER A RELATIVELY FEW FEET OFFSHORE---WATER DEEP ENOUGH TO PERMIT THE DOCKING OF ALMOST THE LARGEST OCEAN GOING LINERS. ALREADY A PIER HAS BEEN PARTIALLY COMPLETED.

THIS IS TO BE PRIMARILY A TRANS-SHIPMENT POINT. LARGE FREIGHTERS WILL BRING IN THEIR CARGOES, WHICH THEN WILL BE PUT ABOARD SMALLER BOATS TO BE SENT TO OUR FORWARD TROOPS IN THE BUNA-GONA AREA. SUCH SHIPMENT HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR SOME TIME. BUT IT WILL GROW TREMENDOUSLY IN VOLUME WHEN THIS BASE IS COMPLETED.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,JAN.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT.ROY K. DUFFEE, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA CAMPUS LEADER WHO BECAME ONE OF THE BEST NAVIGATORS IN THE ARMY AIR FORCE, HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION.

DUFFEE, WHOSE HOME WAS ATLANTA, WAS INJURED FATALLY JAN.6 WHEN THREE JAPANESE ZEROS ATTACKED THE NOSE OF THE FLYING FORTRESS PILOTED BY CAPT.JAY ROUSEK OF MUSKOGEE,OKLA. LIEUT.EUGENE BENEDETTI, THE CO-PILOT, (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) WAS BADLY INJURED.

DUFFEE ENTERED THE ARMY AIR CORPS 18 MONTHS AGO AND SERVED IN PUERTO RICO, PANAMA AND GUATEMALA, ALWAYS AS ROUSEK'S NAVIGATOR, BEFORE COMING TO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA.

"LIEUTENANT DUFFEE UNQUESTIONABLY WAS ONE OF THE BEST NAVIGATORS THE ARMY HAD," SAID ROUSEK. "HIS REMARKABLE ABILITY RESULTED IN

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AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL MISSIONS AND SAFE RETURNS."

DUFFEE HAD MORE THAN 1,600 HOURS NAVIGATION, MOSTLY IN THE TROPIC AND AT NIGHT IN SOME OF THE WORST WEATHER IN THE WORLD. HE FLEW ON 28 COMBAT MISSIONS IN NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

A TYPICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT WAS A NIGHT FLIGHT FROM NEW GUINEA TO GASMATA AND RETURN. THE ENTIRE 700 MILE, THREE-HOUR TRIP WAS FLOWN THROUGH BAD WEATHER ON INSTRUMENTS, YET THE PLANE NEVER MISSED THE POINT BY MORE THAN A HALF MILE.

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LIEUTENANT DUFFEE WON THE SILVER STAR DECORATION FOR NAVIGATING HIS 13TH MISSION FRIDAY, NOV.13. HIS PLANE DESTROYED A LIGHT CRUISER OFF FAISI ISLAND, ONE OF THE SOLOMONS GROUP.

HE WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN AT LEAST ONE ZERO. ON ANOTHER MISSION HIS PLANE SCORED HITS ON THREE JAP SHIPS.

"LIEUTENANT DUFFEE WAS THE BEST WE HAD," SAID LIEUT.ROUSEK SADLY.

BY [redacted]ACW

WITH [redacted] FORC[redacted]N NEW GUINEA, FEB 12-(AP)-THE SIX OFFICERS A 64 ENLISTED M[redacted] OF THE MEDICAL CORPS HERE CLEARED OUT KUNAI GRASS WHICH WAS CHEST-HIGH. FROM UNDER EVERY OTHER COCONUT TREE, THEY REMOVED PILES OF DRIED AND ROTTING COCONUTS THAT FILLED 75 TRUCKS. THUS THEY KILLED GREAT NUMBERS OF RATS AND SNAKES WHICH WERE MAKING THEIR HOMES THERE.

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TO MAKE THEIR SURGERY TENT INSECT-PROOF, THEY SEWED TOGETHER AT LEAST A SCORE OF MOSQUITO BARS. THEY TOOK THE BOTTOM PARTS OF THEIR SIBLEY STOVES, INTENDED TO KEEP THEIR WARD TENTS WARM IN COLD CLIMATI SEALED THE ASH-REMOVING DOORS WITH TAR, AND NOW USE THEM FOR WASH BASINS IN THE DRESSING STATION.

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FROM THE AIR FORCE THEY BORROWED OXYGEN CYLINDERS AND PILOTS' OXYGEN MASKS SO THAT OXYGEN CAN BE ADMINISTERED DURING OPERATIONS WHEN NECESSARY. BECAUSE THEY WANTED A SHOWER AND HAD ONLY STRAIGHT SECTIONS OF PIPE WITHOUT ELBOW JOINTS, THEY GOT ONE OF THEIR PATIENTS WHO WAS IN ORDNANCE TO WELD THE SECTIONS OF PIPE TOGETHER.....

SO, AFTER THREE MONTHS, MAJOR JOHN B.MOREY OF ADA, OKLA., AND HIS STAFF HAVE A FIELD HOSPITAL ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF HUNDREDS OF PATIENTS, TO GIVE COMPLETE DEFINITIVE CARE, TO PERFORM ANY TYPE OF MAJOR OPERATION. ONE MAN WHO WAS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT THROUGH THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE WITH A .45 WAS UP AND WALKING IN TWO WEEKS TIME. ACCURATE X-RAYS ARE DEVELOPED WITHIN SEVEN OR EIGHT MINUTES AFTER A PATIENT'S ARRIVAL IN THE X-RAY TENT.

ACTUALLY THIS IS ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE ORIGINAL FIELD HOSPITAL. OF THE OTHERS, ONE HAS BEEN IN THE BUNA AREA FOR SOME TIME, WHILE THE THIRD IS IN AUSTRALIA. THEY WERE SPLIT UP FOR REASONS OF MOBILITY, ON WHICH CAPT.LEONARD K.STALKER OF (1295 LAKE AVE.) ROCHESTER, N.Y., SUPPLIES SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

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"WITH OUR 48,000 POUNDS OF BASIC EQUIPMENT, ON WHICH WE CAN CONTINUE FUNCTIONING FOR 30 DAYS WITHOUT RESUPPLY, WE CAN TRANSPORT THE ENTIRE LOT, INCLUDING PERSONNEL, IN SIX TRUCKS, TWO AMBULANCES AND TWO TRAILERS," EXPLAINS THE REDHAIRED SURGEON. "OR, IF WE'RE GOING TO BE MOVED BY PLANE, WE CAN BREAK EVERYTHING DOWN INTO TEN PLANELOADS, AGAIN WITH PERSONNEL INCLUDED, AND BE READY TO FUNCTION FOR TEN DAYS WITHOUT ADDITIONAL SUPPLY."

THE STAFF IS PARTICULARLY PROUD OF PFC.COLMAN F.SZELY OF (74 MORRIS AVE.) GARFIELD, N.J. STARTING WITH ONLY A THREE-MONTHS G.I. X-RAY COURSE AT WALTER REED HOSPITAL IN WASHINGTON, D.C., HE NOW HAS BECOME AN EXPERT AND ALSO HAS BLOSSOMED INTO A FAR-BETTER-THAN-AVERAGE PHOTOGRAPHER AND DEVELOPER.

"IF YOU HAVE ANY FILM YOU WANT DEVELOPED," HE CALLS AS I LEAVE, "BRING IT AROUND AND I'LL BE GLAD TO DO IT FOR YOU."

SERVICE WITH A SMILE--EVEN IN NEW GUINEA. FEB 13 1943

BY WILLIAM F. RONI

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, FEB.12-(AP)-"LOOK," SAYS LIEUT. GEORGE S. GOOLSBY OF DENMARK, S.C., "WE'LL HAVE THESE WHITE-FACED CATTLE, SEE...."

"AND I'LL HAVE MY WHITE LEGHORNS," ADDS LIEUT. FRED HARRINGTON OF SEATTLE.

"WHERE IS ALL THIS GONNA BE?" ASKS DARKSKINNED LIEUT. FRANCIS PANKAU OF (5820 N.MOBILE) CHICAGO.

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"WHY, ON CASEY'S LEMON RANCH, OF COURSE," SHOUTS LIEUT. JIM WATSON OF GAFFNEY, S.C., POINTING TO CURLY HAIRED JOHN CASEY OF POMONA, CALIF.....

ALL THIS TAKES PLACE UNDER THE OVERHANGING, COCONUT-FRONT EAVES OF A NATIVE-BUILT HUT IN AN AMERICAN FIGHTER SQUADRON'S AREA, AND IF YOU THINK IT IS AN INCONGRUOUS CONVERSATION FOR SUCH A LOCALE, THEN YOU HAVEN'T BEEN IN NEW GUINEA LONG ENOUGH.

MAJOR NORMAN C. MORRIS OF SIPE SPRINGS, TEX., THE SQUADRON COMMANDER, HAS INTRODUCED YOU TO THESE BOYS. SINCE HE USED TO COACH FOOTBALL, EVERYBODY CALLS HIM "COACH." WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES YOU'VE PICKED UP THE HABIT.

CAPT. BARNEY OF 1625 PARK AVE.) RICHMOND, VA., SITS ON THE SIDE OF A RECOVERED JAPANESE ZERO'S BELLY TANK, DRESSED ONLY IN A PAIR OF SWIMMING TRUNKS--AND A PAIR OF FLEECE-LINED FLYING BOOTS. THE FLIGHT SURGEON, CAPT. FLOYD D.MILLER OF (HOLMCREST COURT) OCEANSIDE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., SQUATS UNDER A COCONUT PALM, BUT LOOKS UP APPREHENSIVELY EACH TIME THE BREEZE BLOWS A BIT EXTRA STRONG.

OTHERS COME BACK FROM A ROUTINE PATROL--LIEUTENANTS JIM EGAN OF HILL CITY, S.D., AND CLIFTON TROXELL OF CLEVELAND, WITH CAPT. ARTHUR ANDRES OF NEWTON, MASS., AND LT. ARCHIE SWANSON OF MUSKOGEE, OKLA. CAPT. TOM JENISON OF SPOKANE, WASH., SITS ON A BARRACKS BAG, READING OUT LOUD FROM "THE OFFICER'S GUIDEBOOK" ON THE PROPER ETIQUETTE TO BE FOLLOWED BY AN OFFICER AND HIS BRIDE AFTER MOVING INTO A NEW ARMY POST.

"REMINDS ME," BREAKS IN CAPT.RAMON FERNANDEZ, 1937 NORWICH UNIVERSITY GRAD FROM NORTHFIELD, VT., "OF THE HOURS I SPENT LEARNING HOW MANY CALLING CARDS SHOULD BE LEFT AT THE POST COMMANDANT'S HOUSE--AND THEN I NEVER GOT TO BE ASSIGNED TO A POST."

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B3SKX

MAJOR MORRIS SUGGESTS A VISIT TO THE STRIPS.

ONE YOU HAD ALREADY SEEN, WHEN YOU LANDED IN A TRANSPORT PILOTED BY TWO OF OUR BRAND-NEW FLIGHT OFFICERS, GEORGE CORNELL OF STOCKTON, CALIF., AND LEONARD FOSTER OF MARSHFIELD, ORE., A COUPLE OF KIDS WHO FLEW THEIR BIG DOUGLAS OUT FROM THE STATES IN FIVE DAYS WITH THE OF CREW CHIEF SGT. JOHN WYBRANSKY OF (2635 E.LEHIGH) PHILADELPHIA AND RADIO OPERATOR CPL. DAVE TILESTON OF NEW HAVEN, CONN. IT IS A

30.24-1117

HURRY-UP STRIP, SIMPLY CARVED OUT OF A COCONUT GROVE IN AS LITTLE TIME AS POSSIBLE AND STILL SUBJECT TO SUBMERSION IN SIX INCHES OF MUD WHEN IT RAINS HARD.

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THE OTHER IS A DIFFERENT PROPOSITION. IT IS STRICTLY AN ALL-WEATHER JOB--METAL STRIPPING LAID DOWN ON A FIRM GRAVEL BASE, FACING OUT OVER A DEEP-BLUE BAY SO THAT THERE IS ALWAYS A CLEAR APPROACH FOR LANDINGS, AND WITH SEEMINGLY COUNTLESS DISPERSAL BAYS SCATTERED ABOUT THROUGH THE JUNGLE SCRUB.

NEAR THE OPERATIONS TENT MAJOR MORRIS PICKS UP A FRESHLY-FALLEN COCONUT. YOU EXPLAIN THAT IN SIX WEEKS IN NEW GUINEA YOU STILL HAVEN'T TASTED ONE, SO HE BORROWS A WICKED-LOOKING JUNGLE KNIFE AND HACKS OFF ONE END UNTIL HE CAN CARVE A QUARTER-SIZED HOLE THROUGH THE WHITE PULP.

YOU TAKE A DRINK OF THE JUICE, WHICH DRIBBLES DOWN YOUR SHIRTFRONT AND PASS IT ON TO "COACH." LIEUT. LEONARD P. "GREEK" MARKS OF (1482 SOUTHERN BLVD) THE BRONX, NEW YORK, ALSO HAS A SLUG, BUT LIEUT. ELLIOTT BROGDEN OF WEST COLUMBIA, S.C., TRINKLES HIS NOSE IN DISGUST, DRAWLS "IF I EVER ORDER COCONUT CUSTARD PIE WHEN I GET HOME...."

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ON THE WAY BACK TO THE SQUADRON AREA, YOU STOP OFF FOR A DIP IN T BAY. AN AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER LOST ONE FOOT TO A SHARK THE OTHER DAY-- BUT THEN, YOU MIGHT GET HIT BY A BOMB TOMORROW, TOO. MARKS AND LIEUT. JOHN HEISLER OF ALBANY, N.Y., ARE TRYING TO CATCH THE PRETTY YELLOW-AND-BROWN STRIPED FISH WHICH DART AROUND A HALF-SUNKEN LOG. SINCE THEY'RE BAREHANDED, THEY'RE NOT HAVING MUCH LUCK.

BACK TO THE SQUADRON AREA, BACK TO THAT KNOLLTOP HUT, AND THERE A COOLSBY, HARRINGTON, WATSON AND PANKAU.

"SO THEN," SAYS COOLSBY, "WE'LL HAVE THESE WHITEFACED CATTLE, SEE...."

"AND WE OUGHTA HAVE PIGS--IT DOESN'T TAKE MUCH TO RAISE PIGS," WATSON CHIMES IN.

"WHERE IS ALL THIS GONNA BE?" ASKS PANKAU.....

THIS IS WHERE YOU CAME IN.

BY WILLIAM F. BONI

FEB 13 1943

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, FEB. 12--(AP)--"THIS IS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

THE VOICE BOOMS OUT OF THE HOMEMADE LOUDSPEAKERS SET UP IN A GIANT COCONUT GROVE THAT IS HOME TO THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN THIS PARTICULAR AREA.

NOWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD YOU FIND A SCENE LIKE THIS: ROWS ON ROWS OF EVENLY SPACED, ERECT COCONUT PALMS, THEIR FRONDS FURNISHING THE THATCHING FOR THE ROOFS OF THE NATIVE-BUILT OFFICE HUTS AND MESS HUTS, THEIR FALLING COCONUTS ALMOST AS MUCH OF A HAZARD AS THE FALLING SHRAPNEL THAT ACCOMPANIES THE OCCASIONAL JAPANESE AIR RAIDS; GRAVELLED DRIVES AND PATHWAYS WHICH THE MEN PUT IN THEMSELVES WITH GRAVEL THEY DUG OUT OF NEARBY CREEK BEDS; OFFICE FURNITURE BUILT BY THE NATIVES, SLAT SEATS HELD TO THE CHAIR FRAMES BY VINES WHICH ONLY THE NATIVES SEEM ABLE TO FIND.

YET THE RADIO VOICE IS SPEAKING THE TRUTH. FOR THERE ARE TYPICALLY AMERICAN SIGNS ALL OVER THE PLACE--NEAT LITTLE BOARDS TACKED ON COCONUT PALMS TO INDICATE THAT THIS PATHWAY IS "SILBER'S SIDEWALK", THAT THE JEEP PARKING LOT IS "BELCHER'S TRAILER PARK", THAT ONE

PARTICULARLY SOGGY SPOT WHICH NOW HAS BEEN DRAINED IS "BROWN'S BOTANICAL GARDEN", IN TRIBUTE TO THE DRAINER. THERE ARE OTHER LITTLE SIGNS TO MAKE THE MEN FEEL AT HOME, SUCH AS "KEEP OFF THE GRASS" AND "CURB YOUR DOG".

THIS AREA, WHERE A KP IS FLATTENING TIN CANS WITH A GIANT WOODEN MALLET AND WHERE GRACIE ALLEN'S PIPING TREBLE NOW RICOCHETS AMONG THE TREES, IS THE HEADQUARTERS OF AN AMERICAN FIGHTER OUTFIT WHOSE JOB IT IS TO PROTECT A GROWING AMERICAN ADVANCE BASE--FLY REGULAR PATROLS, ESCORT INCOMING AND OUTGOING SHIPPING, BE ON THE ALERT AGAINST THE EV PRESENT DANGER OF ENEMY RAIDS, A DANGER WHICH IS HIGHEST DURING THE FULL OF THE MOON, AND HUNT DOWN JAP RECONNAISSANCE PLANES, OR "PHOTO JOES".

(PARAGRAPH CENSORED) FEB 13 1943

SQUADRON LEADERS INCLUDE MAJOR NORMAN G. "COACH" MORRIS OF SIPE SPRINGS, TEX., SO NICKNAMED BECAUSE HE USED TO BE A HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL COACH, LEAN, YOUTHFUL CAPTAIN INGRAM C. CONNOR FROM COLUMBIA, TENN., WHO USUALLY IS ADDRESSED AS "COONDOG", AND CAPT ROBERT L.HARRIGER OF ROSEBUSH, MICH. THE FIGHTER CONTROL SQUADRON, WHICH TAKES CARE OF THE OUTFIT'S RADIO COMMUNICATION, IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT. FRANKLIN DOUGHTY OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

OFFICERS ARE APOLOGETIC BECAUSE THERE ARE NO PARTICULAR EXPLOITS TO REPORT--"JUST ROUTINE FLIGHTS", THEY EXPLAIN. YET THERE IS NO LACK OF ACTIVITY, AS YOU CAN JUDGE FROM THE PILE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE AIR MEDAL WHICH ARE STACKED ON THE DESK ADJUTANT LIEUT. FRED MANGER, OF SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.--FOR THE AIR MEDAL GOES ONLY TO MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ON AT LEAST 25 MISSIONS ON WHICH THERE IS EVERY LIKELIHOOD THAT ENEMY AIRCRAFT WILL BE ENCOUNTERED.

ALL OF THE SQUADRON LEADERS HAVE PUT IN THAT MUCH PERSONAL SERVICE. THE FLIERS OUTWARDLY SCOFF AT THESE, AND SPEAK OF A MISSION AS A "BOXTOP" COLLECTED TOWARD AN AIR MEDAL OR THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, WHICH IS AWARDED FOR 100 SUCH MISSIONS. YET YOU GET THE DISTINCT IMPRESSION THAT INWARDLY THEY ARE PLEASED THAT THERE SHOULD BE SPECIAL RECOGNITION FOR LONG SERVICE AS WELL AS FOR OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY EXPLOITS. FEB 13 1943

DAY-IN, DAY-OUT DUTY FOR THESE LADS DESERVES SOMETHING SPECIAL, IN ANY CASE.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, Feb. 12-(AP)-A United States senatorial party arrived here today after hearing farmers, residents and civic leaders at Mayaguez describe the difficulties arising in the needlework and coffee industries. FEB 13 1943

Charles Fennington, vice president of the Puerto Rican farmers association at Mayaguez, said there are 500,000 individuals in 100,000 families now in a most critical state because of the [redacted] declining coffee income. This prompted Senator Taft (R-Ohio) to [redacted] remark that since the United States is subsidizing Brazilian coffee [redacted] something similar might be applied in Puerto Rico.

30.24 - 1119

One Mayaguez social worker told Sen Senator Bone (D-Wash) that more than 18,000 persons were undernourished because they were unable to obtain food.

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The senators were to return to San Juan later today to be the guests of Puerto Rican legislators at a reception. This was to be followed by a reception in their honor by Governor and Mrs. Rexford G. Tugwell. Taf and Senator Brewster (R-Maine) also were scheduled to attend a Republican Lincoln day dinner.

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ADD-SANJUAN — FDA-

BASH IS EDWARD BASH, REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE FDA. HOLIDAY DIRECTS LITTLE CRITICISM AGAINST HIM. IMPORTERS, WHOLESALERS AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN CO-OPERATING WITH BASH IN SETTING UP THE FOOD IMPORTATION SYSTEM.

THE SYSTEM IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT FDA WILL HANDLE ALL THE ISLAND'S FOOD IMPORTS. BASH DRAWS A "MASTER SHEET" SCHEDULE CHARTING PUERTO RICO'S FOOD NEEDS, MONTH BY MONTH. THESE ORDERS ARE THEN PLACED BY BASH WITH THE FDA IN WASHINGTON.

BUT, THE IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALERS REPORT, WASHINGTON PAYS SCANT ATTENTION TO BASH'S REQUESTS, SENDS DOWN WHAT IT PLEASES. BASH HIMSELF SAYS LITTLE ABOUT THIS EXCEPT THAT HE IS TRYING TO HAVE THINGS BETTERED. HOLLIDAY SAYS QUITE A BIT.

"ONCE YOU ASSUME THAT THE FDA MUST HANDLE ALL FOOD IMPORTS, THEN BASH'S SCHEDULE IS OKAY. IT'S ALMOST PERFECT. WE CONFERRED ON THE LIST TOGETHER AND BASH FOLLOWED OUR RECOMMENDATIONS ALMOST TO THE LETTER," COMPLAINS HOLLIDAY. "BUT WASHINGTON PAYS NO ATTENTION TO IT."

ONCE, SAYS HOLLIDAY, WHEN THE FDA HERE ASKED WASHINGTON FOR FLOUR, OFFICIALS UP NORTH SENT DOWN CAKE FLOUR. PUERTO RICANS ATE STRANGE TASTING BREAD FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

BASH AND THE FDA CONTEND THAT FDA DISTRIBUTION IS NECESSARY TO SPREAD THE RESTRICTED IMPORTS EQUITABLY, AND TO PREVENT FOOD BEING HOARDED BY RICHER FAMILIES OR RESTRICTED TO ONLY ONE LOCALITY. BECAUSE OF CEILING PRICES AND TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALERS COULD MAKE A GREATER PROFIT IF ALL THEIR MERCHANDISE WERE SOLD IN THE BIG PORT CITY OF SAN JUAN, FOR EXAMPLE.

PERSONS IN INLAND CITIES THEN WOULD HAVE TO PAY MUCH HIGHER PRICES, IF THEY COULD OBTAIN COMMODITIES AT ALL.

THE FDA NOW MAINTAINS EIGHT DISTRIBUTION CENTERS FOR ESSENTIAL FOODS SPREAD OVER THE ISLAND. THE SAME PRICES PREVAIL AT EACH CENTER FOR EACH DISTRICT, THE FDA SPREADING THE TRANSPORTATION COSTS BY RAISING THE PORT CITY PRICES SLIGHTLY. WHOLESALERS GET A PROPORTIONAL SHARE--BASED ON PREVIOUS SALES--FROM THEIR DISTRICT CENTER.

THE CHAMBER SAYS THIS IS TOO COMPLICATED, FORCES THE FDA TO WASTE TIME FIGURING PROPER PERCENTAGES FOR EACH WHOLESALER. THEY CITE A LOAD OF 18,000 BAGS OF POTATOES. BEFORE THE FDA COULD FIGURE HOW MANY BAGS TO ALLOW EACH WHOLESALER, 3,000 WERE SPOILED.

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THE FDA IMPORT SCHEDULE RUNS HEAVILY TO RICE, LARD, BEANS AND CODFISH, THE BACKBONE OF THE AVERAGE PUERTO RICAN'S DIET, BUT COMMODITIES USED BY FAMILIES ON A CONTINENTAL DIET ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN ADEQUATE SCALE.

DOCK SPACE BEING SCARCE, THE FDA IS NOT PERMITTED TO SELL FROM THE PIERS, AND HENCE MUST MOVE ITS GOODS FROM WAREHOUSES. THE FDA NOW OPERATES THREE OF ITS OWN WAREHOUSES IN THE SAN JUAN AREA AND RENTS SPACE IN 27 PRIVATE WAREHOUSES. ONE OF THE FDA WAREHOUSES HAS A 8,000-TON CAPACITY, ANOTHER CAN TAKE 6,000 TONS, WHILE THE THIRD IS SMALLER.

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THE TWO LARGER ONES CAN HOLD VIRTUALLY THE WHOLE CARGO OF A LIBERTY SHIP.

IN ADDITION, THE FDA MAINTAINS SIX WAREHOUSES IN PONCE, FOUR IN MAYAGUEZ, FOUR IN ARECIBO, AND ONE IN THE INLAND CITY OF CAGUAS.

1P810

WHILE THE FDA IS TRYING TO BUILD UP SOME FOOD STOCKPILES, IT ATTEMPTS TO MOVE ALL ITS NON-STOCKPILE GOODS FROM THE WAREHOUSES IN 24 HOURS, AND THUS KEEP THE RESERVE STOCKS IN THE HANDS OF MERCHANTS INSTEAD OF THE FDA.

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THIS IS NECESSARY BECAUSE THE ISLAND'S STORAGE SPACE IS ONLY ABOUT 14,000,000 CUBIC FEET AND A SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS PRECLUDES CONSTRUCTION OF MUCH MORE.

MANY OF THE BETTER-TO-DO FAMILIES ARE STILL LIVING WEEK OR LESS FROM THEIR OWN STOCKPILES OF CANNED GOODS, ACCUMULATED ABOUT A YEAR AGO WHEN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONDUCTED A CAMPAIGN FOR MORE RATHER THAN PLANS OF "EXPANDING" THE ISLAND'S STORAGE SPACE.

A [illegible] SURVEY OF THE FDA WAREHOUSES RECENTLY DISCLOSED TWENTIES STORES OF RICE, BEANS, OATS, CANNED MILK, WHEAT BRAN, [illegible] SPACE HERE IN BARRELS, LARD, DRIED PEAS, FLOUR, OLEOMARGARINE, CANNED SARDINES, CORN MEAL, CANNED SARDINES, AND TOMATO SAUCE, TO MENTION A FEW.

ALL THE PRODUCTS STORED IN THE WAREHOUSES CARRY WELL-KNOWN BRAND NAMES AND ARE SOLD UNDER THESE NAMES EXCEPT THE RICE. RICE IS RECEIVED IN FIVE GRADES, BUT IS SOLD ONLY AS "RICE," AT THE SAME FIXED PRICE, EIGHT CENTS A POUND.

FORMER BUYERS, MOST OF WHOM BOUGHT NO RICE, COMPLAIN ABOUT THIS. FOR THE SAME PRICE THEY GET VERY GOOD RICE OR SOMEONE ONLY SCREENINGS, THE POOREST GRADE.

FEB 13 194

THE FDA HAS IMPORTED ONE TYPE LAUNDRY A BRAND NAME SOAP. THE SO-CALLED "VICTORY SOAP," BUT IT HAS NOT YET REACHED THE MARKET. THIS IS A BROWN BRICK OF SOAP AND THE NAME "VICTORY." ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIALS, HAS BEEN BECAUSE NONE OF THE RECOGNIZED MANUFACTURERS WANTED TO JEOPARDIZE THEIR REPUTATIONS.

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 12--(AP)--THE CONCESSIONS OF ALL FOREIGNERS OPERATING SERVICE STATIONS IN MEXICO HAVE BEEN CANCELLED AS ANOTHER STEP IN THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY, THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED OIL ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CHILE,

SANTIAGO, FEB. 12-(AP)--IN CELEBRATION OF [illegible] "JOURNALISTS' DAY," CHILEAN RADIO AUDIENCES YESTERDAY HEARD AN ACCOUNT OF THE HEROIC DEVOTION TO DUTY SHOWN BY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

IN COVERING THE PRESENT WAR.

FEB 13 1943

THE BROADCAST WAS MADE ON A 15-MINUTE HOOK-UP OF THE NATION'S RADIO STATIONS IN OBSERVANCE OF THE FOUNDING OF CHILE'S FIRST NEWSPAPER, LA AURORA DE CHILE, IN 1812. AT THE MICROPHONE WAS LAUTARO OJEDA, ASSOCIATED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE HERE.

STAFF MEMBERS

OJEDA DESCRIBED THE DANGERS FACED BY SUCH AP STAFF MEN AS CLARK LEE, VERN HAUGLAND, LARRY ALLEN, WITT HANCOCK, G. YATES MCDANIEL AND THE LATE HARRY CROCKETT, WHOSE DEATH WHILE SERVING WITH THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK. HANCOCK HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE THE JAPANESE OVERRAN JAVA; ALLEN IS A PRISONER OF WAR IN ITALIAN HANDS.

MEXICO CITY, FEB 12-(AP)-RESTRICTIONS HAVE BEEN PLACED ON THE EXPORT OF MEXICAN BEEF CATTLE IN AN EFFORT TO SOLVE A SERIOUS MEAT SHORTAGE IN THE CENTER OF THE COUNTRY.

IN AN ORDER DATED FEB.6 THE NATIONAL ECONOMY MINISTRY HIRED CUSTOM AGENTS TO HALT THE EXPORT OF ANY MALE CATTLE UNLESS SPECIAL PERMISSION IS OBTAINED.

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ONLY CATTLE BEARING BRAND MARKS REGISTERED IN THE NORTHERN STATES OF CHIHUAHUA, SONORA, DURANGO AND NORTHERN TAMAULIPAS MAY BE EXPORTED EVEN WITH THESE SPECIAL PERMITS. FEMALE CATTLE FROM ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY MAY BE EXPORTED UNDER THESE PERMITS.

THE MINISTRY ALSO PROMISED A SPECIAL SUBSIDY TO STOCKMEN IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY IF THEY WILL SHIP 2,000 CATTLE AT ONCE TO THE CAPITAL.

30. 24 - 1121

ADD EDMONTON - PLANES

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PLANES JOINED IN THE ORGANIZED SEARCH WHEN THE PLANES FIRST WERE REPORTED MISSING. THEY ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN FORCED DOWN BY MECHANICAL TROUBLE.

RCAF PLANES FROM NO. 2 AIR OBSERVERS SCHOOL HERE UNDER DIRECTION OF CAPT. W.R. MAY AND PLANES OF THE NORTHWEST STAGING ROUTE UNDER WING COMM. W.J.MCFARLANE, ARE ASSISTING U.S. PLANES IN THE SEARCH.

ADD TORONTO - DIONNES

"I AM SORRY THAT QUESTION WAS INTERJECTED," REPLIED THE PREMIER TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF CRIES OF "OH! OH!" FROM THE BENCHES.

"I AM ABLE TO SAY THIS: THE CHILDREN WILL SING THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEM IN ENGLISH, AT LEAST."

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THE MATTER WAS DROPPED AT THAT POINT. THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE DIONNE GIRL, OF FRENCH-CANADIAN PARENTAGE, SHOULD SPEAK ONLY THE FRENCH OF THEIR PARENTS OR BE EDUCATED IN BOTH LANGUAGES HAS BEEN MUCH DISCUSSED IN CANADA.

"IN VIEW OF THE SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION TO THE SHIPPING PROBLEM OF THE ALLIED CAUSES THAT THESE SHIPS WILL MAKE," HE SAID, "AND IN VIEW OF THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATIONSUNDER WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN BUILT, THE GOVERNMENT IS GLAD TO COOPERATE IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY AND TO CONCUR IN THE DECISION OF MR. AND MRS.DIONNE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS INTER-NATIONAL GESTURE OF GOODWILL."

THE QUINTUPLETS HAVE MADE TWO TRIPS TO TORONTO, BUT THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN OUT OF THE DOMINION. THEY WILL SELL THEIR AUTOGRAPHS BEFORE AND AFTER THE LAUNCHINGS, WITH THE PROCEEDS GOING TO CHARITY.

ADD WASHN - RUSSIAN

IN CONSIDERING THE SOVIET POLICY TOWARD CERTAIN AREAS OF EASTERN EUROPE IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT THE USSR NEVER RECOGNIZED THE RUMANIAN ANNEXATION OF BESSARABIA IN 1918, THAT NOT ONLY ESTONIA,

LATVIA AND LITHUANIA [illegible] FINLAND AND EASTERN POLAND WERE PART OF RUSSIA UNDER THE CZAR

ADD WX - NAVY CROSSES

COMMANDER EDWIN R.WILKINSON, BOX 1302, NORTH MIAMI, FLA.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WILLIAM E.HANK, (MISSING IN ACTION) USUAL ADDRESS 232 WEST 34TH STREET, NORFOLK, VA. (WIFE'S ADDRESS 475 RIVER VIEW AVENUE, PORTSMOUTH, VA).

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHARLES E.MCCOMBS, MARTINS FERRY, OHIO. (WIFE'S ADDRESS, MARIETTA STREET, ST.CLEARSVILLE, OHIO).

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER EMMET O'BEIRNE, 623 "A" AVENUE, CORONADO, CALIF.

FEB 13 1943

UNDATED BREST

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID LAST (FRI) NIGHT THAT APPROXIMATELY 22,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WOULD BE EVACUATED SOON FROM BREST, ON THE WESTERN COAST OF FRANCE, TO PROTECT THE POPULATION FROM BRITISH BOMBING ATTACKS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE FIRST TRAINLOAD WOULD LEAVE BREST WITHIN THREE DAYS.

NEW YORK, FEB.12-(AP)-THE SUN PUBLISHED A COPYRIGHT DISPATCH FRO THE TUNISIAN FRONT TODAY WHICH SAID THERE WAS AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT FROM A USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE THAT MARSHAL ROMMEL WAS WOUNDED IN A RECENT HEAVY AMERICAN BOMBER RAID ON GABES, WHERE THE GERMAN COMMANDE WAS SAID TO HAVE HAD HIS HEADQUARTERS.

FEB 13 1943

THE DISPATCH WAS FROM GAULT MACGOWAN, SUN CORRESPONDENT. IT SAID ROMMEL WAS REPORTED TO BE IN A HOSPITAL AT TUNIS. THE EXTENT OF HIS INJURIES WAS NOT INDICATED.

NEW YORK, FEB 12-(AP)-A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY SAID THAT ALL SPORTS EVENTS WHICH DO NOT SERVE PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE MASSES WILL BE SUSPENDED DURING TOTAL MOBILIZATION OF MANPOWER IN GERMANY.

THE BROADCAST ADDED NO MORE INTERNATIONAL OR DOMESTIC MATCHES WILL BE PLAYED IN GERMANY. THE SPORTS PRESS, TOO, HAS BEEN ORDERED TO REPORT ONLY ON SPORTS SERVING BODILY FITNESS OF THE MASSES.

NEW YORK, FEB. 12-(AP)-THE PEOPLE OF ARGENTINA ARE PREPARED TO DO ANYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO SHOW THEIR FAITH AND SOLIDARITY BEHIND THE UNITED NATIONS' CAUSE, CARLOS CISNEROS, PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LABOR COMMISSION, SAID TODAY.

ATTACKING THE POLITICAL ACTIONS OF PRESIDENT CASTILLO, CISNEROS DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE SOLE HOPE OF THE POPULAR MAJORITY LIES IN THE OPENING OF THE CONGRESS IN MAY, BUT ADDED THAT CASTILLO MIGHT THWART THE HOPE BY REFUSING TO ALLOW MEMBERS TO TAKE THEIR SEATS.

"I AM SURE THAT IF PRESIDENT CASTILLO FAILS TO ALLOW HIS CONGRESS TO OPEN, THE PEOPLE OF ARGENTINA WILL RISE AGAINST HIS POLICIES," HE ASSERTED.

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CISNEROS CAME TO NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON WHERE HE CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ON INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

ADD UNDATED ITALIAN CABINET

BRIG.GEN. ANTONIO SORICE WAS APPOINTED TO SUCCEED GENERAL SCUERO IN THE WAR OFFICE. OTHER NEW APPOINTEES ANNOUNCED WERE; UNDERSECRETARIES IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CARLO FABRIZI AND THE DUKE DI SPADAFORA, SUCCEEDING NATIONAL COUNCILLORS NANNINI AND PASCOLATO.

30-24—1123

VIRGINIO GAYDA, OFTEN THE MOUTHPIECE OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI, WAS QUOTED BY THE BERLIN RADIO LAST (FRI) NIGHT AS SAYING THAT PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE TO EMPLOY PRISONERS OF WAR IN ITALIAN INDUSTRY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED AN ARTICLE IN "GIORNALE D'ITALIA" SAYING THAT TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WOULD BE EMPLOYED IN THIS MANNER.

THE MINISTER OF WAR AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATIONS ARE WORKING ON A NUMBER OF DECREES WHICH WILL OPEN THE WAY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE SENT INTO ITALIAN FACTORIES, GAYDA WROTE, ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST.

EARLIER, THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT MANY GERMAN MAGAZINES WOULD BE BANNED AS A RESULT OF THE TOTAL NAZI MOBILIZATION OF MANPOWER.

FEB 13 1943

BY GLENN BABB

THE HIGH POINT OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S CONFIDENT, EXUBERANT WAR REVIEW IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY, THE ONE ITEM OF UNEXPECTED GOOD NEWS, WAS HIS CAREFULLY WEIGHED AND DOCUMENTED ASSURANCE THAT THE ALLIES ARE NOT LOSING THE WAR AGAINST THE SUBMARINE.

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OTHER POINTS IN HIS RECITAL OF RECENT SUCCESS AND HOPES FOR THE FUTURE WERE PRETTY WELL KNOWN IN ADVANCE TO HIS WORLD AUDIENCE. BUT THERE HAS BEEN SO MUCH SAID RECENTLY ABOUT THE OMINOUS OUTLOOK IN THE STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY OF THE SEA LANES THAT IT WAS A HEARTENING SURPRISE TO HAVE HIM SAY THAT "PROGRESS IS BEING MADE IN THE WAR AGAINST THE U-BOAT; WE ARE HOLDING OUR OWN AND MORE THAN HOLDING OUR OWN."

AS HE SAID, THERE HAS BEEN A RECENT LET DOWN IN THE U-BOAT DEPREDATIONS ON ALLIED SHIPPING, COINCIDING WITH THE SHORT AND STORMY DAYS OF MIDWINTER ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC. BUT THERE IS NO LET DOWN IN THE HARD DRIVING PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES FOR THE SHOW DOWN OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER WHICH MAY DETERMINE WHETHER WE CAN CRUSH GERMANY THIS YEAR OR NEXT OR MUST WAIT LONGER. THE U-BOAT WAR GOES ON DAY AND NIGHT IN THE FACTORIES AND PORTS OF GERMANY AND THE CONQUERED LANDS, WHERE SUBMARINE PRODUCTION IS GETTING PRIORITY OVER ALL OTHER PHASES OF WAR OUTPUT, IN MATERIALS, MANPOWER, TRANSPORTATION. BY DAY AND BY NIGHT IT IS FOUGHT BY THE RAF AND THE U.S. AIR FORCES OVER GERMANY AND FRANCE AND ITALY. LAST NIGHT THE RAF AGAIN WAS OVER WILHELMSHAVEN, WHERE MUCH OF THE U-BOAT FLEET IS PREPARED FOR SEA. A FEW NIGHTS AGO THE BRITISH WERE OVER LORIENT, THE MAIN ATLANTIC BASE FOR THE WOLF PACKS. OUR OWN FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WILL SMASH AGAIN AND AGAIN AT THE SAME TARGETS.

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IT IS A FIGHT FOR RULE OF THE SEAS THAT WOULD BE INCOMPREHENSIBLE TO NELSON OR JOHN PAUL JONES--BROADSIDES FROM FIGHTING CRAFT TWO MILES OR MORE ALOFT OVER TARGETS SCORES OF MILES FROM SALT WATER--BUT IT IS THE BATTLE FOR SEA POWER JUST THE SAME IN A MORE DEADLY, ALL-DEVOURING FORM THAN IT HAS EVER TAKEN BEFORE.

CHURCHILL GAVE THE FIRST AUTHORITATIVE SCORE IN RECENT MONTHS FOR THE COMPETITION BETWEEN SINKINGS AND BUILDING: IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS THE ALLIES HAVE SCORED A NET GAIN OF A MILLION AND A QUARTER TONS, A LITTLE BETTER THAN 200,000 TONS A MONTH. AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF CONSTRUCTION FIGURES--IT IS KNOWN THAT THE UNITED STATES ALONE WAS RAPIDLY APPROACHING THE RATE OF 1,000,000 TONS A MONTH TOWARD THE END OF 1942--THIS IS NOT A MARGIN LARGE ENOUGH TO ASSURE VICTORY. BUT, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, "IT IS SOMETHING AND SOMETHING VERY IMPORTANT." AND WITH THE AMERICAN PRODUCTION RATE SCHEDULED

TO PASS THE 1,500,000 TONS A MONTH MARK THIS YEAR IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE NAZI UNDERSEA WOLF PACKS MUST GREATLY INCREASE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS TO PREVENT US FROM ACQUIRING THE SHIPPING FLEETS WE NEED TO MAKE OUR FULL POWER FELT AGAINST THE AXIS ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

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THESE FIGURES SO GLIBLY QUOTED FAIL, OF COURSE, TO PICTURE THE SICKENING PRICE THAT THE MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS PAYING DAY BY DAY FOR SUCCESS. WE KNOW THAT IN OUR FIRST YEAR OF WAR MERCHANT SEAMEN OF THE UNITED STATES SUFFERED A CASUALTY RATE OF 3[illegible] PER CENT, FAR HIGHER THAN THE OVER ALL RATE FOR THE ARMED SERVICES, STILL LARGELY ENGAGED IN PREPARATION. AS CHURCHILL PUT IT: "WASTE OF PRECIOUS CARGOES, DESTRUCTION OF SO MANY NOBLE SHIPS AND THE LOSS OF HEROIC CREWS ALL COMBINE TO CONSTITUTE A REPULSIVE AND SOMBER PANORAMA."

BUT ALLIED EFFECTIVENESS IN U-BOAT DESTRUCTION IS RISING, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, AND THE AVERAGE KILL OF HITLER'S SUBMARINES HAS BEEN CUT FROM 19 TO SEVEN AND A HALF IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF THE WAR.

ONE POINT HE MADE HAS NOT RECEIVED HITHERTO THE ATTENTION IT DESERVES IN THE UNITED STATES--CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE U-BOAT WARFARE HAS BEEN DIRECTLY PROPORTIONATE TO HER WEALTH AND HER MAGNIFICENT NEW CANADIAN BUILDING"

AND OTHER SOURCES HAVE DISCLOSED THAT CANADA HAS CONTRIBUTED SOME 500 WARSHIPS, MOST OF THEM ESCORT CRAFT, AND IS TAKING A SHARE IN THE GUARDING OF THE ATLANTIC SEALANES FAR OUT OF PROPORTION TO HER RESOURCES.

CHURCHILL DID NOT DWELL ON DETAILS OF THE THREAT THAT HANGS OVER THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT IN HITLER'S APPARENT DECISION TO STAKE ALL HIS AVAILABLE RESOURCES THIS SUMMER ON THE U-BOAT WAR. THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT IT WILL SURPASS ANYTHING IN HISTORY FOR DESPERATION AND DESTRUCTIVENESS. WE MUST FACE THE PROSPECT OF FROM 500 TO 700 U-BOATS OPERATING, AS BRITAIN'S FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY SAID RECENTLY, "NOT IN SINGLE PACKS BUT X X X ECHELONS OF PACKS." BUT THE PRIME MINISTER WAS CONFIDENT ENOUGH TO "LET THE ENEMY, IF HE WILL, NURSE HIS VAIN HOPES OF AVERTING HIS DOOM BY U-BOAT WARFARE."

HIS ASSURANCE THAT "HE CAN NOT AVERT IT" ALTHOUGH HE MAY DELAY IT STRONGLY UNDERSCORES THE HOPES FOR VICTORY WHICH EVENTS OF THE LAST THREE MONTHS, CLIMAXED AT CASABLANCA, HAVE RAISED.

FEB 13 1943

MSSRAEW

Pkd Helsinki 12 - Feb 13

THE PRESENT CABINET IS EXPECTED TO RESIGN ACCORDING TO CUSTOM WHEN THE NEW PRESIDENT IS INAUGURATED MARCH 1.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLF JOHAN WITTING IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE THE GOVERNMENT. SOCIAL MINISTER KARL AUGISTA FAGERHOLM ALSO HAS DISCLOSED HIS INTENTION OF LEAVING THE GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME HIS DUTIES AS THE NEWLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF THE STATE ALCOHOL MONOPOLY

Chungking to Ban Eating, Smoking on Public Streets

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 13—Spitting, smoking or eating on the streets of Chungking will be municipal offenses, effective tomorrow. New police regulations also compel pedestrians to walk on the left side of the street and forbid them to throw fruit peels or other rubbish on the ground.

The laws have been in force for nine years but generally have been ignored and the Chinese police say that they will start cracking down Sunday. The new outburst of civic zeal evidently was inspired by the approaching [illegible]nth anniversary of the New [illegible]ife Movement, Feb. 19.

One of the regulations provides that horses must have veterinary inspection once a month and drivers must have a haircut every two weeks and a manicure once a month.

Hitler's Spring Army Put at 6 to 9 Millions

Europe Invasion Held Feasible, but Costly to Allies

FEB 13 1943

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP).—Estimates in military and diplomatic circles here vary, but the lowest suggested strength that Hitler will be likely to put in the field in the spring is an army of six or seven millions, and the highest eight or nine millions.

Even after liberal discounts for the fact that that army would include many too old, many too young and many too inexperienced, there seems little reason to question the assumption that four to six million first-class fighting men will be available to defend Nazi Europe. And this does not take into account anything that might be contributed by Italy or other satellites of the Nazis.

With such a garrison, coupled with the multiple natural geographical advantages, there is no reasonable doubt that Europe is a forbidding bastion. There is no question among military men it can and will be cracked, but those quarters are hopeful that the American and British public, in particular, will take a realistic view of the proportions of the problem and realize that there is little or no chance that it can be [illegible]ed without very heavy losses.

FINLAND TO ELECT PRESIDENT MONDAY

HELSINKI, Feb. 12.—(AP) Conferences to select Finnish presidential candidates for next Monday's election were begun today by the various partisan electoral blocs.

Aside from Risto Ryti, who stands an excellent chance to be reelected, it is not known yet who will be in the running.

Finance Minister Vaino Tanner and Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf von Mannerheim have been advocated in the press but it is doubtful whether the latter chooses to run and whether anybody but the Social Democrats would vote for the former.

Retakes on Roll #1

30.24 - 905

30.24 - 305

In their first attack on Germany on January 27, unescorted Fortresses made a large-scale raid on Wilhelmshaven and Emden and shot down twenty-two of twenty-five attacking German fighters.

Only three bombers were lost then. But today the communique said, "cloud conditions were extremely bad" and "strong formations of enemy fighters were encountered from the time the bombers sighted Germany until they were far at sea on the return."

Although a number of the enemy fighters were shot down, five of the Fortresses failed to get back.

"Frustrated," Says DNB

A broadcast by DNB said a "strong formation" of the bombers was engaged immediately after crossing the German frontier and that seven of them were shot down during "violent air duels."

"This attempted daylight raid can be regarded as frustrated," [illegible] said, claiming that bombs dropped in the coastal area caused only slight damage."

The communique described the targets of the attack only in general terms and said they were in northwestern Germany, where the Reich's vast naval installations and U-boat fabrication plants are situated.

Large Fires Started

The RAF's attack on Hamburg cost sixteen bombers out of a force of possibly 300 which delivered an attack described by competent observers as heavier than normal when "a few hundred" tons of bombs are dropped.

Large fires were started in Hamburg in this, the ninety-fifth raid of the war on the city and the second in five nights, the Air Ministry said. The Germans claimed twenty-eight invading bombers were shot down.

A city of 1,700,000 people and second largest in the Reich, Hamburg has four large shipbuilding yards which, together, turn out at least a fourth of all Germany's U-boats, the Air Ministry news service said.

A-A Fire Is Heavy

The famous Blohm and Voss works alone is reputed to produce nearly twice as many submarines as any other single yard in Germany.

Stung by the last heavy Hamburg raid, the Germans evidently had tried desperately to improve their defenses, for returning RAF pilots reported the anti-aircraft fire was as bad as anything encountered over the Ruhr, whereas it was described as only moderate five nights ago.

The fact that swarms of fighters rose to fight off the Flying Fortresses also was an indication that the Germans were trying desperately to protect the shipyards which are turning out Hitler's most dangerous weapon against the Allies.

Other Evidance Cited

Other evidence of Nazi alarm over the effectiveness of Allied raids was seen in reports that the Germans are building concrete shelters over the submarine slips at Hamburg.

The British also encountered bad weather in their night attack, flying part of the way through electrical storms and encountering temperatures so low that the crews had to scrape ice off the windows.

While the Flying Fortresses were over Germany fighter planes manned by Norwegians swept over Ypres and St. Omer in France, the Air Ministry announced. They shot down a Focke-Wulf 190 and damaged two others.

In return the Germans struck lightly at the Isle of Wight with four fighter planes which dropped bombs and killed a few people.

Big RAF Bomber Force Hits Hamburg Heavily; 16 Attackers Missing

300 Indicated in Group; Germans Claim 28; English Coast Target

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Royal Air Force bombers heavily attacked Hamburg last night in a raid in which 16 planes are missing, it was stated authoritatively today.

The North German seaport had been bombed Saturday night.

The British losses indicated a force of upward of 300 bombers on the presumption that they were on the order of 5 per cent.

An authoritative British statement said:

"Hamburg was heavily attacked by our bombers last night. Sixteen of our aircraft are missing."

The raid, the 95th on Hamburg since the start of the war, carried on the RAF's campaign against the U-boat by striking at the source of Germany's undersea power.

The British said that Hamburg's big ship-building yards turn out more U-boats than any other place in Germany. Hamburg is Germany's second city, with a population of 1,700,000.

The RAF attacked Hamburg 24 hours after it had hit Cologne with 100 block-busting 4,000-pound bombs and thousands of incendiaries.

The German news agency DNB reported that the RAF apparently was following through with a daylight raid.

"A strong formation of British bombers today flew over the frontier of Western Germany," the agency said. The raiders, DNB said, were engaged on crossing the frontier by "strong German fighters" and "violent air duels followed." It declared that the "enemy suffered considerable losses" and that "this attempted daylight raid can be regarded as frustrated."

Further indications that the British and possibly the United States Air Force were making one of the biggest daylight air offensives of the war came soon after noon today when Allied bombers and fighters were heard roaring across the Strait of Dover. They appeared to be heading in the direction of Abbeville.

Today's German communique referring briefly to the raid on Hamburg last night claimed that 28 British planes were shot down "during militarily ineffective attacks" on the urban area of the port city.

Meanwhile, there was slight enemy activity over coastal areas of northeast England early last night.

Bombs were dropped at scattered points, but it was stated authoritatively they caused only slight damage. No casualties were reported.

London Hears Hitler Plans To Launch Move for Peace

Franco's Envoys in Brazil and Chile Deny Spain Has Been Asked by Fuehrer to Act as Intermediary.

London, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—The belief that Adolf Hitler may be preparing another peace offensive was expressed today in neutral quarters in London who said action might be initiated through Spain or Sweden or both.

These informants, who insisted on remaining anonymous, said today that there have been strange developments in Berlin since the Casablanca conference which suggest an impending move for a negotiated settlement in spite of unsolicited denials from the Spanish embassies in Brazil and Chile that Generalissimo Franco had been designated a go-between.

One unofficial peace plan said to have been tried out in Stockholm was reported to have stipulated that Hitler and the Nazi party would retire from politics and hand Germany over to the Army. This appeared, however, to have got no farther than Sweden.

Indications that peace rumors are sweeping the conquered lands of Europe were seen in reports passing through the Spanish censorship that the bottom had dropped out of the Paris black market because of a widespread feeling that the war would end soon.

Dispatches from Stockholm said Finland also was being mentioned in connection with peace offensives. They asserted that the Finns had given broad hints that they would like to be out of the war.

U. S. 'Chutists Taken To Spain, Berlin Says

London, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Berlin radio asserted today that fifteen United States parachute troopers who landed by mistake in Spanish Morocco have arrived in Madrid by air from Melilla under guard.

It broadcast the following, datelined Madrid:

"It is stated that they will be escorted to the Portuguese frontier within the next few days."

This suggested that the soldiers might be released, since transfer of military internes from one neutral to another would be at least unusual.

Circumstances May Rule

Whether Spanish authorities free them was said to depend on the circumstances of their descent upon Spanish Morocco, a Mediterranean neighbor of French Morocco.

If the parachutists were forced to land because their plane was in distress, it is possible the same international law would apply to them as to distressed mariners, who are given a stipulated time to make emergency repairs and leave neutral waters.

The German radio said the men were received in the Spanish capital by a representative of the United States Embassy.

QUERIES ON RUSSIA ASKED IN COMMONS

London, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, was asked in the House of Commons today why Russia had no military representatives at the Casablanca conference, and answered:

"It really is a matter for the Soviet Government to take the decision rather than for ourselves."

Laborite Member Emanuel Shinwell asked if the Soviet Government had been asked to send representatives to the conference after Premier Joseph Stalin said he was unable to attend.

Major Attlee did not reply to that question or to another in which Mr. Shinwell asked why the Russians were not invited to the conference Prime Minister Churchill held with Turkish officials.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden intimated to Commons today that a Government statement on the war situation would be forthcoming soon. In political circles it was believed that Prime Minister Churchill probably would deliver the statement, presumably devoting considerable time to his conference with President Roosevelt at Casablance and President Inonu of Turkey at Adana.

Nazi Envoy To Turkey Is Recalled To Berlin

London, Feb. 4 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Ankara, said today that Franz von Papen, Adolf Hitler's Ambassador to Turkey, had been recalled to Berlin.

Presumably he was to be asked to report on the Adana conference of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Ismet Inonu.

DEGAULLE PREDICTS NEW TECHNIQUE OF FIGHTING

LONDON, Feb. 4—(AP) Gen. Charles DeGaulle said tonight that a new phase of the war was about to start—"a phase in which the enemy will seek his salvation by endeavoring simultaneously to disunite his adversaries, to hold our armies in check."

The Fighting French leader in a broadcast to France said the outcome of the war "would remain uncertain until the curtain rose on the final scene."

"France wants to do everything in her power to hasten this denouement," DeGaulle said, "in spite of the terrible plight in which she is thrown, in spite of all efforts to divide and confuse her every day, her effort against the enemy grows stronger."

English Girl Dubious About First Banana

London, Feb. 4 (AP)—Elizabeth Taylor, 4, received her first banana today—a gift of Britain's princesses—and her only remark as she eyed it dubiously was "Do I have to eat it?"

The banana was one of some brought back from the Casablanca conference by Lord Mountbatten.

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (AP). An air-raid alarm sounded here at 10 P. M. tonight.

Nazis Order Soft Talk On England

Stockholm, Feb. 4 (AP)—The newest secret instructions by the Nazis to the Norwegian press, which undoubtedly also have been issued to German newspapers, order editors "not to write as if it is already certain that Germany is going to win the war," the Swedish-Norwegian news agency said tonight.

"Contrary to earlier orders," the instructions were quoted as saying, "German defeats and the seriousness of the situation must be emphasized. Until further notice there should be no unbalanced attacks against England."

The Swedish-Norwegian News Agency interpreted this as a hint that Germany might be preparing the ground for possible peace negotiations with Britain.

CACHE OF ARMS FOUND IN ESSEN

Widespread Anti-Nazi Plot Believed Uncovered.

Stockholm, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—A German newspaper dispatch disclosed today that rifles, pistols and other military equipment of both German and foreign manufacture had been found hidden in attics of Essen, indicating an underground anti-Nazi movement among workers in that arsenal city. British aerial bombardments were indirectly responsible for uncovering the caches, it was stated.

The Essen police chief, in a statement printed by the Essener National Zeitung on January 27, hinted that a widespread drive to stamp out opposition elements was imminent. He demanded that residents of the city yield their weapons or face the heaviest penalties.

It was recalled here that the German press recently said an "illegal Communist party"—a frequent Nazi label for opposition—was active in Germany.

The statement published in the Essener National Zeitung said:

"The Police President announces that various military guns, pistols and other army equipment were found while repairs were recently being made to roofs damaged by bombs. Because, as is well known, the hiding away of military weapons—also foreign makes—is forbidden and severely punishable, it is advisable in your own interests to look for such weapons in attics, basements and other rooms and deliver them immediately to the responsible district police station. Immediate surrender (of the weapons) will be a protection against punishment."

JAPS MAKE TWO AIR RAIDS ON GUADALCANAL AMERICANS

Navy Also Says U. S. Planes Hit Back at Enemy in Solomons Area.

RESULTS NOT YET DISCLOSED

Washington Withholding Details of Naval Engagements for Security of Fleet

FEB 5 1943

Washington, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—Increased aerial activity in the Solomon Islands, with two Japanese raids on American positions on Guadalcanal, was reported by the Navy today in a communique which told also of American planes hitting at the enemy both on Guadalcanal and at Munda, 180 miles away.

The communique gave no report on damage in the night bombing raids, nor was any new information given on the sea and air skirmishing reported previously as under way throughout the Guadalcanal area.

The communique, No. 271, follows:

"South Pacific: (All dates are east longitude).

"1. During the night of February 1-2, Japanese planes, in groups of from one to four planes, bombed United States positions on Guadalcanal Island.

"2. On February 2:

"(A) United States ground forces on Guadalcanal Island continued the advance to the west and occupied elevated positions west of the Bonegi River. Considerable enemy equipment was captured and thirty-nine Japanese were killed.

"(B) A United States fighter strafed enemy barges near Aruligo Point, about four miles southeast of Cape Esperance, on Guadalcanal.

"(C) During the evening, a force of Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas) and Avenger torpedo planes (Grumman TBF) attacked Munda, causing explosions and starting several fires.

"(D) During the night of February 2-3, Japanese planes again bombed United States positions on Guadalcanal.

"3. Details concerning recurrent engagements between United States air and surface forces and those of the enemy will not be announced as long as such information might jeopardize the safety of our forces in the area of operations."

GUADALCANAL YANKS PUSH ON

U. S. Troops Advance To West Again Despite Two Jap Night Air Raids

Rival Fleets Reported Still Skirmishing In Solomons Islands Area

FEB 5 1943

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Feb. 4—American troops made further advances against the Japs on Guadalcanal Tuesday despite aerial bombardment from the enemy, the navy announced today, while warships of the rival fleets apparently still skirmished throughout the Solomon Island area.

The American ground forces continued their advance to the west, driving the Japs toward the end of the island. They occupied elevated positions west of the Bonegi river, killed thirty-nine Japs and captured considerable equipment.

"Recurrent Engagements"

The sea fighting, the navy said, consists of "recurrent engagements" in which air forces of both sides have taken part since the sparring for position began several days ago.

Tokyo radio reports that the fleets already have started a big battle were described at the Navy Department as false. The communique said only:

"Details concerning recurrent engagements between United States air and surface forces and those of the enemy will not be announced as long as such information might jeopardize the safety of our forces in the area of operations."

U. S. Positions Bombed

Japanese planes bombed American positions Monday and Tuesday nights (Guadalcanal time). The strength of the attackers and the results they obtained were not reported.

American airmen, meanwhile, hit twice at the Japanese. A fighter plane strafed enemy barges in Guadalcanal waters Tuesday, and that same night Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes, which also can carry bombs, struck the Japanese airfield in Munda.

Enemy Barges Strafed

The enemy barges strafed near Aruligo Point, about four miles southeast of Cape Esperance on Guadalcanal, might have been seeking to land reinforcements for Japanese ground troops. However, one navy man expressed the opinion that they were just as likely to have been removing men as bringing in new troops.

Fires and heavy explosions were seen at Munda after the dive bombers and torpedo planes dropped their loads on the Japanese airfield there. No details were given of the extent of the damage.

JAP PLANES BOMB SOLOMONS FLEET

First Night Attack on Warships Reported. Results Not Revealed.

WITH THE U. S. FLEET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Feb. 2—(Delayed) (AP) A night bombing attack by Japanese aircraft against American warships, the first such foray of the war, was carried out Friday night, Jan. 29, in the Solomon Islands area.

Targets of the attack were naval units engaged in covering operations at Guadalcanal. Results were not disclosed.

Tokyo Reports Victory

(The Tokio radio broadcast the claim that Japanese planes had attacked the night of Jan. 29 and sunk two American battleships and three cruisers off Rennell island, about 100 miles south of Guadalcanal. Naval sources in Washington termed the claims gross exaggerations. A Navy communique, however, said both sides "have suffered some losses" and reported a major enemy move apparently was developing to "regain control of the entire Solomons area."

(The Tokyo broadcast quoted a High Command communique as indicating that the attack was entirely by air units and continued into Saturday. A loss of ten planes, identified as torpedo planes, was admitted.)

Roaring from the skies after dusk, the enemy planes struck at a unit of the southwest Pacific fleet which was cruising near Guadalcanal. In the night battle off Savo island last Aug. 9, feet officials recalled, Japanese planes dropped flares but no bombs. In that engagement three American cruisers were sunk.

American dive bombers made night attacks in the battle of Midway, in which a Japanese armada was vanquished and there was the possibility the enemy was copying those tactics in the raid last Friday night.

(January 29—last Friday—was the date named by the Tokio radio for a battle in which Jap planes were said to have attacked and sunk two American battleships and three cruisers off Rennell Island, at the southern tip of the Solomons chain 100 miles from Guadalcanal. The Tokyo claims have been termed gross exaggerations by naval sources in Washington, which, however, disclosed that both sides have suffered losses in what apparently is a developing enemy challenge to reconquer Guadalcanal.

[The Tokio radio quoting a Jap communique, indicated that the attack, beginning last Friday and continuing into Saturday, was carried out entirely by air units. The communique admitted the loss of ten planes.]

Buin Is Bombed for Three Hours As MacArthur Helps Guadalcanal

Fires Spring Up From Japanese Airdrome—Allies Also Batter Rabaul for Sixth Night, Hit Six Other Places

FEB 5 1943

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, Feb. 5 (AP)—In indirect support of our forces in the Solomons, Catalina flying boats harassed the Japanese airdrome at Buin, on the southern tip of Bougainville Island, for three hours in a night raid early yesterday, starting seven fires. Four were believed to be burning planes.

Buin is roughly 300 miles northwest of American-held Guadalcanal.

Other raiders attacked seven places in the southwestern Pacific area, including Rabaul, New Britain, which had its sixth straight night raid. Observation there has been extremely difficult lately and nothing specific has been reported as certainly hit for several days.

A direct hit was scored on a Japanese cargo ship camouflaged with coconut fronds at Arawe on the south coast of New Britain and it last was seen on a reef, listing.

The raid on Buin was the second straight, a Catalina having started towering fires in the previous one.

"Our medium bombers executed a three-hour night harassing raid on the airdrome," the communiqué said of the new raid.

"Three fires were started in fuel ammunition dumps. Four other fires, believed to be burning aircraft, were observed near the center of the airdrome."

Allied heavy bombers again went after Rabaul, New Britain, one of the vital Japanese bases for any enemy thrusts southeastward into the Solomons.

"Our heavy bombers for the sixth successive night raided the area," the communiqué reported, "bombing Lakunai airdrome. Results could not be observed."

Another New Britain base, Gasmata's airdrome, twice was blasted by heavy units.

New Britain's Cape Gloucester airdrome was raided by heavy bombers.

Large fires were started and several Japanese planes were believed destroyed in two raids on Lae, New Guinea, by medium bombers which had escorting attack planes.

Below Salamaua, where patrol ground fighting has been in progress for a week, local skirmishes continued. Allied planes continued their strafing attacks.

Berlin Reports New Battle.

London, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—A Japanese communique reported by DNB in a German radio broadcast today asserted one cruiser had been sunk, one had been heavily damaged and thirty-three planes shot down in a Japanese attack on "enemy naval forces" south of Santa Isabel Island last Monday.

[There was no Allied confirmation of these claims. Santa Isabel Island is one of the Solomons and lies north of Guadalcanal.]

The broadcast was recorded in London by the Associated Press.

By CLARK LEE

NEW YORK, [illegible]—The latest round in the battle of the Solomons appears to have been a surprise twilight attack by Japanese airplanes on American surface vessels, followed by an air duel between Japanese and American airplanes.

The first dispatches from correspondents with the American fleet do not give any indication of surface fighting between American and Japanese ships, or any confirmation of reports that the Japanese are again moving on Guadalcanal in tremendous force.

From the location of the battle as given by the Japanese—approximately 150 miles south of Guadalcanal—it would appear that enemy torpedo planes based on Munda island attacked an American task force of warships, without carriers, which was cruising below the Solomons on January 29, awaiting a possible new landing attempt by the Japanese.

No Report of Carriers

There are no reports of any carriers participating in the action, and Japan's twin-engined tropedo planes—which in appearance are somewhat similar to the American army's B-26s but far below them in performance—have sufficient range to cruise from the Munda airfield to the point approximately 400 miles south of that field where the Japanese report the attacks took place. However, the enemy torpedo planes must have gone out without a fighter escort.

The Japanese claims of damage to our ships are undoubtedly—as our Navy has stated—"grossly exaggerated," but nevertheless this latest action is a new illustration of the primary role of the airplane in the Pacific war. It also underlies our future problems.

Both our Navy and the Japanese navy have learned that surface vessels cannot successfully operate within range of enemy aircraft unless the surface ships have strong air protection. Air control is vital to the safety of such operations and consequently the movements of warships have been drastically circumscribed by the airplane.

Up to the present time, the only surface fighting between warships in the Solomons has taken place at night, including the Savo island battle of Aug. 9 which the Japanese won and the later encounters during October and November when

Jap Attack on Warships Shows Need for Air Cover

New Solomons Battle Begins with Torpedo Plane Raid on U. S. Squadron.

FEB 5 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Clark Lee, one of the outstanding reporters of the war in the Pacific theatre, has just returned to duty after a long leave of absence. He has covered the war in the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and Honolulu, and previously served with the Associated Press in Mexico City, Tokyo and Shanghai . . . Here he analyses the latest moves in the struggle for the Solomons.)